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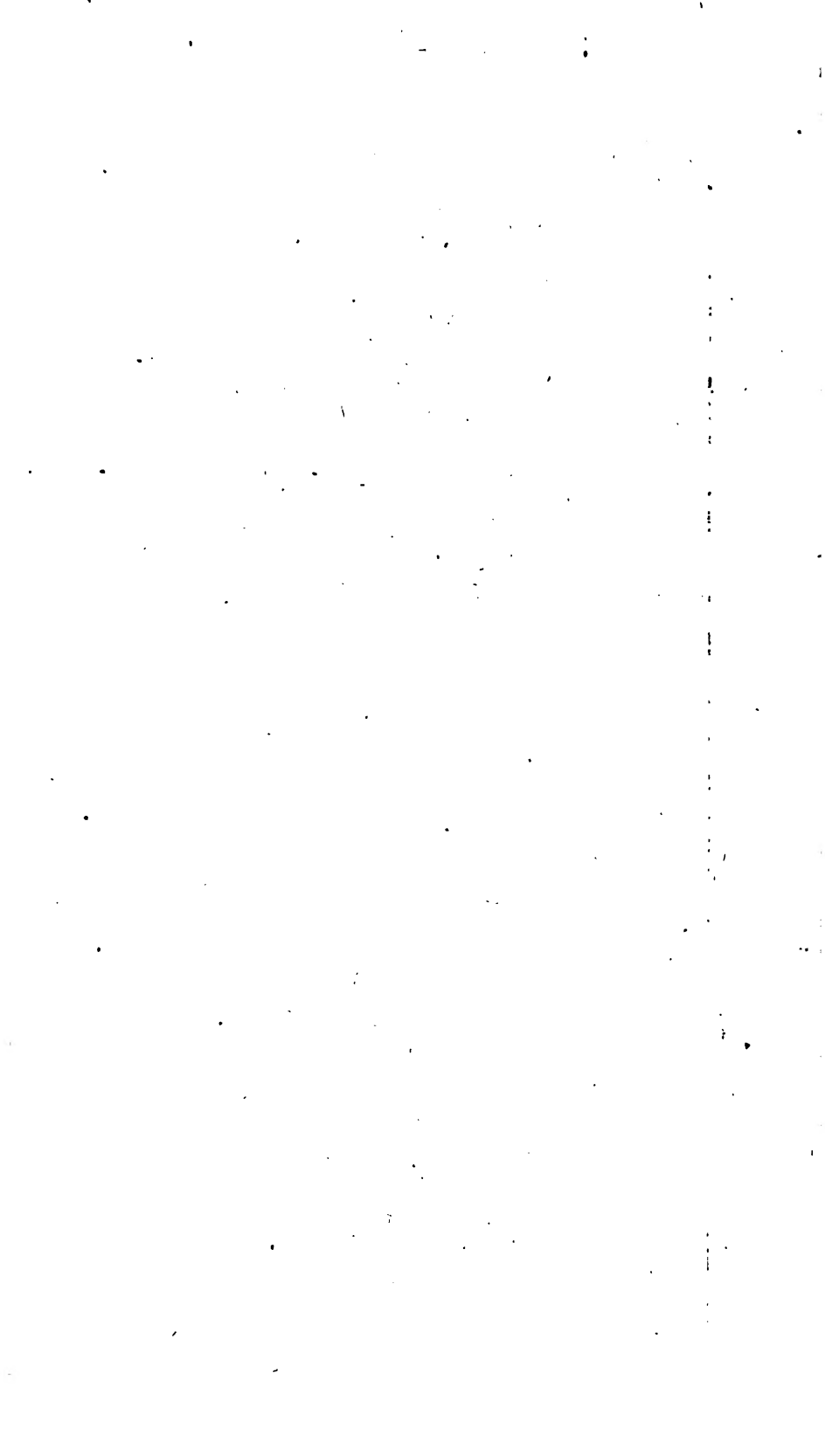
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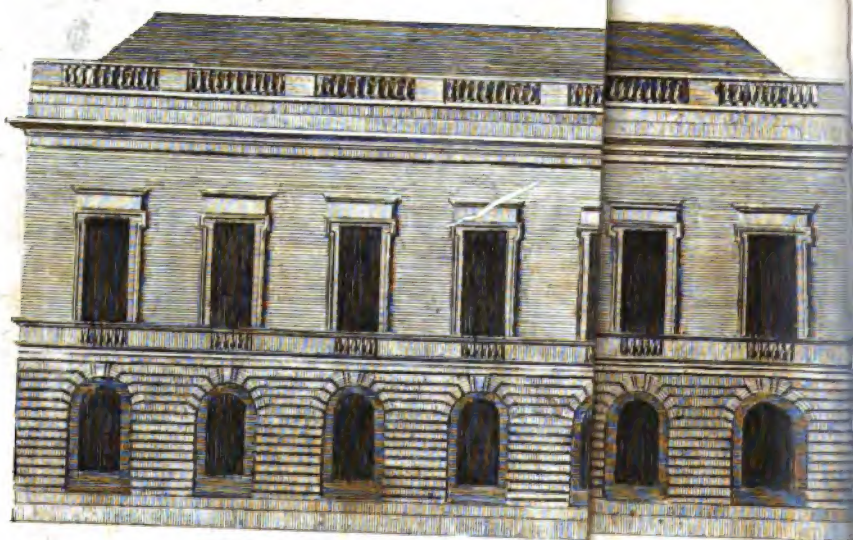


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P R E F A C E.

WE should charge ourselves with ingratitude to the Public, did we suffer another Volume to close, without expressing our warmest acknowledgments for a degree of support surpassing our most sanguine expectations, and, we believe, unprecedented in the history of periodical publications. To have attained, within the course of three years, A SALE *considerably superior to that of any other work of the same designation, and equal to that of any literary journal in this country*, is such a testimony of the approbation of our Readers, as we cannot contemplate without a degree of exultation. We will venture also to observe, that—considering the principles upon which our work has been conducted, those which were formerly thought characteristic of a country, which boasts of its civil and religious freedom—the success it has met with is a pleasing proof, that the cause of liberty is not in so deserted a state as some of its desponding friends have imagined; and that, whatever may be the change in the sentiments of the higher classes, and the ignorant apathy of the lowest, the middle ranks, in whom the great mass of information, and of public and private virtue resides, are, by no means, disposed to resign the advantages of liberal discussion, and extensive enquiry. We do not, by this observation, intend to represent our work as properly a political one; but, we know, it could not be relished by those who think, that the best way of preventing the dangers of innovation, is to check all spirit of improvement, to stifle all research, and to preclude all information concerning foreign institutions which might possibly suggest unfavourable comparisons with our own. It is, on the contrary, our peculiar pride to have contributed to a more extensive acquaintance with the proceedings, civil and literary, of other countries, than has been usually obtainable from English publications. To continue to merit a distinction of this kind, shall ever be a leading object with us. We shall spare no pains to effect it; and we are happy to announce, that, by means of some new literary connexions in AMERICA, we shall possess peculiar advantages in presenting to our Readers, accounts of the most interesting circumstances belonging to the United States.

Though,

Though we consider the general plan of our work as now fully settled, yet we shall never be backward in making such alterations or additions as may seem to be real improvements. A monthly article of **COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE** has appeared to us to be of this kind: we have lately adopted it, and hope to be favoured with the assistance of our correspondents in supporting it. We consider as another important improvement, the enlargement of our **Retrospect of British Literature**, and its extension on the same plan, to German, Spanish, and French Literature; in a future Supplement it will be also extended to the North of Europe, Italy, and America.

We cannot too often repeat, that the communications we most value, are those which convey new and authentic information respecting matters of fact, important to the progress of useful knowledge, and tending to ameliorate the condition of mankind. Were all that is partially known, freely thrown into the general stock by reciprocal disclosure, we are convinced that more immediate good would result, than by pursuing the most promising vein of discovery. We presume to say, that the extensive circulation of our *Miscellany* renders it a peculiarly fit vehicle for this purpose; and we shall take care, by an early insertion of such matter, to forward the views of our correspondents. With respect to the literary articles necessary to make a pleasing variety in a work of this kind, as we hope we have not hitherto been deficient in attempts to gratify our Readers, so we shall continue, with the aid of our kind contributors, to make the best provision in our power. We acknowledge, with gratitude, the copious supply of papers of this kind with which we have constantly been favoured. It has made a *selection* necessary, which we have always impartially conducted according to our best judgment; our only aim in this, as in other parts of our duty, being to deserve the approbation of liberal and enlightened Readers.

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MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

XXVII.]

FOR JANUARY, 1798.

[VOL. IV.]

A few days since was published (price One Shilling) the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, completing the FOURTH VOLUME of this Work. The Articles contained in it are conceived to be highly valuable and interesting; among them are the following:---1. The half yearly Retrospect of the State and Progress of Domestic Literature.---2. A curious Translation from Plato, by Mr. TAYLOR, on the Atlantic History and on the State of Athens, nine thousand Years prior to Solon, which has never before appeared in any modern Language;---3. Experiments on Prussian Blue, by M. PROUST;---4. Mr. RICHTER on necessary Connection;---5. On Exchanges;---6. Proportion of Light from Combustible Bodies, by J. H. HASSENFRATZ;---7. LALANDE's History of Astronomy for 1796;---8. The Medals of the French Revolution, &c.---9. Description of the Marine School at Amsterdam;---10. Lives of Vandermonde and Flandrin;---11. Account of the Person who committed Suicide at Bristol;---12. Conclusion of Mathematical Questions, &c. &c. With the Title and Indexes to the Volume.

The four Volumes may now therefore be had complete, of every Bookseller, price One Pound Nine Shillings, neatly half bound.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER
IN LONDON IN 1797.

THE thermometer, hung out of the window of a room in the first floor, with a north-west exposure, gave the following averages at nine in the morning:

January 38½	July 66
February 35½	August 63½
March 39½	September 56½
April 48½	October 48½
May 52½	November 41½
June 59	December 42½

Average of the year, 49½

That of the year 1796 was 49½: so that the difference of heat in the two years consisted almost solely in the distribution, not in the sum. In 1796, the first months were warmer, the middle of summer cooler, and the end of the year more frosty, than in 1797. With respect to heat, the year 1797 offers little remarkable, except that February was colder than March, almost as cold as January; and that December was warmer than November. The excess of July above June is also somewhat uncommon. The wetness of 1797 has been the most observable circumstance attending it, in which it has surpassed all the years for a considerable period. As no actual measurement of rain has been taken by the present writer, he can only give the loose result of his daily observations on the state of the weather. From these it appears, that the four first months of the year were by no means unusually wet. February, on the contrary, was uncommonly dry; but fog was considerably prevalent in it and the other cold months.

May began with much rain; but became fine, with a high degree of heat, in its advance; and strong lightning was an earlier occurrence than usual in it. June was very variable: it had a sufficient number of fine days to engage the farmer in cutting down all the grass, which the preceding month had brought to unusual rankness of growth, but had also such alterations of heavy rain, that hay-making was a very difficult and uncertain business. July had great heats and some tremendous thunder: it was, on the whole, a tolerably fair month; but was liable to occasional storms of wind and rain, which did much damage in beating down the corn, which from the length and thickness of its stalk, was generally unable to recover itself. August afforded very unfavourable weather for getting in the harvest. Its nights were for the most part rainy, and prevented the benefit of many drying days. September began pretty fair, but ended rainy. One perfectly fair week in the beginning of October was the whole of the usual *Michaelmas summer*. The rest of the month was warm, and variable. Cold and wet, and warm and wet, were the respective characters of November and December, with occasional tempestuous weather, fog, and an uncommon moisture in the atmosphere, even when it did not rain. The prevalent winds in the whole latter part of the year were from the south and west quarters. If a northerly wind one day gave an appearance of the setting in of winter, a change on the next, raised the temperature of the air to autumnal warmth, and covered

tered the sky with clouds. The year closed with remarkable mildness, and winter could not be said yet to have commenced its reign. J. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AVERAGE OF THE GREATEST HEAT OF THE YEAR 1797. THE OBSERVATIONS BEING TAKEN AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, AT NORWICH. The Thermometer situated the same as last Year.

Month.	Average.	Coldest Days.	Hottest Days.
Jan.	41½	9th at 32° 20th at 49½	
Feb.	43½	8th 35 2d 51	
March	45	—Some observations being lost, not exactly known.	
April	49½	6th 42 25th 60	
May	57½	10th 45 25th 70½	
June	59½	2d 50 19 & 28 65	
July	68½	3d 58 17th 81	
August	64½	5 & 23 60 8th 71	
Septem.	59½	26th 56 1st 67	
October	51½	26th 43 1st to 5th 59	
November	45½	24th 35 6, 7, & 8 53	
Decem.	43½	11th 37 17 & 19 51	

Average of the year, 52½

Hottest day, July 17, at 81° wind S. W.

Coldest day, Jan. 9 - 32 - - N. E.

From a comparison of the above with the observations inserted in the Monthly Magazine for Jan. 1797, it appears, that, notwithstanding a great variation in particular months, the average of the whole year 1797 differs but ½° from that of 1796, which was 52½. The months, January, April, June, August, September, were colder in 1797 than in the year preceding; the other months were hotter in a greater or less degree. July 17th, 1797, was 6° higher than July 15th, 1796, but the thermometer never sunk so low as in some of the days preceding the Christmas of 1796.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DR. RENNELL having seen in the Monthly Magazine, a public mention of a report of his being concerned in *the Pursuits of Literature*, is perfectly convinced that the Editors will have the justice to contradict, from him, in the most distinct pointed manner, so groundless and injurious a report. In no part of that production had Dr. Rennell the most distant co-operation. Satirical writing of every kind, particularly of an anonymous nature, is perfectly alien to his habits and occupations.

Dr. RENNELL will consider the insertion of this declaration in their next Magazine as a considerable obligation conferred upon him by the Editors,

London, Dec. 15, 1797,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is well known that many medical men have been lately engaged in making experiments to ascertain whether, or not, the *venereal disease*, in all its complicated forms, can be radically cured by medicines containing a large proportion of oxygen, or vital air; and particularly by means of the nitrous acid and oxygenated muriate of pot-ash.

The very respectable testimonies which have already appeared in favour of these remedies, and the mild as well as expeditious manner in which they are said to operate, have induced me to give them a fair and unprejudiced trial, in a great variety of cases; and also to solicit the communications of other gentlemen in London, who have had opportunities of exhibiting them: but I am sorry to observe, that our experience obliges me to differ in opinion from those physicians and surgeons who have raised our expectations on this subject.

This diversity of opinion being founded on actual observation, and not on any preconceived notions, has emboldened me to use the freedom of circulating a printed letter, to recommend the trial of the new medicines in advanced stages of the disease; *where well marked blotches, nodes, ulcerated fauces, exema, and other characteristic symptoms of a genuine syphilis appear*: since, in these cases only can we be fully assured that the syphilitic poison exists in the constitution, and indubitably requires the administration of an anti-venereal medicine.

The most judicious practitioners, and those of the largest experience, are ready to confess, that although it be usually advisable to give mercury in recent stages of the venereal disease, with a view to prevent the farther progress of the symptoms, or the occurrence of a confirmed lues venerea, yet, in very many such instances, the patients would escape and recover their health, by a proper plan of treatment, without the use of mercury: and, notwithstanding this fact may be denied by some speculative persons, it is too well authenticated for us to rest the proof of an anti-venereal remedy solely, or even chiefly, on its efficacy to remove the primary symptoms. All deductions from such premises must, therefore, be extremely fallacious and questionable.

I have taken the liberty to trouble you with these cursory hints, for the attention of medical men in the country, in hopes that you will favour me by inserting them

in your Magazine: and I beg leave, at the same time, to suggest, that it is my intention to publish the result of my experiments and enquiries, (under the title of "*Critical Remarks on the Venerable Dispute*,") together with such observations and cases as I may be honoured with from other practitioners.

Great Russell-Street,
Bloomsbury-Square.

Jan. 22, 1798.

W. BLAIR

statements contained in the book before-mentioned, may obtain the requisite information, by applying to me.

AUGUSTUS BOETTIGER,
Counsellor of the Upper Consistory,
and Provost of the College
Weimar, in Saxony, of Weimar,
Jan. 5, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

D'ANVILLE, in his Geographical Memoir *L'Euphrate & le Tigre*, page 14, has indicated to the east of Roha, or Edessa, a tract of country, elevated and beautiful, which now bears the name of Eden. This district lies in the center of the lands included between the Tigris and the Euphrates. At its foot arises, on the eastern side, the river Mygdonius, on which are situate the towns of Nefibis and Sinjar; and on the western side, the river Chaboras, on which are situate the towns of Refain and Thallaba. These two rivers now unite, and fall into the Euphrates at Kerkisich; but neither of them appears to pursue its ancient course, the Mygdonius having originally flowed, amid the dry ravine called Tirtar, which meets the Tigris above Hatra; and the Chaboras amid the dry ravine called Sebba, which meets the Euphrates below Osara.

What forbids our supposing this Eden to have been in the contemplation of the author of the second chapter of Genesis?

Dr. GEDDES, in his note on the passage (II. 14,) admits, that by Hiddekel is meant the Tigris, and by Perath the Euphrates: with the other two rivers only he is embarrassed, and at length fixes on the Araxes and the Oxus, which travel to the Caspian and Euxine seas.

The Phison, however, is said to bound the land of Havila, where there is gold. Now, a considerable stretch of the Mygdonius is yet called Al Havali, and thus retains obvious traces of the name and contiguity of that province, which may well have extended as far south as the mouth of the Zab; a stream celebrated for its gold.

Of the name Gihon, no traces are indeed to be detected along the banks of the Chaboras; but this river is said to have bounded the land of Cush. Now, the land of Cush (Genesis X. 7,) comprehended the five subdivisions or townships of Seba, Havilah, Sabtha, Raamah, and Sabthechah. Saba and Zahdicena, (or Gezirat) on the western bank of the Tigris, appear evidently to preserve the names of Sabthah and Sabthechah. Seba, with the prefix

Es,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A LATE publication, entitled *Proofs of a Conspiracy*, &c. by Professor ROBISON, has excited my great surprize; and I am at a loss to conceive how circumstances, long ago buried in oblivion, could, without making any farther enquiry, be represented as still existing; by the author of a book, which tends to stigmatize some of the most respectable characters in Germany. From the beginning of 1790, EVERY CONCERN OF THE ILLUMINATI HAS CEASED, and no Lodge of Freemasons in Germany has, since that period, taken the least notice of them. Evident proofs of this assertion are to be found among the papers of Mr. Bode, late Privy Counsellor at Weimar, who was at the head of that Order in this part of Germany, and who died in 1794. After his death, all those papers were delivered up to the present DUKE OF Saxe-Gotha, who, on application, would, doubtless, permit the inspection of them. The league of Dr. Barth, known to Mr. Robison only from the *Annals of Gießen*, a very obscure periodical publication, was a phantom, which no sooner appeared, than it was laid and destroyed by Mr. Bode himself, who printed a pamphlet, entitled, *More Remarks than Text*, which soon opened the eyes of the public. This league, a poor financial scheme, was planned by a man of more genius than principle, but never carried into execution. This appears from the papers, written during the whole of the transaction, which being bequeathed to me by Mr. Bode, are now in my possession, and true transcripts of them may be obtained by any one, who wishes to receive them. Although I was not a member of that society, yet I was intimate with Mr. Bode, and present at his death; consequently I am enabled to vouch solemnly for the truth of the above; and to engage, that any person in Great Britain, who, being alarmed at the erroneous

En, or Ain, indicating fountains, may possibly have given origin to the name of Nesibis; but it is far more probable some deserted place contiguous to the dry ravine, yet called after it Sebaa. Havila was, no doubt, situate in the province, and on the river of the same name, and should be sought nearer to its mouth than to its head, because the names of rivers commonly ascend, being first imposed where they are most considerable. The name of Raamah may with faint probability be imagined in Aaraban, between Refain and Thallaba. If these indications be put together, it will follow that the land of Cuth nearly answered to the modern province of Diarrabia, since it contained five of the cities therein situate: in a word, that it was the district comprehended between the Tigris and the Chaboras; and consequently that the Chaboras is the Ghion which bounded the land of Cuth.

The four rivers of Paradise appear then to have been the Euphrates, the Chaboras, the Mygdonius, and the Tigris.

It is strange, that the garden of Eden should not oftener be mentioned by the early writers of the Jews. Except in an indecisive passage of Deuteronomy, a book which seems to have been written during the captivity, (XXIX. 28) under Hoshea, no allusions to it occur, until about the period of the Babylonian conquest. Was the account at that time new to Jewish literature?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

I AM much gratified, and much obliged, by the account Mrs. CATHERINE CAPPE has given in your Magazine for November, of the success that has attended a female benefit club; and I think those who founded or promoted such an institution, are entitled to public regard. I beg leave, through your Magazine, to throw out a hint or two, which, I humbly apprehend, might be improvements upon these excellent institutions. In the first place, I should recommend, that in such societies, on any female marrying, a small sum of sixpence per quarter, or whatever sum may be thought adequate, shall be paid, in addition to the former subscription, in order to raise a fund for allowing married women something in child-bed; suppose, ten shillings and sixpence for the month, and in case they are not fully recovered, two shillings per week during the remainder of their illness, unless such subsequent illness is amongst the number provided for by the rules,

I further beg leave to hint, that I think the reduction of the allowance to one shilling per week, if a member lies sick more than six months, seems withdrawing the aid when most needed, as it is probable the allowance of four shillings per week will not frequently support a sick person, and pay all expences of medicine and attendance; and if the extra expence is to be paid out of the necessities of the sick person, is there not reason to fear such person may be left to great want, and one grand design of such institutions lost, viz. a support in old age or inability to labour. ---Several instances have lately been mentioned in the papers of different Friendly Societies supporting some of the aged and infirm members for several years,---But, although I take the liberty to give these hints, I do it with some degree of diffidence and great deference to those respectable characters who have instituted and promoted the Societies in question, who having made observations upon their effects, will better judge of the propriety of such regulation than I can do.

I beg leave to observe further, in addition to the hint I gave in your Magazine for September, that a complete trial of one of these societies could not be made in less than forty years, that my calculation went upon the ground of the allowance not being lessened in so great a proportion to a member, who might lie a long time sick, as is the case in the Berwick Society; nevertheless, I am still of opinion, that no society of the kind can have had a fair trial in less time, as many years must elapse, after such an institution is formed; before it can have any old members belonging to it, therefore not subject to those expences which fall most heavy on the funds of the society. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

J. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

A Correspondent of your's, who subscribes himself "*A Sufferer by Forgery*," has expressed a wish to be informed, whether the Directors of the Bank of England have refused a plan for preventing the forgery of Bank notes; "a plan which would not only have rendered forgery more difficult than at present, but almost, if not altogether impossible, and of which the excellency was attested by all the principal artists in London?"

From the manner in which the question is put, I am led to suppose (though I cannot be certain) that your correspondent has heard something respecting the plan
offered

offered to the Bank of England by a Mr. TILLOCK; at the rejection of which, by a Committee of Bank Directors, I was present, together with Messrs. BYRNE, FITLER, LOWRY, and SHARP. That it was our unanimous opinion, as well as the opinion of Mr. BARTOLOZZI, (who was prevented by indisposition from attending on the occasion) that the specimen produced by Mr. TILLOCK of a newly-invented art, was not copyable by any known art of engraving; and that the attempt toward imitating it produced by the Engraver to the Bank was very easy to be distinguished from its original, may be acceptable information to your correspondent, and perhaps not useless to the public.

To say that this invention would utterly prevent the possibility of forgeries on the Bank, would be hazarding a rash assertion: to determine that, if adopted, it would, by increasing the difficulty, diminish the number of forgeries, requires no hesitation, and very little eye-sight. That I mean to deny *that* little to the Directors of the Bank, *must not* be inferred, nor that I think they have shewn themselves less clear-sighted in this business than disinterested.

Irony apart, I should conceive it to be a point both of duty and honour, for the Bank Directors---not to tempt men to the commission of a capital crime, by authorising an easy mode of committing it---not themselves to sustain the losses arising from the frequent forgery of Bank-notes, ---not to adopt Mr. TILLOCK's plan for the prevention of forgery, if a better can be produced, but---to call forth the talents and ingenuity of the country in fair competition, by offering a handsome reward for the best practical means of preventing forgery on the Bank.

That a procedure to this effect, is a duty the Bank Directors owe to the public, your correspondent has sufficiently shewn; that it should be considered as a point of honour too, I think, is evident, when we recollect that honour due is, in all cases, proportionate to confidence reposed.

I am, Sir, your's, &c;

Queen Anne-street East, J. LANDSEER.
Dec. 20, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

DURING the parliamentary debates of last winter, relative to imposing an additional tax upon newspapers, it

was disputed by some of our state-orators, whether a newspaper was an article of *luxury* or *necessity*; but the Minister, who was more desirous to obtain an addition to the revenue, than to wait for the discussion of so intricate a question, hurried the business forwards, without allowing time to determine it. Perhaps, indeed, he might think that much was to be said on both sides; and that it was a matter of very little consequence to a mere financier whether it was determined one way or other. When, however, I look around me in this vast metropolis, and mix in the varied societies that are formed in it, I am clearly of opinion, that a newspaper ranks among the *necessaries* of life, and ranks so high, that, if we except the mere mechanical operations of eating and drinking, I scarcely know any thing that is so indispensable to the happiness of my fellow-citizens. As a question, "What news?" is second only to "How do you do?" and I am much mistaken if, on many occasions, it does not precede even now, and hereafter, in all probability, it will issue at the first opening of the lips.

It is, perhaps, impossible to prove the misery that would overshadow such a place as London, were there no newspapers published in it; but my imagination has sometimes suggested to me the horrid thought of a suspension of newspapers for only *one week*! Dreadful idea! Intellectual famine! What crowds of distressed human beings, hurrying from place to place, asking and beseeching one another, "for the love of mercy," to supply one little bit of intelligence, to cool the parched tongue of communication---one little accident to supply the repetition of diurnal morality---one anecdote, ever so meagre and barren, just to keep the life and soul of conversation together---or one *crim. con.* or even the least suspicion, hint, conjecture, or surmise, to employ the magnifying powers of imagination, and prevent the dreadful necessity of seeking for what we know we cannot find---resources within ourselves.

Such have sometimes been the horrid images which my imagination, probably disordered at the time, has suggested to me: but how faint is this expression of the workings of fancy; for sure I am, it hath not yet entered into the heart of man to form words capable of displaying the wretched state of our metropolis, were it to be afflicted with a cessation of news. Wisely, therefore, did our ancestors contrive, that, on our first entrance into daily life, we should have it in our power to de-

vour the newspaper and the breakfast at the same time; that in an hour when sleep has left a blank in our thoughts, and the memory of past events hath perished, a new world, or a world of news, should start up to fight, and set every spring of the mind in fresh motion. This I call winding up our curiosity for the day; by means of which operation, the machine goes regularly for the accustomed time. The invention of morning papers was of infinite importance; for morning was not the original time of publication; most of the old papers were published at noon, or in the evening, when they could be of use only to those persons who make a trade of politics. At that time they were not deemed of much use in families; but when tea was introduced, morning papers naturally followed, and the contents of many of them are now happily contrived to give a particular zest to the Indian luxury. The connection, indeed, betwixt a breakfast and a newspaper is indissoluble. We may hear news at any other time of the day; but how lame, how imperfect, how unsatisfactory, how deficient in all those little circumstances of detail and description, for which we are indebted to the abilities of editors and collectors of paragraphs. Insensible and ungrateful persons can only count the value of a blessing from the loss of it; but if ever the time comes that the propagation of news is suspended, they will learn to prize the abilities of those geniuses who furnish the news of the day with appropriate imagery; give a brilliancy to an accidental fire; break the neck of a bricklayer with grace; and even cloathe the gallows in heroics;—men, whose mere reports transcend even facts in point of entertainment, and whose hints and surmises are to the thirsty reader

—“Confirmations strong,

“As proofs of holy writ.”

By means of morning papers, the inhabitants of the metropolis are put upon a footing of equality in point of information, which is not to be looked for in provincial towns, far less in villages, where perhaps the great Squire only receives a paper, the contents of which he doles out to his especial favourites. Yet it may be said, that this equality of information which prevails in the metropolis, can tend only to perfect silence, because no man possesses an overplus of news which he may communicate; and at first sight this would appear to be the case, but in fact it is quite otherwise; for al-

though one may not know more than another, he certainly may *conceive* more than another. It is a mistake to suppose that the intelligence in newspapers is to be understood in a literal sense, or that we are to be contented with what the editor pleases to tell us. For example, we read that “Yesterday was married at St. Dunstan’s church, Mr. Joshua Tape, an eminent mercer, to Miss Polly Languish, of Mile-end.” Were we to stop here, I question whether all the papers in London would furnish half an hour’s conversation. But this is no barren text; it includes doctrines and inferences, which may branch out into as many heads as a sermon of the last century. Is it not necessary to ascertain what Mr. Tape’s property is; how far he may be called an eminent mercer; when it is *well known* that he failed ten years ago, and paid only ten shillings in the pound; and how far he may be called a genteel man, when it is *well known* he stoops in the shoulders? It may be also necessary to determine whether he deserves the character of a polite shop-keeper, who, it is *well known*, refused to take back an article which a lady had kept only six months: and, above all, whether the man was not an arrant fool to marry Polly Languish, who, it is *well known*, had not a sixpence? Then, Sir, with respect to the lady, many important questions arise; as, first, how it can be possible any person can think her handsome, when it is *well known* she has no complexion; very bad staring eyes, appears to be crooked, and moreover, it is *strongly suspected*, is thirty-three, or thirty-two at least. Thus you see that the above paragraph is a full and rich fountain, sending forth waters, sweet and bitter, and quenching the talkative thirst of the whole parish of St. Dunstan’s, and, probably, the hamlet of Mile-end.

Let us take another example:—“Yesterday Lady ----- was detected in an amour with Col. ----- His Lordship has sent her to her mother’s, for the present, and is immediately to sue for a divorce.” Now, Sir, will any lover of news stop here? Will this satisfy him? No. It is necessary to divide and subdivide this into an infinite series of lesser intelligences, all greatly contributing to a right understanding of the matter. On the one hand, his Lordship, it is *well known*, was old enough to be her father; and what could he expect? On the other hand, Lady -----, it is *well known*, was young enough to be his daughter, and wherein was she disappointed? Then it is

highly

highly probable that he was the most indulgent husband in the world, and that she was the most unreasonable and disobedient wife. Or, should this not be the case, the reverse will exactly serve the same purpose; that is, gratify that insatiable desire for *novus*, which is become as necessary as the food we eat, or the raiment we put on.

We constantly pray to be delivered "from battle, murder, and from sudden death;" (this, by the bye, seems an anti-climax, battle being the greatest calamity of the three; but let that pass) and yet, Mr. Editor, I know no three ingredients more necessary, nor, of late years, more frequent than these. Battles, indeed, from long habit, we read over with frigid indifference, and I must say, they are very dull and unentertaining. The other two, however, afford many comments, which greatly tend to promote conversation, because they come home to "men's business and bosoms." The death of one man in the streets, who thought himself a match for half a dozen armed robbers, is a topic of conversation for a month; but the prostration of ten thousand bodies on a field, to gratify the inexplicable schemes of contending courts, is the ephemera which cannot outlive the day.

Thus much for the *faits* recorded in our newspapers. Now, Sir, only consider what the case must be, if, after dwelling so long upon any important event handed to us at our breakfast-tables, and carried from thence about with us wherever we go throughout the day, as ammunition ready to shoot the monster, *silence*, and supply the deficiency, *thought*—if, I say, after all this, it should be next day contradicted by the same authority. This may appear somewhat embarrassing; but habit has reconciled us to this also. "We *always* thought there was something improbable in the story;" or, "we had our *suspicious*, yet did not chuse to communicate them;" or, "we were *very cautious* in giving full credit to the report, although, to be sure, it appeared to be *very well founded*, and every body must acknowledge it was remarkably *well told*." With this *ex post facto* sagacity, some continue to get out of the scrape pretty decently, while others, determined to support the dignity of first impressions, and studious to avoid the weather-cock variations of common changelings, are still firmly of opinion that there was *something in it*, and vote *nem. con.*, "that there

is no scandalous story without some foundation."

I might now proceed to consider the necessity of newspapers, as supplying fund for political conversation; but as that subject would lead me to be more prelix than in duty bound, I shall adjourn the question *sine die*, and conclude with an humble hope that I have suggested enough to prove that newspapers are articles of absolute necessity, and of the "first requisition." I am, Sir, your's, &c.

RHAPSODICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF success shall not betray you to relax your efforts, your Magazine seems likely to become the most excellent and the most generally acceptable *periodical miscellany* of the age. For this reason, and as those who have just begun to learn, are often the most eager to teach, I beg leave to trouble you, for the information of your readers, with a short account of Mr. ELKINGTON'S *Mode of Draining*; with which I have had a recent opportunity to make myself acquainted.

There are but two ways in which *flagrant water* can be diffused over grounds, so as to reduce them into the state of *marasses*. It may proceed from the overflowing of adjacent rivers, or the collection of rain-water; or, it may bubble up incessantly from springs dispersed within the bounds of the morass.

In the former of these cases, the overflowing of adjacent rivers is to be prevented only by strong embankments; and any simple trench will easily carry away stagnant water, which has no interior source, and merely floats upon the surface.

In almost all lakes and morasses, numerous springs are dispersed within the compass of the lake or morass. These can never be exhausted. Very many morasses have therefore long baffled every endeavour to drain them effectually for cultivation. Trenches of almost every different depth, and in almost every different direction, have been tried, in vain, or at best, with very imperfect success. Vast tracts of morass, in England, in Scotland, and in Ireland, have been hopelessly abandoned to perpetual barrenness.

But, about the year 1764, Mr. *Elkington*, in an attempt to draw some part of the fens of Princethorpe, in the parish of Stretton, upon *Dunsmore*, in the county of Warwick, was accidentally led to observe

serve, that by commencing his drains from the different springs which continually poured forth their waters upon the ground, and by this means alone he could effectually accomplish his purpose. He had not even reflected upon the possibility of the moisture of morasses, arising from springs at a considerable depth beneath the surface, when, to his surprise, he happened to observe a column of water burst up with great force, by a hole which he casually made with an iron crow, within the bounds of his morass. The fact, although neither new nor strange, struck his mind as an extraordinary discovery. He soon after adopted the use of an *auger*, instead of an iron crow; and determined to make his morasses perfectly dry for tillage, by detecting all the springs, and continually exhausting these by suitable drains. He quickly succeeded in making that particular field perfectly dry. The subsequent application of the same principle to all the other marshy parts of his farm, proved alike successful.

In consequence of the striking improvement thus effected upon his own grounds, Mr. Elkington was consulted and employed by his neighbours. He, in every instance, sought out the springs from which the stagnant water was supplied; wherever there was a declivity of the surface, endeavoured to detect the main-spring, on which, in every such case, there are usually various smaller springs dependant; still bored with the auger to discover springs of which he suspected the existence, although they were not quite apparent; commenced his drains from the respective springs; but, instead of cutting a drain, in every case, to the very level of a very deep spring, adopted the idea of preserving only an auger-hole perpendicular to the spring, as an outlet by which its waters might ascend into the drain, to be by it conveyed away. Continued experience gave him, at last, very great sagacity in detecting the existence of hidden springs, and extraordinary skill to discern the readiest means for draining off their waters. He learned to pay particular attention to the nature of the strata through which the water had to rise, and to adapt to it the construction of his drains. His fame as a *drainer* was extended; his assistance was sought even from distant parts of the country. It decisively appeared, that barren morasses might, by his art, be converted into rich meadow and fertile arable fields; that *scar*, wetfist grounds, might, by the same means, be made suf-

ficiently dry and kindly; that an astonishing proportion of the lands of Great Britain and Ireland might be thus redeemed from infertility. Contriving to cover his drains, with only certain openings at proper distances, he thus prevented them from marring the beauty and equality of the fields. To collect water for the use of mills and canals; to draw off the water from mines and coal-pits, and for other useful purposes, may the same invention of Mr. Elkington's be likewise applied.

To reward this invention, and to purchase it for the use of the public, the Board of Agriculture obtained to Mr. Elkington a grant from Parliament, of a thousand pounds sterling. I am persuaded, that the beneficial effects of his discovery have already more than compensated this sum to the nation. I am, &c. *Kelfo*, Dec. 21, 1797. R. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Hope, that this letter may arrive time enough to answer its purpose. I cannot help considering myself as having been placed in a very ridiculous light, by the gentlemen who have remarked, answered, and rejoined concerning my monody on Chatterton. I have not seen the compositions of my competitors (unless indeed the exquisite poem of Warton's, entitled, "*The Suicide*," refer to this subject) but this I know, that my own is a very poor one. It was a school exercise, somewhat altered; and it would have been omitted in the last edition of my poems, but for the request of my friend, Mr. COTTE, whose property those poems are. If it be not in your intention to exhibit my name on any future month, you will accept my best thanks, and not publish this letter. But if Crito and the Alphabet-men should continue to communicate on this subject, and you should think it proper, for reasons best known to yourself, to publish their communications, then I depend on your kindness for the insertion of my letter; by which, it is possible, those your correspondents may be induced to expend their remarks, whether panegyrical or vituperative, on nobler game than on a poem which was, in truth, the first effort of a young man, all whose poems a candid critic will only consider as first efforts.

Your's, with due respect,

Shrewsbury.

S. T. COLERIDGE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH the fables of the ancients are, in their secret meaning, utility, and construction, the most beautiful and admirable pieces of composition which the mind of man is capable of framing, yet nothing has been so little understood, or so shamefully abused. Of the truth of this observation, the philosophic part of your readers will, I persuade myself, be fully convinced, by comparing the following explanations of some of these fables, with those given by the Abbé Banier, and other modern writers on mythology, in those ridiculous and contemptible publications called *Pantheons*.

That these moderns, indeed, should have grossly erred in their interpretation of ancient fables, is by no means wonderful, if we consider that they appear to have been ignorant that these fables were invented by theological poets *, and adopted by intellectual philosophers †; and, consequently, that their meaning can only be unfolded by recurring to the theology and intellectual philosophy of the ancients.

It is, indeed, easy for ingenious men to give an explanation of an ancient fable, which to the superficial observer shall appear to be the precise meaning which its inventor designed to convey, though it be in reality very far from the truth. This may be easily accounted for by considering, that all fables are images of truths, but those of the ancients of truths with which but few are acquainted. Hence, like pictures of unknown persons, they become the subjects of endless conjecture and absurd opinion, from the similitude which every one fancies he discovers in them to objects with which he has been for a long time familiar. He who understands the explanations given by the Platonic philosophers of these fables, will subscribe to the truth of this observation; as it is impossible that these interpretations could so wonderfully harmonize with the external or apparent meaning of the fables, without being the true explanations of their latent sense. Even Lord Bacon himself, though he saw enough to be convinced that these fables were replete with the highest wisdom of which he had any conception, yet was far from penetrating the profound meaning they contain. He has, indeed, done all in attempting to unfold them that

great genius, without the assistance of intellectual philosophy is able to effect: but the most piercing sagacity, the most brilliant wit, and the most exquisite subtilty of thought, without this assistance, are here of no avail.

This being premised, it will be necessary, in the first place, to observe, that between us and the highest god there are certain mighty powers, which, though rooted in, yet possess energies distinct from their ineffable cause; for we, in reality, are nothing more than the dregs of the universe. These mighty powers are called by the poets a *golden chain*, on account of their connection with each other, and incorruptible nature. Now, the first of these powers you may call *intellect*; the second *virtue*; the third *æonian*, and so on, which the ancients desiring to signify to us by names, have symbolically denominated. Hence, says Olympiodorus (in M.S. Comment. in Georgiam) we ought not to be disturbed on hearing such names as a *Saturnian* power, the power *Jupiter*, and such-like, but explore the things to which they allude. Thus, for instance, by a *Saturnian* power rooted in the first cause, understand a *pure intellect*: for *Κερον*, or *Saturn*, is *κατος νους*, i. e. ο *καθαρως*, or a *pure intellect*. He adds, hence we call all those that are pure and virgins, *κορηαι*.

On this account, too, poets * say, that Saturn devoured his children, and afterwards again sent them into the light, because *intellect* is converted to itself, seeks itself, and is itself sought: but he again refunds them, because intellect not only seeks and procreates, but produces into light and profits. Hence, likewise, Saturn is called *αρχιλογητης*, or *inflected counsel*, because an inflected figure verges to itself.

Again, as there is nothing disordered and novel in intellect, they represent Saturn as an old man, and as slow in his motion: and hence it is that astrologers say, that such as have Saturn well situated in their nativity are *prudent* and *endued with intellect*.

In the next place, the ancient theologists called life by the name of Jupiter, to whom they gave a twofold appellation, *Δια* and *Ζηνς*, signifying, by these names, that he gives *life through himself* †.

Farther

* Orpheus, Homer, Hesiod, &c.

† Pythagoras, Plato, &c.

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* So in Hesiod in his Theogony.

† These etymologies of Saturn and Jupiter, are given by Plato in the Cratylus; a dialogue in which he every where etymologizes agreeably

Farther still, they assert that the sun is drawn by four horses, and that he is perpetually young, signifying by this his power, which is motive of the whole of nature subject to his dominion, his four-fold conversions, and the vigour of his energies. But they say that the moon is drawn by two bulls: by *two*, on account of her *increase and diminution*; but by *bulls*, because as these till the ground, so the moon governs all those parts which surround the earth.

I persuade myself every liberal and intelligent mind will immediately perceive the propriety and accuracy of the above interpretations; and be convinced, from this specimen, that the fables of the ancients are replete with a meaning no less interesting than novel, no less beautiful than sublime.

That your readers may be still farther convinced of this, I shall subjoin the division of fables given by the Platonic philosopher Sallust, in his elegant Treatise on the Gods and the World: "Of fables, some are *theological*, others *physical*, others *animistic* (or belonging to soul) others *material*, and, lastly, others mixed from these.

"Fables are *theological*, which employ nothing corporeal, but speculate the very essences of the gods; such as the fable which asserts that Saturn devoured his children: for it obscurely intimates the nature of an *intellectual* god, since every intellect returns into itself.

"But we speculate fables *physically*, when we speak concerning the energies of the gods about the world; as when considering Saturn the same as Time, and calling the parts of time the children of the universe, we assert that the children are devoured by their parents.

"We employ fables in an *animistic* mode when we contemplate the energies of soul; because the intellects of our souls, though by a discursive energy they proceed into other things, yet abide in their parents.

"Lastly, fables are *material*, such as the Egyptians ignorantly employ, considering and calling corporeal natures divinities; such as Isis, earth; Osiris, humidity; Typhon, heat: or again, denominating Saturn, water; Adonis, fruits, and Bacchus, wine. Indeed, to assert

that these are dedicated to the gods, in the same manner as herbs, stones, and animals, is the part of wise men; but to call them gods, is alone the province of mad men; unless we speak in the same manner as when, from established custom, we call the orb of the sun, and its rays, the sun itself.

"But we may perceive the *mixed* kind of fable; as well in many other particulars, as in the fable which relates that Discord, at a banquet of the gods, threw a golden apple, and that a dispute about it arising among the goddesses, they were sent by Jupiter to take the judgment of Paris, who, charmed with the beauty of Venus, gave her the apple in preference to the rest. For in this fable the banquet denotes the *supermundane** powers of the gods; and on this account they subsist in conjunction with each other: but the golden apple denotes the world, which, on account of its composition from contrary natures, is not improperly said to be thrown by Discord, or Strife. But again, since different gifts are imparted to the world by different gods, they appear to contest with each other for the apple. And a soul living according to sense (for this is Paris) not perceiving other powers in the universe, asserts that the contested apple subsists alone through the beauty of Venus."

If the intellectual philosophy, then, is alone the true key to ancient mythology, surely nothing can be more ridiculous than the attempt of the Abbé Banier, to explain ancient fables by history; not to mention that his interpretations are always trifling, and frequently impertinent; are neither calculated to instruct nor amuse; and are equally remote from elegance and truth. That this is not mere declamation, the following instance from his *Mythology*, will, I persuade myself, abundantly evince: "I shall make it appear (says he †) that the *Minotaur*, with *Pasiphaë*, and the rest of that fable, contain nothing but an intrigue of the queen of Crete with a captain named Taurus; and the artifices of Dædalus, only a fly-confident." Let the reader contrast with this, the following explanation of this fable, given by Olympiodorus in his MS. Commentary on the Gorgias of Plato: "The *Minotaur* signifies the

ably to the Orphic theology. Most critics, not perceiving that Plato's design in this dialogue was to speculate names *philosophically*, and not *grammatically*, have very ridiculously considered his etymologies as for the most part false.

* By this is to be understood, powers which are wholly unconnected with every thing of a corporeal nature.

† Vol. I, of the translation of his *Mythology*, p. 29.

savage passions which our nature contains: the *thread* which Ariadne gave to Theseus, a certain divine power connected with him: and the *labyrinth*, the obliquity and abundant variety of life. These therefore being one of the most excellent characters, vanquished this impediment, and freed others together with himself."

Reserving a farther discussion of this interesting subject to another opportunity; I remain, your's, &c.

Manor-Place,
Walkworth.

THO. TAYLOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the same page of your Magazine for last month there are two queries from correspondents, which betray a degree of ignorance of the most common places of philosophy, that one would hardly have expected to meet with at the present day from any person who had at all turned his mind to that study, and from those who had not, such questions are not to be expected.

Mr. W. E. if he had ever attended to the Lavoisierian chemistry, as he is pleased to term it, must have known that azote is found in considerable quantities in a very large tribe of plants, viz. all the cruciform, which comprehends the wild-cress, mustard, &c. found in every pasture; and the experiments of Bertholt, prove that it is also present in a very great variety of other vegetables. It is strange indeed that any man who ever perceived the smell of putrid cabbage, should assert that azote exists in *no* vegetable whatever. But even allowing this negation, let us attend to Lavoisier's own words; "Azote is one of the principles most abundantly diffused through nature. Combined with caloric, it forms azotic gaz, which constitutes two-thirds of the common atmospheric air." Might not then any quantity of it be combined with the animal organization, by the act of respiration, which is so often repeated during life, even if none were received by the stomach.

To Mr. E. L.'s query about the bell, it is sufficient to observe that the vibrations of the air within the glass-receiver, are communicated to the receiver itself, and by that means to the external air. The accuracy of this experiment is doubted by many ingenious philosophers, but on other grounds than those stated by E. L. If your correspondent will apply his hand to the walls of a steeple during the ring-

ing of a peal, he will be convinced of the power of bells, to communicate their vibrations to solid bodies.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine:
SIR,

PERMIT me to correct some errors in my account of Lupericio and Bartolome Leonardo. I asserted, from the *Parnaso Español*, that no edition of their works had been printed since that of Zaragosa, 1634: I have now procured one published since the *Parnaso*. Don Ramon Fernandez, the editor, has prefixed a sensible preface: "One of the principal causes," he says, "of the bad taste observable in the greater part of the poetry of the present day, is the scarceness of good authors, who might serve as models to our youth; while the multiplied editions of the corruptors of our poetry are in the hands of all, maintaining and perpetuating a bad taste." He remarks the vague eulogies lavished upon the Spanish poets by their editors, applying to them indiscriminately the phrases of purity, elegance, enthusiasm, beauty, &c. and proceeds to point out the characteristic and peculiar merit of the two Argensolas. In this preface there is a very curious trait of the national vanity. After mentioning the rich and harmonious versification of these authors, he adds, this has at all times been an endowment peculiar to the Spanish poets, for if we consider well, we shall find that they gave a harmony and ease to the Latin metres which is not to be met with in the poets anterior to Lucan and Seneca. The chorusses of the three genuine tragedies of this great tragedian, incomparably exceed those of Horace in their *sonority* and harmony; and the excellent hexameters of Lucan, have, in these points, a great advantage over those of Virgil. And even what Cicero* says of the Cordovan poets confirms this, though some, from wrongly understanding the passage, interpret it as a reproach: for Tully, in this place, speaks only of their pronunciation and accent, which to Roman ears, accustomed only to sweetness, might appear strange and harsh; this by no means proves that their verses were bad or deficient in harmony; instead of this I presume, that the too great swell and fullness of the Spanish poets, that *loquore rotundo*, that *os magna sonaturum*, which Horace so much

* Cordubæ natis poetis pingue quiddam
cunctibus atque peregrinum. Cic. pro Archia.

recommends, and which since the Greeks none have executed better than the Spaniards; this I conceive to be what appeared unpleasant to Cicero, whose ears were accustomed to verses little more harmonious than those of Ennius.

The epistle from which an extract was printed in your Magazine, is given by the present editor to Francisco de Rioja. I know not whether the reasons he assigns are sufficient to ascertain the author, but they certainly prove that it could not have been written by Bartolomeo Leonardo:

I have selected three sonnets as characteristic of these authors, the two first are by Lupercio:

Thou art determined to be beautiful,
Lyrus! and, Lyrus, either thou art mad,
Or hast no looking-glass; dost thou not know
Thy paint-beplaster'd forehead, broad and bare,

With not a grey lock left, thy mouth so black,
And that invincible breath? We rightly deem
That with a random hand blind Fortune deals
The lots of life, to thee she gave a boon
That crowds so anxiously and vainly wish,
Old age, and left in thee no trace of youth
Save all its folly and its ignorance.

Content with what I am; the sounding names
Of glory tempt not me; nor is there ought
In glittering grandeur that provokes one wish
Beyond my peaceful state. What tho' I boast
No trapping that the multitude adores
In common with the great; enough for me
That naked, like the mighty of the earth,
I came into the world, and that like them
I must descend into the grave, the house
For all appointed; for the space between,
What more of happiness have I to seek
Than that dear woman's love, whose truth I
know,
And whose fond heart is satisfied with me?

From Bartolomeo Leonardo.

Fabius, to think that God hath in the lines
Of the right hand disclosed the things to come,
And in the wrinkles of the skin portrayed,
As in a map, the way of human life,
This is to follow with the multitude
Error or ignorance, their common guides;
Yet surely I allow that God has placed
Our fate in our own hands, or evil or good
Even as we make it; tell me, Fabius,
Art not a king thyself?—when envying not
The lot of kings, no idle wish disturbs
Thy quiet life; when, a self-govern'd man,
No laws exist to thee; and when no change
With which the will of Heaven may visit thee,
Can break the even calmness of thy soul?

T. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a common observation, that almost all great discoveries have been stumbled upon by chance: a multitude of instances might easily be cited, to confirm its truth. Now I have, with concern, heard this fact employed, as an argument, to discourage eager scientific research: "Why not trust to that chance which has struck out the most valuable inventions of past ages? Why withdraw from the ordinary duties and pleasures of life, to busy one's self in vain investigations, which are, most probably, to end in ridiculous disappointment?"

To me it occurs, that this reasoning, which, to lazy ignorance, appears but too specious, might be silenced for ever, if it could be ascertained, that useful inventions and discoveries have become continually more numerous, precisely in proportion as the general mass of human knowledge has been augmented and diffused, and as the thirst of literary and scientific curiosity has become more impatient, and has been excited still in a greater number of minds. But I know no very promising means of ascertaining this, other than to intreat you to put the question, through the channel of your Magazine, "Whether our useful inventions and discoveries have not been multiplied, in proportion as our knowledge has been enlarged?"

Pray oblige me by putting this question. I have little doubt but your host of enlightened correspondents may easily furnish such answers as shall for ever fix the general truth upon this not unimportant point.

I am, sir, your constant reader,

A FRIEND TO

PHILOSOPHICAL EXPERIMENT.

University of Glasgow, Dec. 17, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PROFESS myself a very warm admirer of the writings of MR. WILLIAM GODWIN. He has seized some of the most important truths in morality, with a lynx-eyed intuition, powerful to pierce through every obscurity, and to single out its object at once, however numberless the myriads of others among which it may be entangled. The reader of his books feels, on many occasions, as if he were suddenly gifted with the author's own vigorous intuition; and can discern the truth of his most valuable principles, without the toil and perplexity of reason-

ing. In eloquence, this writer distinguishes himself by an irresistible energy, which he seems to derive from an enthusiastic conviction of the truth and high importance of the doctrines which he teaches. If sparing in imagery, if rarely successful in lengthened ratiocination, he is eminently excellent in sentiments, and he seems to know all the genuine emotions and language of all the higher passions.

But Mr. GODWIN's erudition, and even his power of reasoning, in cases of very complex and tedious deduction, are very unequal to the ardent, impassioned force of his genius. A remarkable proof of this appears in his Essay on English Style. He there supposes it to be a prevalent opinion, maintained, in particular, by Johnson, and other philologists of high authority, that *the English style written in the last century, and even at a time so remote as in the age of Queen Elizabeth, was, in all respects, more perfect than that of our contemporaries.* This opinion he strives to combat and destroy by a long induction of passages from the eminent writers of six different periods, from the reign of Elizabeth to the end of that of George II.

Now the opinion against which he so laboriously fights, *never was maintained by any critic.* JOHNSON and LOWTH have taught only, "that the writings of the authors of the last century, and of the age of Elizabeth, contain an *immense treasure of words and phrases*, sufficient to express, in speech or written composition, even all, or almost, all our present knowledge; and that we should do more wisely, to seek our terms and phrases out of that treasure, than continually to debase our style by words and idioms affectingly introduced from other languages, not richer than our own." Mr. GODWIN has certainly not refuted this opinion; and I suppose it is what will not quickly be done by any person.

As little do his quotations and his asserisks appear to me to evince the badness of those styles which he condemns; even his own admirable style, and those of his most eminent contemporaries, are not much more secure against such minute criticism, than the styles of SHAKESPEARE, or our translation of the Bible; besides, the colouring of words and phrases partakes of the changing, fugitive nature of that of REYNOLDS's portraits. I should undertake, too, to produce, from every one of the writers cited by GODWIN, instances of correct and elegant writing, to confront his examples of incorrectness.

Jan. 3, 1798.

H. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following remarks upon our English weights, are submitted to the consideration of your correspondent, J. R. not under the idea of their conveying to him that learned and correct information which he solicits, but on the contingency of their supplying him with some facts that may have escaped his own researches, and with the additional view of contributing to the gratification of such of your readers as are less acquainted with the subject; the great difficulty of which will, I trust, apologize for the errors that I may commit.

It appears to have been a favourite object with the legislators of the middle ages, to accomplish equality, or unity, in weights and measures. Thus, in the laws of the Lombards, we find, "*De mensuris, ut secundum iussionem nostram equales fiant.*" In the capitulary of Charlemagne, "*Unusquisque habeat æquam mensuram & æquales modios;*" and again, "*Ut æquales mensuras & rectas & pondera justa & equalia omnes habeant.*" In Magna Charta, "*Una mensura vitis sit per totum regnum nostrum & una mensura cerevitiæ & una mensura bladi; de ponderibus vero sit sicut de mensuris.*" This clause, or the substance of it, is repeated in many of our subsequent statutes; but the numerous regulations upon this subject, unequivocally prove the impossibility of effecting so just and laudable a purpose, and yet leave us quite in the dark with respect to what had occurred to prevent it. The obstruction may partly have arisen from the difficulty of obtaining a common medium; and therefore, in all countries, there must have been a perpetual variation, both in weights and measures. In France, there were scarcely two cities to be found in which they agreed.

The next thing to be examined, is the origin and progression of the various alterations that have been made in our weights.

It has been asserted; but I believe without any proof, that William I, upon his arrival in England, changed the weights of his newly-acquired dominions, and introduced those of Normandy, and particularly the *troy* weight.—Although it is not impossible that the *troy* weight might have been known to the Normans, from their ancient connection with Champagne, yet this weight does not appear in our statutes, as will be hereafter shown, until a much later period; besides, it appears,

pears, from William's own laws, that he established the weights and measures of his predecessors in this kingdom, "Et quod habeant per univertum regnum mensuras fidelissimas & signatas, & pondera fidelissima & signata sicut bonis predecessores statuerant."—Leg. 57. de mensuris & ponderibus. I am aware that his Latin laws are not without imputation of forgery, and that, consequently, little or no stress can be laid upon this quotation. His pennies are also found to have been of the same standard as those of his Saxon predecessors, another argument that he did not change, at least, the money weight of the kingdom; and it is very probable, as we shall perceive in the course of even this slight investigation, that there was no other at this time.

In the assize of measures of Richard I, the pound and other weights are directed to be of the same quantity, or specific gravity, throughout the kingdom, according to the diversity of merchandise. Here we perceive, and I believe for the first time, a variety in the standard weights of the land.

In the "*Compositio de Ponderibus*," the date of which does not appear, though it is probably before Edward III, the pound, for spices and drugs, was to contain twenty shillings, and for all other commodities twenty-five shillings. The pound also for drugs was to contain twelve ounces; and the ounce was, at all times, to contain twenty pence: thus we see there were, at this time, two pounds; the one of twelve ounces, the other of fifteen: the latter is called the merchants' pound, in *Fleta*, written about this time in which the *compositio de ponderibus* was made. The author also speaks of the pound of twelve ounces, as making twenty shillings, and of the ounce of twenty pence.

I shall here take occasion to observe, that our oldest pound would naturally be of twelve ounces, like the Roman *libra*; and this is proved from the word *incb*, which is the same as *ounce*, i. e. the twelfth part of any thing. *Agricola*, in a treatise "*de Ponderibus & Mensuris*," is said to describe two different pounds, the one of twelve, the other of sixteen ounces; the first of these he calls *libra medica*, the other *libra civilis*; but, as I have not seen his work, it remains to be ascertained, of what antiquity are these weights, and where made use of?

In the stat. Westm. 31 Edw. III, c. 2, mention is made of "weights of Exchequer standard;" but neither the terms

troy nor *averdupois* are used upon this occasion.

The above may serve as a slight sketch of the alterations in our weights, after the conquest; let us next endeavour to throw some small light upon those obscure terms, *troy* and *averdupois*.

I should scarcely have troubled the reader with the following opinion, relating to the origin of troy weight, were it not for the purpose of confuting it. The laws of Edward the Confessor mention, that the court of Hustings, in the city of London, had been built after the manner, and in memory of, the city of Troy, thereby adopting the fabulous account of the foundation of London by the Trojans. To support this comparison, STRYPE, in his edition of Stowe's Survey of London, assumes, that the troy weight was called, in the time of the Saxons, the Hustings weight. He shows authority, indeed, for the existence of Hustings weight; but, to have proved his point, he should have shown that Hustings weight was also called troy weight.

The more common opinion is, that the troy weight was imported with the Normans; but this is improbable, for the following reasons: 1. That William, as has been already shown, did not change the weights of the kingdom; 2. That, in the *stat. Paris*, 5 Hen. III, the weights are not described in troy, but money weights, and the same in the *stat. 51 Edw. 1*; 3. That the pound troy is not mentioned in the statute-book, nor elsewhere, that I can find, until the 2d Hen. V, c. 4, in the statute of Westminster, relating to goldsmiths.

As a standard weight, it occurs, I believe for the first time, in 12 Hen. VII, c. 5. The non-existence, as far as I have been able to trace, of a troy pound, seems to prove that this weight could never have been used for heavy articles of any kind, nor was it used as a money weight, until the reign of Henry VIII.

As to the origin of the term, there are different opinions. The more common one is, that it came from *Troyes*, in *Champagne*. Du Cange says, that troy weight was used, not only in France, but in Germany, England, Spain, Flanders, and other parts of Europe, and that this arose from the celebrity of the fair at Troyes†. Bishop Hooper, however, objects, with

* Survey of London, Vol. II, p. 466, Edit. 1755.

† Glossar, v. Marc3.

great reason, to this opinion, from having noticed that, in a document given by Du Cange, a specific difference is made between the mark of England and that of Troyes; and, finding a coincidence between the English ounce, and that used by the moneyers and apothecaries in Egypt, conjectures that troy weight might have been so denominated, from the Arabian word, *Tarazu*, which signifies spices*. Had he recollected there was a city of Troy, in Egypt, he might have gone farther; but in neither case does the opinion seem deserving of much attention. The bishop adds, that Sir HENRY SPELMAN appears to have thought that our troy weight was not borrowed from the city of Troyes, from his styling it *libra Trojana* (and *Troja pondus*) and not *Trecensis*; but SPELMAN, aware, perhaps, of the difficulty, does not enter into the subject, though he describes many other sorts of pounds.

With respect to *averdupois weight*, it will be necessary to examine, in the first instance, its etymology. It is, as to this kingdom, undoubtedly a Norman-French word, and implies either *habere pondus*, or *habere debitum pondus*, *avoir du poids*: should the latter appear too fanciful, let it be remembered, that the idiom of the French language would now require, in the former instance, *avoir le poids*, though it is impossible to criticise, with any degree of certainty, upon the old French. The older word is simply *averium*, or *averia*, which, from innumerable instances, appears to have denoted all kinds of moveable property. Du Cange derives it from the French *avoir*, but I should rather suppose it a barbarous term from *habere*, the common parent. In the "*Liber Consuetudinum Imperii Romanie*," which was composed in the thirteenth century, and exhibits a most curious specimen of the Italian language of that period, I find the word *avoveria* used for land; and the term, variously disguised, was probably indicative of property of all kinds: it was also used in the old Spanish language. SPELMAN's derivation from *avere* scarcely deserves notice.

Averdupois occurs in our statutes, in the sense of heavy merchandise in general, and I believe, for the first time, in the stat. York, 9 Edw. III, and frequently afterwards. As a weight, it does not appear in the statutes, until 24 Hen. VIII,

c. 3, where it is called *lawful weight*, but was certainly known long before, for STRYPE, in his edition of STOWE's Survey, Vol. II, p. 344, gives an extract from the records of the city of London, 6 Ed. II, in which it is mentioned. I think it is more probable that the weight was denominated from the merchandise, than the latter from the weight, notwithstanding COWEL infers the contrary.

By stat. 27 Edw. III, stat. 2, c. 10, it is directed, that all averdupois commodities be sold by one method of weighing, that is, by even balance, without inclination of the scales to either side, as appears to have been sometimes fraudulently practised. A similar ordinance had been already made, in the reign of Edw. I, notwithstanding a remonstrance on the part of the mayor and sheriffs of London, that a contrary practice had immemorially prevailed, with respect to averdupois goods, as appears from the plea books of Edward I & II, cited by Cowel v. Pondus, Regis. I would here remark that, in my humble judgment, Cowel, or his editor, has misconceived the meaning of the extract from the plea books, and that the term *pondus regis* meant nothing more than the royal, or authorised weight, as to averdupois goods, and not a different, not troy weight.

In the reign of Elizabeth, our weights were, at length, regulated by the presentment of a jury, which, for troy weight, adopted a standard at Goldsmiths' Hall, "of ancient use," and for averdupois "an ancient standard of 56lb. remaining in the Exchequer since the time of king Edward III, and then in use." This presentment was afterwards allowed by the queen and her council, and a proclamation issued for the making of weights agreeable thereto, and for distributing them throughout the kingdom, in the places mentioned in stat. Hen. VII*.

Patterns of the above weights were deposited in the Exchequer, where the averdupois weight of fourteen pounds is marked with a crowned E, and inscribed XIII POVNDE AVERDEPOIZ ELIZABETH REGINA, 1582†. The troy weights, marked also with a crowned E, are ounces from 256 oz. to the sixteenth part of an ounce. There being no pounds troy, seems a proof that that weight was never designed for heavy articles. Other weights in the Exchequer are dated 1601.

* Hooper's Enquiry into the State of the Ancient Measures, pages 435, 437.

* Strype's Stowe, II, 345.

† Philos. Transact. No. 470.

A complete set of troy and averdupois weights, dated 1588, were delivered to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, pursuant to the proclamation of that year, and were seen, December 1749, in fine preservation, in the vestry-room of that church, where they probably still remain. These are imagined to be the most perfect models of those standards that are extant*.

In the year 1656, an experiment was made at the Exchequer, to ascertain the proportion between the troy and averdupois standards, when 15lbs. of the latter were found equal to 18lbs. 2ozs. 15 dwts. troy, which fixes the pound averdupois, at 7000 grs. troy, and the troy pound at 5760; and upon three several trials made by the gentlemen of the council of the Royal Society, at the same place, upon a medium, the pound averdupois, was found equal to 7000.25 grains troy. Bishop Hooper says, the pound averdupois, is to the troy as 175 to 144, and is equal to 7000 grains troy; but its ounce, which is the sixteenth part of it, is equal to 437.5 such grains, whereof the ounce troy is 480†.

Wine measure has generally been considered as equal to troy weight; and the ale gallon is said to bear the same proportion to the wine gallon, as the averdupois pound does to the troy.

There is another pound weight which may deserve some notice before we quit the subject, and that is, the lower, or moneyers' pound. Mr. FOLKES thinks that this was the pound in common use before the Conquest; to which I beg leave to add, that it may be the Hufings weight already mentioned. The tower weights continued to be used there until Henry VIII, by an order of council only; and, without the sanction of parliament, established the troy weight in its stead, and ordained that the other should be no more used. It was found, upon this occasion, that the gravity of twelve ounces, or the tower pound, was in proportion to twelve ounces troy, as 5400 to 5760, or as 150 to 160.

I am, sir, &c.
D.

Dec. 21, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE subject of your Lincolnshire correspondent's letter, p. 344, is a pleas-

* Maitland's History of London, and private MS. memorand.

† Hooper's Enquiry, p. 10.

ing proof of the general circulation and utility of your most valuable Magazine, and, at the same time, of the importance of what has already appeared in it respecting Book Societies.

Every candid liberal person among your readers must join in wishing this gentleman and his public-spirited friends all possible success. Their good sense will of course suggest the propriety of obtaining copies of the rules of as many other Reading Societies as they can meet with, in order to select the best from each, and to form a perfect whole. Permit me in this view respectfully to suggest to them, the careful perusal of your correspondent *Mercator's* letter, vol. iv. p. 264.—The evil he complains of is indeed real, increasing, and therefore should be carefully guarded against. Perhaps the following easy plan would be effectual for this purpose:—Let the committee be changed every three months; and let the new one be composed of such members as shall be drawn by the librarian out of an urn, containing the names of all the society except the last committee. By this means all underhand combinations, clerical bigotry, or party spirit, will be prevented as much as possible; each member will have the opportunity of gratifying his own taste, subject to proper regulations, in the choice of books, and free discussion, so essential to the spread of literary knowledge, be greatly promoted.

Perhaps too, it would be useful if at certain fixed periods, suppose every six years, the books in the library were to be inspected by the whole society at their annual meetings, and such of them as were rejected by the vote or ballot of three-fourths of the members *who have previously perused such books*, were sold, and the money arising from the sale of them applied to the purchase of new books. In the hasty, unpremeditated manner in which great numbers of books are introduced into such libraries as these in question, there must, of course, be many which are of but little value in the estimation of the majority of the subscribers, and which disappoint the expectation even of the proposer himself. Now, in such cases, there seems to be a great impropriety, as well as loss, in permitting books of this description to remain as part of the stock of the subscribers, seeing they are in reality no better than mere useless lumber. The only case which is requisite on such occasions, is to guard against the effects of bigotry and party spirit; for which purpose a very little previous

previous attention will be sufficient, as the rejected books must have been perused by the members who vote against them, and a large proportion of these members must agree in opinion before the rejection can take place.

In hopes of seeing these hints in your next Magazine, I remain, sir,

Your constant reader,
LIBER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WILL thank any of your philosophical correspondents for a solution of the following problem.

Place two vessels of equal capacity, one on the ground, and another elevated thirty feet in the air, during a shower of rain; when it is over, the vessel on the ground will be found to contain nearly a third more in quantity of water than the other. The fact has been ascertained by numerous experiments, but never satisfactorily explained. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TOUR FROM LONDON TO DUBLIN AND SOME OTHER PARTS OF IRELAND; VIZ. THE COUNTIES OF KILDARE AND WICKLOW, MADE IN THE SUMMER OF 1797.

MR. EDITOR,

MY present intention is to give (through the medium of the Monthly Magazine) an impartial view of some parts of Ireland in its present state, which I hope will not prove unentertaining or altogether unworthy the attention of your numerous readers; and as a description of those parts of Ireland which I shall mention is my sole object, I shall not dwell upon such parts of England and Wales as I pass through on my route, but notice them so far only as they are subservient to the design of this paper.

From London then, through Kew, Richmond, Staines, Windsor, Henley-upon-Thames, Oxford, and Blenheim, I proceeded to Shrewsbury. Thence I directed my course through those beautiful parts of North Wales, Llangollen, Llanwrthwl, Conway, Bangor, and Bangor Ferry, as far as to Holy-head, where I embarked on board one of his majesty's packets for Dublin. This vessel sets sail every evening (Tuesday excepted) as soon after the arrival of the Irish mail from London (which is generally about six o'clock in the evening) as the tide will permit.

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The distance from the shore, whence you embark to that on which you land is about twenty leagues, and the passage, which is a very safe one, varies of course in point of time, according to a favourable or unfavourable wind; sometimes being made in six and at others not in 48 hours; but the general average passage is from twelve to twenty-four hours. Whenever the packet arrives near the Irish coast, which in consequence of the packet generally sailing in the evening, is about sun-rise, Dublin Bay presents itself to the view, being one of the most delightful and picturesque scenes in the world. Indeed its splendid appearance has never been questioned by any traveller, nor has even a parallel been drawn between it, and any other view, except that of the Bay of Naples; and connoisseurs are still undetermined to which of the two the preference ought to be given. It presents a long range of diversified mountains, enriched by a multiplicity of beautiful demesnes, which, when thus bespangled with the beams of the morning sun, cannot be delineated with equal beauty by the pencil of the most scientific artist. These mountains begin from the water's edge, and gradually and proudly rise in succession for many miles, until, in the language of Orhello, "*Their tops touch heaven*." In the midst of this apparent distance, but nearer the bottom of the scene, is discovered the city of Dublin (the Metropolis of Ireland) whose steeples, indeed it is to be lamented, are so few, at the same time that this view of Dublin is the most unfavourable which can be taken. The most eligible is that which presents itself from the Phoenix Park, a place westward of Dublin, of which I shall speak hereafter. As you approach near the capital, you behold that grand promontory, the hill of Howth, proudly projecting into the sea upon the right hand; while upon the left, or to the southward, and a little nearer the capital, is the Casheen, or light-house, a very handsome circular building, raised in the ocean, five miles from Dublin. Upon this extent, which runs five miles into the sea, there is now completed a great wall of durable stone-work, rising about ten feet above high water mark, and thirty feet wide upon the surface. This great undertaking is of the most essential service to ships trading to and from Dublin, as it prevents a great bank of floating sand which lies to the southward, from joining with another similar bank to the northward, called the North Bull, which

has

has been, and still in tempestuous weather continues to be, extremely injurious, and sometimes fatal to trading vessels, which are not perfectly acquainted with the entrance into this harbour. This wall thus keeps the mouth of the harbour from being choked up. Three miles nearer Dublin, at a place called the Pigeon-house, and situated upon this wall, the packet lands her passengers in a fine and newly erected dock, where now also a very spacious hotel is nearly completed, into which the passengers can instantly retire upon landing; a circumstance hitherto much wanted by all persons resorting to that part of the sister kingdom.

In committing my observations upon the city of Dublin to paper, I shall begin with the public buildings, and first with the Parliament-house, the south front of which has, for many years, been the admiration of all who are well skilled in architecture. It is composed of a massy colonnade of the Ionic order; the base of every column being three feet six inches in diameter. These columns all spring from an elevated platform, to which you ascend by a flight of steps, which do not, as is too often the case, tamely rest upon the base of the column, but are regularly elevated upon the pedestal truly belonging to that order of architecture, and thus giving the whole order in perfection. Independent of the entrance in the centre of this colonnade, the eastern and western extremities of this front present you with a bold projection of the same colonnade, continued for many feet, and forming two other grand insulated entrances.

About twelve years ago, it was thought expedient to take away a little of the overflowing money from the Irish treasury, and with it to erect a new front to that part of the building called the House of Lords. For this purpose a committee of these hereditary counsellors of the crown was appointed, and a plan and elevation was proposed, which was carried into execution, and finished in 1791. This now forms the east front of that building: and had this eastern front been erected in any place unconnected with other buildings, it certainly would deserve to be celebrated, as it is composed of a very handsome portico, consisting of six columns in a fancied order, nearly resembling, but not exactly, the Corinthian. This portico has no pedestals springing from the base of the column, which rests upon a platform, elevated by three stone

steps. Over this colonnade is a pediment, upon which is erected three statues larger than life, excellently sculptured in Portland stone, representing WISDOM, JUSTICE, and LIBERTY. It is, however, a circumstance no less extraordinary than true, that although this expensive eastern front was designed for the grand entrance of the Lord Lieutenant, when he proceeds to parliament to open and close the sessions, as well as to give the royal assent to such bills as the Irish parliament enact, yet not any Lord Lieutenant has ever entered the Irish house of peers through the superb portico since those said three statues of WISDOM, JUSTICE, and LIBERTY have been erected, but he proceeds in his usual state through the old front, which has *never been decorated with any of those emblems*. To which we may add, that this handsome, though uncorresponding, eastern front, is joined to the south front, by an unmeaning heavy curtain-wall. A few years after this portico was raised, the House of Commons was resolved to have a front erected to the westward of the building, as if determined not to be outdone by the lords; and, accordingly, a committee of the guardians of the public purse was appointed to fix and determine upon a plan and elevation. A western front indeed they did erect. But how? Not like either the south or the east front; but one designed by themselves, forming a portico, consisting of four columns of the Ionic order, and much inferior to those in the south; to which grand front, however, they have connected it, by a range of unmeaning columns projecting about six feet beyond another clumsy curtain-wall. Thus is this once grand, and now expensive pile of building, rendered, by the jarring opinions of lords and commons, one of the most heterogeneous edifices ever erected.

The inside of the Irish House of Lords is something similar to that at Westminster. The walls are hung with tapistry, finely executed, representing King William at the battle of the Boyne; but the inside of the Irish House of Commons is a very beautiful structure of an octagonal form, round which there is a large and commodious gallery for spectators. Columns which support a fine dome, spring from this gallery, and between those columns, in the front of the gallery, is an handsome balustrade. This House of Commons, which is just finished, is, with a little improvement, similar to one which

which was destroyed by an accidental fire on the 27th of February, 1792, and which stood upon the same site.

Dublin Castle, the seat of the resident Lord Lieutenant, is a very handsome and commodious palace. Its beauty, however, has been much injured by the present Marquis of Buckingham, both externally and internally; externally, by stopping up a very chaste and light arcade in the principal front, when he was there in 1783 as Earl Temple, which now has an odious appearance, and is, at the same time, rendered totally useless; and internally, when he was Lord Lieutenant there in 1788, by converting a magnificent hall at the top of the great staircase, at that time called the Battle-axe Guard-hall, into a presence chamber. This apartment is totally unnecessary, as prior to this there was a most excellent one; and instead of the former grand entrance, you must now pass through a lobby which was before merely the landing (as it is called in architecture) of the great staircase, which at present resembles the confined lobby of a decent prison. He has, indeed, caused some allegorical pictures to be placed in the ceiling of the ball-room. This room, in honour of the order of knighthood of St. Patrick, and in which upon that day, viz. the 17th of March, 1783, the knights of that order dined, has been called, since the first installation, St. Patrick's Hall. The mutability of public favour was, perhaps, never more predominant than in the two periods of that nobleman's administration in Ireland. For in the year 1783, when he resided there as Earl Temple, he rendered himself the idol of the Irish nation; but in the years 1788-9, when he was there as Marquis of Buckingham, he became to the same people progressively obnoxious; privately quitted the kingdom, from a small sea bathing place near Dublin, called the Black Rock, and carried with him the censure of the Irish House of Commons, which record remains upon the journals of that House to this very hour.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR correspondent, H. M. (page 193, of a late Magazine) asserts, that

Vir, precor, uxori, frater, succurre, sorori,
when read according to the doctrine of

Mekorchus, is not a rhyming hexameter. It is not only rhyming, but doubly rhyming: as perfectly so, as

Suadendo stultis oleum disperdere vultis?

or any other Iambic verse. But having learned, it should seem, from the prosodical dissertation to which he refers, that the two last syllables of *uxori* form a spondee; and continuing in his vicious habit of reading as a trochee the two last syllables of *sorori*, which form a spondee also, himself viciates the rhyme. And if he had not read with great inattention, he would have seen, that (directly contrary to his assertion) the detaching or separating, in pronunciation, any syllable from a word, is disapproved: and that even in the scanning, according to the method there recommended, the very syllable he mentions, the last in *uxori*, would not be separated from the preceding syllable.

As to the "Formal Attack," which H. M. seems to threaten, it had need to be conducted with considerable skill and power, if he hopes with any effect to counteract the public approbation which the revived doctrine of Mekorchus has obtained, and to dislodge it from the strong-hold it occupies, in the countenance already given to it by one of the first, if not the first, of the schools of reputation in the kingdom.

Were it not beside the question, a good defence might be made for the rhymes, though nothing can be said for the style, of the trochaic couplet, by (as H. M. properly expresses himself) a *worthy* fabricator of birth-day odes; for no one ought to be able to write in a better style who would accept an office so degrading letters as a laureateship—*worthily* refused by that sterling poet who has so elegantly taught, that

Virtue's an ingot of Peruvian gold,
Sense the bright ore Potof's mines unfold;
But *Temper's* image must their use create;
And give these precious metals sterling weight.

I am, &c.

W. S.*

[* When in our last we announced our intention to discontinue the controversy on the subject of Metre-arrifon, one short letter, he.c inserted, had escaped our notice. For the sake of the two pieces of information which it contains, we now give it place.
—EDITORS.]

THEORY OF THE INFLAMMATION
OF PYROPHORI.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I SEE, with great pleasure, that you are extremely successful in your attempts to cock up the *uile* with the *dulce*. The public relish the dish. Nay, I believe, there never was a Scotsman fonder of his *baggage*, nor a Englishman of his *beef-steak*, nor a Spaniard of his *olla podrida*, nor an Italian of his *macaroni*, than are all those among my neighbours, who are thought connoisseurs in the food of the mind, of the *Monthly Magazine*. You cannot be ill-pleased to know, that your *Miscellany* has found its way as far north as did *Cromwell's* soldiers, and *English cabbages*, in the middle of the last century; and is read with eagerness on the classic grounds of *Macbeth*, and of *Offian*.

It is not, however, a classic matter, but a small *chemical trifle*, with which I now wish to trouble you. There is a particular composition, known to chemists by the name of *pyrophorus*, because it possesses the property of being liable to spontaneous inflammation in the open air. It was composed by Hombérg, apothecary and chemist to the famous regent Duke of Orleans, by the distillation of alum with the residué of human excrement. There are very many vegetables and animal matters which, if treated with alum, afford this *pyrophorus*. It may be obtained from the greater number of those salts which contain sulphuric acid in union with whatever base. M. Proust has even proved, that any substance containing carbonaceous matter, in union with an earth or oxyde, is susceptible of this spontaneous combustion in the air. It is now commonly prepared by melting three parts of alum with one part of sugar, honey, or meal, exposing the melted, cooled, and hardened mixture, a second time, to heat, till it be kindled to burn for a few moments, with a blueish flame; then cooling the matter thus burned, and preserving it in a dry flask, closely stopped, to be used as *pyrophorus*. Exposure to the atmosphere brings it instantly to burn with a flame sufficiently vivid. The more humid the air, so much the more readily does this inflammation take place.

To account for a phenomenon so remarkable, as the spontaneous inflammation of this *pyrophorus*, chemists have offered several different theories, which are almost all alike unsatisfactory. Hom-

berg and Lemery supposed, that the presence of calcareous earth in the mixture was the cause of the inflammation. Le Jay de Savigny imagined the mixture to contain a glacial oil of vitriol, which, attracting moisture from the atmosphere, gradually heated the mass to inflammation by this means. Mr. Beilby, in a letter to Dr. Priestley, ascribes the same effect to the presence of a principle in the *pyrophorus*, by which there is nitrous acid attracted from the atmosphere. Others have conjectured, that the combustion of *pyrophorus* by spontaneous inflammation, might be owing to its always containing in it a quantity of phosphorus. But none of all these theories has been received in the world as completely just and satisfactory.

Now, sir, I think I can exhibit a new and peculiar theory of the relations of this curious chemical phenomenon, of which the striking truth and simplicity shall not fail to command the immediate assent of all intelligent chemists.

In combustion in general, the principal thing that always takes place is the new combination of oxygen on the one hand, with carbon, or some different matter, on the other hand. The oxygen for this new combination is usually detached out of its union with light and caloric in vital air. The light and caloric which it deserts, are, in consequence of this desertion, commonly evolved into a momentarily free state, in which they present themselves to our senses, as heat and flame. But carbon and other combustible matters cannot, in every temperature, nor in every state of aggregation, detach oxygen out of vital air, and by its abstraction produce an evolution of heat and flame. It is necessary, in order to this event, that the carbon or other combustible matter be, where it is presented to the contact of the vital air, considerably comminuted; and that the vital air exhibit free state, at the same time, supercalorated, in such a manner, as that the ordinary mutual attractions of its ingredients may be greatly weakened by the super-calorated. In this state alone of the respective substances, does the phenomenon of combustion usually take place.

But there are oxygenous compounds in which the oxygen is much more slightly combined than it is in vital air; and it is possible to exhibit carbon to oxygen in some states which shall be more favourable to combustion than others. In certain states of most of the acids and the metallic oxydes, oxygen undeniably exists in them, in a very loose combination.

Destroy

Destroy, as much as possible, the aggregation of these acids and oxydes; and let the aggregation of the carbon, which is to be brought into contact with them, be, in a like manner, destroyed. Mix these two comminuted substances together, and the mixture will be always a *pyrophorus*, if the feebleness of the combination of the oxygen in the oxyde and the acid, together with the comminution and the commixture of the carbon and the oxygenous compound, be particularly favourable to combustion, in the same precise degree with the comminution and the super-calorization of ordinary cases: but the presence of air is necessary to the spontaneous inflammation of this *pyrophorus*; because only air can begin combustion, and make it not tacit, but perceptible, by means of light and flame. If not before the air be presented, yet at least almost as soon as it presented, the temperature, necessary to the decomposition of vital air, is already excited. Moisture in the atmosphere is favourable to the inflammation of *pyrophorus*, for the same reason for which water poured in small quantities upon a strong fire, rather feeds than tends to extinguish the flame. The water or vapour is decomposed into its constituent parts; and these aid the combustion.

"1. *Pyrophorus*, therefore, burns spontaneously with access of air, because it contains oxygen in so loose a combination, and in such mixture with carbon, that these advantages towards inflammation are fully equivalent to that super-calorization which is produced in ordinary combustions by the application of free, external heat.

"2. All mixtures are susceptible of spontaneous inflammation, in which oxygen and combustible matters are mingled together, with the above advantages."

Such is my humble theory of the spontaneous inflammation of *pyrophori*.

I am, sir,

An admirer of your Miscellany,

And your very humble servant,

J. M'O.

Inverness Academy, Dec. 12, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for last month, I was a little surprised at the communication of your correspondent, "Thomas Howley," on the subject of the electric "property belonging to India rubber."

That two people should accidentally stumble upon the same discovery, at the

same time, is a little singular; but it may in a degree account for the apparent plagiarisms in the writings of people whose pursuits are similar. About the time that your correspondent observed the electric fluid occasioned by the friction of India rubber upon paper, I, also, accidentally noticed similar effects, which I communicated in November last, to a society for experiments in natural philosophy, of which I am a member, in this place. Previous to this, I had written a letter, with an intention of sending it to you; but being desirous of making farther experiments, I deferred sending it.

From the different experiments I have made, it appears to me, that your correspondent is mistaken, if, by saying "the property belonging to the elastic resin," he supposes that the electric fluid is produced from the India rubber. I apprehend it will be found to proceed from the substance on which the paper is laid to be rubbed upon, for if it be laid upon a quire of paper, a deal table, a piece of leather, or parchment, which are very weak non-electrics, no effect, or very little, will be produced, not more than if laid on a plate of glass, which is an electric; on a linen cloth laid on a table, more will be observed; and, if laid on the following substances, the electric power will be very perceptible, and, I believe, more and more in the order of enumeration used, viz. a smooth stone, a mahogany board, a board painted yellow, a board painted chocolate, a board painted white, a plate of iron, &c.

It is to be understood, that in every experiment the paper must be warmed a little, and if the substance on which it is laid to be rubbed be a good conductor, a spark of a considerable length may be drawn from it (hence an easy criterion to judge of the best non-electrics.)

The paper may be held by one corner, and raised from the table, or whatever it may lie upon, while under the strokes of the rubber (of which a few will be sufficient) when the spark may be drawn.

If the India rubber, or any other electric, be applied to the excited paper, it will discharge itself immediately; but the cracking noise made when discharged by a non-electric, will not be heard.

The property of exciting paper does not belong exclusively to India rubber; almost any substance, either electric or non-electric, will produce the electric fluid, if applied to paper as a rubber, though not quite so much as India rubber: amongst many other substances which I have tried, with the same effect, I mention

tion those of paper, sponge, smooth mahogany, a piece of glue a little warmed, linen cloth, leather (of which, that used for shoe-soles is the best) &c.

After going through these and many other similar experiments, I made a square deal frame, on which I glued a sheet of paper, I then placed it before the fire, and applied the India rubber as in my other experiments, but the propensity to electricity was so weak, that it was only visible by its attracting a light feather, suspended by a thread. Hence my opinion that the fluid is collected from the substance on which the paper is laid, and not from that by which it is rubbed.

If the paper be rubbed with bees' wax previous to its being used, it will be found to have a much stronger propensity to the production of electric matter, than when quite clean.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
THOS. GRIFFITHS.

Manchester, Dec. 20, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM not inclined to controvert the arguments advanced in your last, by *A Sufferer by Forgery*, either as to the propriety of adopting every possible means to prevent the forgery of bank notes, or as to the degree of guilt which attaches to the public, or to any class of the community, when they punish, with severity, a crime which they have not done every thing in their power to prevent.

His reasoning, on these points, goes so home to the conviction of every man, that I am sure his suggestions will not be overlooked; but, towards the close of his letter, he starts a question which ought not, in my opinion, to have been brought forward, until he had ascertained its truth; and the more so, as the fact to which it alludes is of such a nature, that even more than a common degree of evidence would be necessary to give it any degree of credibility.

Before I proceed farther, I beg leave to quote your correspondent's own words: "If there be," says he, "any degree of culpability on the part of those in whose department it lies, in not having adopted such obvious improvements in the fabrication of bank notes, as the present advanced state of the arts puts within their reach, will it not be aggravated if it shall be found, that they have refused a plan which would not only have rendered forgery much more difficult than at present, but almost, if not altogether, impossible—a

plan, to the excellency of which all the principal artists in London have borne testimony?"

I will readily grant, that if a plan, so powerfully recommended, has been rejected by the Bank Directors, they are not only deserving of censure, but, however justly the forger may deserve hanging, will be accessaries to murder, if they ever prosecute to death any future forger, while their notes continue to be fabricated on the old plan. But to me, and, I dare say, to all your readers, it must appear absolutely impossible, in the nature of things, that the fact can be true. Are not the Bank Directors men of the first character in the commercial world, both with relation to property, abilities, probity, and integrity? Could such men be so criminally negligent and regardless of the high trust reposed in them, and of the duty they owe, not only to their immediate constituents, but to the public, as to refuse a plan calculated to lessen the number of forgeries and public executions? Impossible! But even, if we could for a moment suppose them so devoid of principle, as to allow themselves to be influenced by a spirit of patronage and private motives in the employment of those who are more immediately connected with this department; could we believe that men of their penetration would be so blind to their own interest, as to neglect the means of adding to the security of their individual property? This would be to suppose them governed by principles different from those which actuate all mankind, and more void of intellect than ass-drivers.

If, by "the principal artists in London," the "*Sufferer by Forgery*" means Bartolozzi, Heath, Sharp, Fittler, and other equally eminent men, which I have a right to think he does, by the deservedly respectful manner in which he speaks of them, I will allow that their judgment is not to be questioned on a point of this nature. But it will be no easy matter to convince the public, that the Bank Directors would arrogate to themselves a right to set up their opinion, on a question connected with the arts, in opposition to that of such men—of individuals, whose character, for probity and honour, stand as high as that of the Directors themselves; for a proper degree of modesty will ever be found to result from those attainments which qualify a man for a distinguished situation as that of a Bank Director.

By principal artists, it would be unfair to suppose that your correspondent meant

means engravers of shop-bills and clock-dials; for, though among these there may be, and no doubt are, many men of abilities and character, it might be no difficult matter for a projector to find, among this class, friends who might be influenced to approve a plan on which they are by no means competent to decide. But, even in this case, the Directors would certainly have bestowed on the plan the attention to which it might appear to be entitled, by taking the opinion of abler artists to guide them in their determination.

Thus, I think, I have demonstrated, from every view that can be taken of the subject, how extremely improbable it is, that the Bank Directors have refused a plan recommended in the manner which has been stated; but, if it should turn out to be true that they have actually rejected such a plan, in spite of all the inducements for its adoption which it holds out, I know no language which can do justice to their demerits.

The question may, however, be brought into a narrow compass: if such a plan has been proposed, let its author come forward, and let the artists, by whom it has been approved, declare themselves *sic*. This is a duty which they owe to the public; and no motives, of a private nature, ought so to operate, as to prevent them from its performance.

The public have a right to every security the bank can give them; and if the plan, to which the *Sufferer by Forgery* alludes, be calculated to increase that security, I can with safety promise him, that its merits will be investigated by more than one

PRIVATE BANKER.

London, Dec. 22.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TO THE EDITOR,

WITHOUT intending the smallest offence, sir, to your ingenious correspondent, Modulator, I will be bold to counsel him to observe correctness in his promulgation of anecdotes. No such conversation, as he pretends, could ever have possibly passed between the late Mr. Burke, my old acquaintance, and the worthy doctor alluded to; because the small grammatical dispute in question really happened in the House of Commons during the American war, and in my hearing. It was between Lord North and Mr. Burke, the former schooling the latter very much, to his apparent mortification, for pronouncing the *i* short in *ve*li-

gal; and I believe a guinea wager was betted. The truth is, Mr. Burke, as Lord North well knew, and has often told me, was but an indifferent classical scholar, not knowing a letter of Greek, perhaps even unable to construe many or most of his own Latin quotations.

It has been wondered at by many, that your Magazine, acknowledged, at last, even in our reluctant circles, as the best which has hitherto appeared in our language, should never have given the public, or even noticed, the character of Mr. Burke, as given by the man who, of all others, knew him best, the late Gerrard Hamilton. It appeared first in France, and afterwards, about July last, in some of our Magazines. Certain it is, the friends of Mr. Burke did all in their power to suppress it, and I believe succeeded in some degree. Hamilton's quarrel with Burke is now said to have been purely of a political nature, and that there are, besides the character in question, certain pieces from the pen of the former, which will one day be highly interesting to public curiosity.

DEMOCRATICUS.

Pall-Mall, Sunday Evening, Dec. 27.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[The following account of the present condition of the United States of North America; in several important particulars, is translated from the *Diade Philosophique*, one of the French Periodical Journals.]

IN the United States of America, the sciences may still be said to be but in their cradle. Three colleges and one university, of theology, of law, and physic; five or six Academical Societies, which are but in a paralyzed state; a number of very active Private Societies, instituted for the purposes of commerce, manufactures, &c.; and a proportionate number of private schools for the education of youth, constitute, at present, the only sources of intellectual and moral instruction. Indeed the general character of the inhabitants of the American States, leads them to study rather the means of augmenting their fortunes, than to cultivate the sciences, and to contribute, *pro parte virili*, their quota towards the progress and dissemination of knowledge. The public prints, of which there is a great variety, have the same tendency here, as in Europe, to corrupt the public spirit, or to cloak the faults of an inefficient government, frequently convulsed by ephemeral factions. A long residence and diligent observation are indispensably necessary to

develope

develope the springs of action. I have devoted considerable attention to this subject, and flatter myself that I have selected a fund of materials which will not be found wholly uninteresting in a commercial and political point of view.

The laws in this country breathe a spirit of humanity; and the inhabitants, in general, their private interest out of the question, may be said to be well-disposed. An exception, however, must be made with respect to the rich, overgrown merchants, who remember, with regret, the era of the British monarchy, and entertain a strong predilection for titles and other marks of distinction. By far the majority are favourable to the French; and in the last election for a mayor, and other magistrates, in Philadelphia, the choice fell upon the avowed partizans of the French Republic.

With respect to *religion*, every denomination is tolerated. This renders the inhabitants tractable and gentle, as no religious establishment is exclusively protected by government; but, perhaps, there is hardly a Christian country where less genuine piety is to be met with. Young people are regular in their attendance at church, because they are well aware that, without a due regard to appearances, they could obtain no advantageous situation, form no eligible matrimonial connections, or establish themselves with credit in life.

Men of advanced years frequent church through habit, or to obtain the confidence of their respective societies, and secure an influence in the direction of their temporal concerns. A few pious souls there are, who have no other view in their devotion than to commune with the Supreme, comfort their fellow-creatures under afflictions, and inculcate the divine precepts of morality, by actions and virtuous example, rather than by idle ceremony.

In this country no tithes nor royalties are paid. Whilst subjected to the British government, the United States of America refused to admit the Catholics to any public office; but, since their emancipation from the British yoke, this unjust law is abolished; and men of every persuasion are indiscriminately admitted to a participation in all the functions of government. Catholics, of the Greek and Romish church, Presbyterians, Quakers, Turks, and Jews, are all equally eligible to public situations, and are at liberty to adore the Supreme, according to the dictates of their conscience. There are, likewise, a number of *Separatists* and *Seckers* in the colonies, who belong to no particular sect, but

profess to follow, as their sole guide, the impulse of conscience, without attaching themselves to any individual society. Toleration in America is carried to an extent greater than even in France. It is but lately that a Presbyterian church elected for their minister a negro from Guinea, a man of exemplary character, and of no contemptible abilities, who acquits himself with credit in his new vocation. I have frequently seen him officiate in his robes, and have heard him preach with great satisfaction; and I make no doubt but he will prove an useful acquisition to his society.

The *population* of the United States amounts to about five millions of inhabitants, exclusive of the western settlements, which are well peopled, and contain, at a moderate calculation, 120,000 persons. But it must be taken into consideration, that the sum total of inhabitants doubles every fourteen years, as has been clearly substantiated and ascertained by exact official documents: this gives a more rapid increase than Franklin has stated.

Agriculture and *commerce* form, almost without exception, the principal employment of the inhabitants: and were it not that the rich merchants discourage, by every possible means, the progress and improvement of American manufactures, in order to monopolize the exclusive commerce with England, by which they accumulate immense fortunes in a very short time, arts and manufactures would be in a highly flourishing state. The single branch of ship-building employs, in this country, several thousands of hands. At this very moment, when France pays after the rate of 300 livres per ton for vessels built of whole deal, and very moderate solidity, the American shipwright constructs his vessels of red cedar, or oak, which wood is of a far superior quality, and will last double the time, than the timber made use of in Europe; yet, notwithstanding these advantages, and although the American vessels are built upon a better and more solid construction, they may be purchased at the rate of 170-livres per ton, completely finished, and ready for sea. If the French Republic should at any time stand in need of 20,000 ton, in new vessels, the United States can furnish them at the price above stated, which, in time of peace, would sustain a considerable abatement.

The annual *exports* of the United States according to authentic documents, exceed twenty-six millions of dollars, exclusive of what has not been entered at the customs.

The speculation in land finds employment for a great number of adventurers, some few of whom acquire immense fortunes, at the expence of the major part, who ruin themselves.

I know of no work, published in America, deserving of particular mention, in a grand national point of view. Their Journals are a chaotic assemblage of lies, where even commercial advertisements are altered and disfigured. Some Anglo-American authors have written esteemed moral works; but these are so voluminous, so dear, and so little read, that they serve here, as in Europe, to support the pomp of a library, which is visited from a motive of curiosity, without reaping any utility from it.

The grand source of the riches of the Americans results from the fertility of their territory, the temperature of the climate, and the cheap price of land, which holds out an irresistible temptation to emigrants from other countries. The traffic in land is the first object of attention with the monied men, who may purchase acres by the thousand, at the rate of three sols per acre. This land they afterwards sell to some poor emigrant for two francs, who is frequently obliged to relinquish his purchase, for want of hands and money to cultivate it, and sells it for twenty sols per acre, to a new adventurer, before a single plough has passed over it. Agriculture is, notwithstanding, in general estimation; but it is only in the interior of the United States that it is pursued with proper activity. The frontiers of this vast empire consist of a mere assemblage of deserts, inhabited by a few straggling, unfortunate fanatics, who subsist upon milk, potatoes, and Indian corn.

The American manufactures, although discouraged by commercial despotism, are in a state of gradual, though but slow, improvement. Inventions, and machines for manufacturing purposes, are daily brought nearer to perfection, and it may, with strict truth, be affirmed, that America, in this respect, far surpasses Europe. The truth of this assertion, I hope to establish by a collection of designs, taken from actual pieces of mechanism, which I have in agitation to publish. At the distance of about three miles from Philadelphia, is a water-mill, belonging to a Mr. Johnson, formed upon a very ingenious construction, which, with the assistance of only two men, performs as much work as could be executed on the common principle by the united efforts of 300 persons. These

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machines, which simplify labour, diminish the expence of the commodities, save a multitude of hands, and multiply the manufacturer's profits, are permanent sources of opulence and property. Franklin, Rittenhouse, and other ingenious mechanics, have enriched the American States with an incredible variety of useful machines, of which Europe has not the smallest idea. I have in my possession exact plans of a great number of them.

I have frequently been in company with VOLNEY. Our discourse generally turned upon the subject of our travels. I am at present lodged in his apartments, from whence I write this letter. He had undertaken a journey to Carolina and some of the settlements on the Ohio. I had visited this year the northern districts of the United States, Long Island, the states of New York, Jersey, Connecticut, and Maryland. I have entered into an agreement with VOLNEY to visit this spring the southern provinces, with the western settlements, having been appointed, in the last general assembly of the Quakers at Philadelphia, one of their deputies to visit the Indian nations, and to establish, if possible, some handicraft business among them, as labourers, smiths, carpenters, &c. in hopes of introducing some degree of civilization among the western tribes, which we charitably are in the habit of distinguishing by the appellation of savages, though, in fact, they possess more humanity than many civilized nations. My intention is to visit the Mohawks, the Delawares, the Shawanese, in one word, to glean, among the Indian tribes and aborigines of North America, all the moral and physical intelligence which may fall in my way.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

IF it is not making an improper use of your valuable Miscellany, and occupying a place that might be more usefully employed, it would greatly oblige me, and, I doubt not, add to the comfort of many families in the country, that brew their own beer, if any of your numerous correspondents would answer the two following Queries:—In brewing ale, at what degree of heat, on Fahrenheit's scale, ought the water to be when it is let off into the mash-tub to the malt? Likewise, at what degree the wort should be, when the yeast is added to excite fermentation? These two points are well known to all public brewers, but I have not met with any treatise on brewing in which they are ascertained. Combrau is become so scarce, I have not been

able

able to procure it, or possibly might from that have obtained the information I now solicit. I am, your's, &c.

Ludlow, Dec. 20, 1797.

N. S. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE establishment of national schools in France may at least be considered as one benefit arising out of the progress of the revolution, and in proportion as the design matures and becomes general, must eminently promote the ends of a good government, inasmuch as every citizen will be taught to feel his weight and consequence in a state where talents and virtue form the criteria of promotion. Such institutions, on a similar plan, have long been the desideratum of this country. In England, the education of youth has been uniformly, except in some few instances, intrusted to the most ignorant and incapable, or to schoolmen who heated with the prejudices of a college, view the progress of the mind with distrust, and treat its aptitude with neglect.

A few benevolent men, but whose funds were too small to realize their designs, rarely had a plan in contemplation, which though, perhaps, impracticable under an administration jealous of the advancement of knowledge, was certainly calculated to effect much good.

The benefits of their establishment extended to all degrees of people, who were to partake equally in their plan of instruction. A school-house was to be erected; the experiment was first to be tried in the country, to which every man in the vicinity or at a distance, was at liberty to send his children: The system of education was likewise different from that generally pursued, it being more the object of the establishment to render its pupils practically wise than philologically learned; and as those who formed the society were sensible, that "less danger is to be apprehended from ignorance than error," a pure and unadorned system of morality should be taught, divested of scholastic induction, and arising simply out of principles of conciliation and mutual justice. It was likewise intended to instruct the boys in the common law of the land, and to give them such a necessary insight into the constitution of their country, as might enable them to appreciate the value of its fundamental principles, and qualify them for the discharge of their duty. All distinctions, but those of superior merit, to be carefully avoided; while their leisure hours, as recommended by Rousseau,

should be devoted to such as might inure them to fatigue; or, occupied with such amusements as might usefully direct their future labours.

But these are schemes of national improvement to which society at present does not seem competent. Prodigious and luxurious, tenacious of rank and fond of distinctions, we sacrifice dignity of character and the economy of virtue to useless and splendid exhibitions, which sink and destroy the elevation of moral sentiment and the sense of public duty. Governments likewise tremble at the throb of public virtue, and feel shaken to their centres when mankind show the least disposition to shake off their mental stupor, or to assert the dignity of the human understanding.

If, however, to inform the mind and yet direct it, so that it may be useful to the community and honourable to its country; and that, while it seeks the enjoyments of literary and philosophical instruction, it may contemplate without disgust the subordinate offices, necessity and want of fortune compel us to recur to; are objects worthy the consideration of the legislator and philanthropist, we should adopt some such institution as that proposed, and thus prepare the way for the happiness of mankind. Let, sir, the members of any state, who ought all to be the equal care of a wise government, mingle with one another; let them be taught in the same schools, where their daily toil will be mutual, their emulation kindred. The different species of instruction are open to all, and the dread, that in proportion as you enlighten a people, you unfit them for the laborious concerns of life, will not be felt where the affections are cherished as reciprocal, and where obedience is less the effect of duty, than the inclination of regard.

Jan. 15, 1798.

Z. W. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY months back, appeared in your Magazine, some good observations on PROVINCIAL COINS. On perusing them, I was led to pay the subject a more serious attention, than I had been accustomed to do, and wished to give the study an useful direction; being well aware that many, both writers and collectors, have trifled about medals, and exposed themselves to deserved ridicule. I sent a short letter on the subject to your Repository, accompanied with a medal sacred to the cause of FREEDOM; it being designed to preserve the remembrance of the independent conduct

conduct of the Herefordshire yeomanry, in their election of Robert Biddolph, esq. to be their representative in parliament; the circumstances of that appointment, and the generous resolutions that followed, deserve the most honourable mention; and are worthy not only of being held up to general imitation in modern times, but of being handed down in the most respectful manner to posterity: for it may with truth be asserted, that there is not a single member in the House of Commons, who has been placed there by a conduct equally spirited and popular.

The letter was accompanied with a proposal, that when medals were struck, entitled to public notice, one should be sent to your Magazine; and it was submitted to your judgment, whether it might not be at once agreeable and instructive to your readers to present them with an engraving of it.

This letter was a mere hint, and appeared in your Magazine: but I wished to ascertain, how far it was consistent with your plan, to allow the subject a more ample discussion. I accordingly proposed, if agreeable, to resume it, and to send an explanation of the Herefordshire medal.

The insertion of that letter I considered as an answer to my question; and accordingly, in conformity with my promise, sent a second letter, containing some observations on medals, first, in reference to ancient literature, after the manner of Spanheim, Villalpandus, and Addison; and afterwards, in reference to modern times, with a few particulars concerning the Herefordshire election, explanatory of the medal.—This last letter never made its appearance.

I, at first, apprehended, that the essay might not suit the genius of your Repository, going, as it did, into a minute examination, and making respectful mention of an art that is frequently treated as trifling. But on enquiry I have been informed that the printer has mislaid it. I beg permission, therefore, to give this information; otherwise I am liable to be charged with levity, or inadvertence. For I pledged myself to write on the subject, if agreeable to your wishes; and your insertion of my first letter, will be considered in the light of a compliance with my request: a farther reason for my writing will be made to arise from a call of one of your correspondents, unknown to me, to fulfil my engagement.—My second letter was communicated to you, before that letter made its appearance. I am, sir, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

THE reciprocal desire to communicate and to listen to extraordinary narrations, especially such as appear to contradict the usual course of nature, is every where prevalent among mankind. Tales of ghosts and witches, once the fruitful source of the marvellous, have now ceased to affect even the vulgar. But singular deviations from what we are accustomed to see, are still received with peculiar avidity. To the operation of this principle, I am inclined to refer the various narratives with which you have been favoured by several correspondents, of toads found shut up in solid rocks, of slate, of free-stone, and even of marble, of which last there is a specimen in the Marquis of Rockingham's seat in Yorkshire.

I have observed a striking peculiarity in all the instances brought forward in your Magazine. No one is given by an eye-witness of the fact, but always on the authority of some person of undoubted veracity, that is, in whom the narrator had implicit belief. I need hardly observe, sir, how much in this respect these stories resemble the tales of ghosts, which are always given at second-hand, and we can never see the person, who, himself, saw the ghost. Now, sir, as to me it is a real miracle, that an animal which has lungs, and consequently requires air; that has a stomach, and organs of digestion, and therefore stands in need of food; that has bulk and dimensions, and therefore occupies space; should be found in the centre of a solid rock, where there is neither air, food, nor vacancy—for I think no man will be hardy enough to assert that a toad can live during the centuries required to form stone; I must be permitted, till the phenomenon is established by better authenticated proofs than have yet been stated, to abide by the golden rule laid down by Mr. Hume, viz. to believe in the lesser miracle. Surely it is more probable that all these people should be mistaken, than that the course of nature should be so unaccountably perverted. An inclination for the marvellous is a sin that easily besets us, and is with difficulty repelled: the best mode of curing it, is an attentive study of nature, which not only teaches us that her laws are uniform, but satisfies that inclination of the mind for the wonderful, by unfolding the real wonders with which every part of creation abounds. I am, sir, yours, &c.

A. P. B.

Jan. 5, 1798.

G. D.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself N. in a letter inserted in the Monthly Magazine for October last, requested an explanation of that article of our creed, "the Communion of Saints"—He will find, I think, a very satisfactory one in archbishop Secker's 14th Lecture on the Catechism of the Church of England, wherein he conceives it to mean that communion of benevolence, kind offices, instruction and edification, which should be among all good Christians. B. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"GREAT wits jump" says the old proverb; now, Mr. Editor, were you and I to set down in our respective closets (quare garrets?) with an intention of favouring the world with our compositions on the same given subject; and supposing, after publication, it should be discovered that, not only an identity of reflections, but an identity of expressing those reflections, pervaded the whole—what would the world say?—What, but that I had pillaged from you—or you from me—or that we were two "composite knaves?"—Granted! well then, to my subject: amongst the numerous works of Oliver Goldsmith, his History of England in three vols. 8vo. was esteemed one of his best publications, and the sale was in proportion to the estimation: during his lifetime, was published an abridgement of the same, confessedly by himself. Some years afterwards, I believe, appeared another history, "In a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son," which has vulgarly been ascribed to Lord Lyttelton!

On perusing these two abridgments (for the "Letters" are nothing more) the most glaring sameness is discoverable through the whole: the same reflections, and the very same expression of them, every where occur: the only difference, where there is any, is merely occasioned by the use of the second person, as is usual in an epistolary form, or the same sentiment sometimes thinly gauzed over by a variation of the expression. To select instances would be needless—a ready example will be found throughout the whole.—From hence it appears that the "Letters" are merely Goldsmith's History, put into that form by some needy bookseller, or more needy author. *Agenti largitor venter!* says

DR. PANGLOSS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very high state of improvement to which the art of printing has arrived, must give great pleasure to every lover of literary pursuits. He reads with peculiar delight, a book printed with a clear type and on good paper, and enjoys a high luxury when most beautiful typography is impressed upon large, thick cream-coloured, wire-wove paper, *not pressed*.

But men in the middling rank of life cannot afford to indulge in luxuries of the table, neither can they afford luxuries in books; plain well-dressed meat is better diet for them than turtle-soup, and plain well-printed books are more proper for them than large cream-coloured, wire-wove, *not pressed*, ones. Occasionally, they may spare a guinea to purchase a luxury, but they must more commonly content themselves with humble necessaries.

It is to be wished that authors would take this into consideration; their vanity may be increased by the appearance of their writings on a glossy, thick cream-coloured paper, and occasionally this mode of publication may be indulged in, and approved of; but when an author publishes an interesting work, of general utility, he ought to consider that many persons might obtain benefit and instruction from his book, if they could purchase it at a moderate price, but they cannot afford to buy large cream-coloured, wire-wove paper, *not pressed*.

I am induced to address this letter to you, from having seen a late publication of Dr. Rollo, on Diabetes Mellitus, in 2 vols. 8vo. beautifully printed on hot-pressed paper, price twelve shillings in boards. These volumes contain much interesting information for medical practitioners, concerning a disease hitherto almost constantly incurable, but which this work professes to point out a mode of curing. If this publication was intended to prove serviceable to mankind, by giving new light respecting this distressing disease, it ought to have been published at such a price, as to have been within the reach of the generality of practitioners, and this it might easily have been, had it been printed in a less splendid manner. I think it might have been published in one 8vo. volume, sufficiently well printed for all useful purposes, for six or seven shillings, and this would have been more particularly proper, because it seems probable, from the

the preface, that this will, in a short time, be superseded by a more complete edition; in this case, the purchasers of the present, if they wish, as most men do, to have a perfect work, will probably be obliged to pay a guinea for the whole, in three volumes, and may perhaps lose seven shillings by the first edition.

I mean not more particularly to point out Dr. ROLLO as blameable in this respect; several other authors are, in my opinion, fully as much so as he is. I have alluded to his book, because it has more immediately struck me as much too splendid for general use, but I by no means wish to be understood as censuring him alone.

Let works of taste and standards of excellence, purchased by the rich and magnificent, be published with every embellishment and elegance that art can bestow, but let works, intended for general utility and proposed improvements, be contented to appear in a more humble dress, and at a price which may not absolutely deter the unopulent philosopher from searching into them for wisdom.

September 22.

S. M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN EXPERIMENT ON THE CONGELATION OF MERCURY, MADE BY CITIZENS HASSENFRATZ, WELTER, BONJOUR, AND HACHETTE.

THE nitric acid that was to serve for the operation was first prepared; for that purpose, acid was taken of which the specific gravity was 1.526, and this was mixed with a certain quantity of snow, at the temperature of the atmosphere, which occasioned a production of heat. Successive doses of snow were afterwards added, till heat was no longer produced. The acid was then reduced to the specific gravity of 1.420, and was of the same temperature as the atmosphere.

After this preparation, a mixture was made of three parts of snow, and one of sea salt, containing its water of crystallization, the temperature of the atmosphere being 9° (of *Reaumur's thermometer*). By these means a degree of cold of 17° was obtained.

It was observed that this temperature, resulting from the mixture, did not change during three days, though that of the atmosphere varied from 5° above to 9° below; nor did the mixture take the temperature of the atmosphere till the salt was entirely dissolved.

This second mixture being made, two little glass pails, one full of snow, the

other of nitric acid, prepared in the manner indicated above, were plunged into it, and in half an hour took the temperature of the mixture, that is to say, 17° ; but the snow had not quite reached the same degree of cold. By means of a tin band, some of this snow was gradually introduced into the pail containing the nitric acid; and the mixture, which had a thermometer of spirits of wine plunged into it, was carefully stirred about. The thermometer fell gradually, in a manner perceptible to the eye, till, in about eight or ten minutes, it reached 31° . The mercury, inclosed in very thin bulbs of glass, was then plunged into the mixture also, and became perfectly solid. The person who held the glass tube belonging to the bulb, thought he perceived the moment of the change, by a slight shock which his hand underwent, and which may have been occasioned by the sudden contraction of the mercury; a phenomenon similar to what is observed when phosphorus passes from a liquid to a solid state. It was also perceived that a portion of the metal was crystallized.

The solidity of the mercury was afterwards ascertained by beating it upon a flat plate (*un tas*) with a hammer, both cooled in the second mixture, that is to say, at the temperature of 17° : by this operation it was considerably flattened. One of the experimenters took in his hand the metal thus flattened, and still solid, and, keeping it there for some time, felt a painful sensation, similar to that of a burn. The mercury left a white mark, which afterwards turned red, and was perceptible for several days.

It was remarked that, at the temperature of 31° , the addition of more snow did not increase the cold; but, on the contrary, diminished it by a production of heat: the moment of its doing so was easily determinable, because the snow then swam upon the acid, in the form of little icicles.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following declaration lately sent to a friend for his signature, in order to qualify him for receiving a part of a legacy left by an opulent Dissenter, not long since deceased, afforded me at the same time amusement and concern.

"I — of — do hereby declare, that I am a Minister, Teacher, Preacher of the Gospel; that I am not an Unitarian, Arian, Socinian, or Arminian;

"Arminian; but that I am of Calvinistic principles of the ——— denomination; and that I do not usually administer or receive the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, commonly called the Sacrament, kneeling, nor have done so for the last six months."

Undoubtedly the worthy testator had a right to limit his posthumous bounty to poor dissenting ministers of any particular description, and to exclude all others by this or any other test. To this measure he was probably led by having been habituated to a somewhat similar practice, in the management of the congregational fund; the beneficiaries of which have, I believe, been always expected to give in, not merely such a declaration as this, but a regular and explicit confession of their faith. Whether, however, such requisitions are strictly justifiable in any, but especially in persons who profess to dissent from the establishment, upon the principle of the sole authority of Christ in his church, and the unlawfulness of human impositions; and whether they do not naturally lead to the evil consequences so well described in the following letter, I leave to your readers, such of them, particularly, as it may more immediately concern, to judge. I have only to add, that it was found among the papers of an excellent person some time since deceased, who will be known to many of your theological readers by his usual signature of VIGILIUS: It appears to have been the first copy of a letter addressed to a leading manager of the board above-mentioned, more than forty years ago. I am, &c.

V. F.

"REV. SIR,

"WHEN I settled as minister to the congregation of protestant Dissenters in this place, I was informed that for many years they had been assisted in supporting the ministry amongst them, by an annual exhibition from the Independent Fund.

"Accordingly I received five pounds from that fund, about the close of last year but one, which was the first of my ministry here, and for which I am truly thankful.

"At the close of last year, hearing nothing of the usual allowance, I got a friend, one of this society, to enquire, by a relation in town, into the reason of the stop, and solicit a continuance of the usual assistance. After some time we received the following answer, as from you,

that "as I was a stranger to you, if I would send you a letter of my principles, you, or some of your brethren, would take care that something should be given us, if the letter was approved of." I confess I was a good deal surprised at this answer, because the demand is so general and indeterminate. I could not suppose that you expected I should give an account at large, of all the articles of my Christian faith, nor could I conjecture which were especially meant, as no particulars were specified. When I was admitted to preach as a candidate for the ministry, and afterwards at my ordination to that sacred office, many years ago, I gave an account of my principles, I believe satisfactory to some of the most eminent in the dissenting ministry in these parts, such as the late Dr. Charles Owen of Warrington, Mr. Gardner of Chester, Mr. Culchech of Macclesfield, and others; nor am I conscious of having admitted any material change in my principles since that time. Some alterations in matters of smaller moment, I presume, may be supposed the consequence of farther light and instructions, and of, I trust, a serious enquiry into the truths of the gospel. In general, I firmly believe the gospel of our Lord Jesus, and endeavour to make the holy scripture the rule of my life and ministry; but if a more explicit declaration of my sentiments, with regard to some particular points, be still insisted upon, as the indispensable term of the continuance of your favour, and of the assistance of your fund, I must on that very consideration, beg to be excused; for though (for aught I am certified of) my sentiments in the particulars intended, may be conformable to your own, nay, though I were satisfied they were perfectly so, yet this is a term I dare not comply with: for as I hope, through the assistances of divine grace, to conduct myself in the great concern of faith and salvation on principles of simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, I would not admit pecuniary considerations to have any weight either in the forming or declaring my belief. But if I were apprehensive that my sentiments differed from yours in some things, and that they would be disapproved by you if honestly declared, and that on this account I must forfeit your favour and support, I cannot answer for it how far this above pecuniary considerations, once admitted, though they could afford no evidence to con vince my judgment,

judgment, might prove a temptation to accommodate my expressions, to suit with what I might apprehend to be your sentiments, and to conceal my own; nor can I tell how far it might please God in righteousness to leave me, to fall by such a temptation. You have lived longer in the world, and seen more of mankind than I, yet I have lived long enough even in this obscurity, to see and lament more than one instance of, these arts of expression and concealment, unworthy the simplicity, rectitude, and integrity of heart, becoming Christianity and the ministry; and therefore upon farther reflection, I cannot but esteem it a piece of necessary justice to you, to suppose that my friend's relation mistook, and inadvertently misrepresented your meaning. I persuade myself that you have too much of the amiable spirit of the gospel, and tenderness for the consciences of your brethren, to allow it to be your intention or practice, to demand of them an account of their principles for your approbation, attending those demands with worldly motives, the suggestions whereof (especially when enforced as in many cases by the prevalence of indigence, and the demands of numerous dependents) so obviously draw into prevarication, a thing which I am sure you least desire: besides that, I am convinced you have too great and continual reverence for the great Shepherd not to be solicitous, that when he shall appear to exact from each of us an account of our respective trusts, you may not be found to have perverted that great and extensive trust reposed in you for the support of the gospel, into a stumbling-block, and an occasion of falling thrown in your brother's way. Your own soul, I am satisfied, prosecutes the thought, and dreads the consequence.

"If indeed it be so, that the person who waited on you, on our account, did not mistake your meaning, and that you really demanded an account of my principles, in order that in case upon trial they met with approbation, I might hope for the continued assistance of your fund, and not otherwise, I can only account for it by supposing that some misemployed tongue or pen hath given you a disadvantageous account of me; and as I know not from whence the attack comes, or upon what part of my character, as a believer or preacher of the gospel, the stroke hath fallen, I must endeavour to bear the hurtful effects of it, with patience and resignation. But however

you may see fit to determine with regard to me, give me leave to intercede with you, good sir, in favour of this small society of serious Christians, so long the charge of the worthy and amiable Mr. —.

"Should you finally withdraw your assistance, they will have great difficulty to support a minister, and probably must soon dissolve. If I am obliged to give way to the discountenance and discouragement I meet with, perhaps they may procure another minister, who may not labour under my difficulties, to give you all required satisfaction; and whoever he shall be, may he prove more skilful and successful than I, in promoting the great interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, and of the faith, holiness, and comfort of his people here! As for myself, if the great Head of the churches hath any farther work for me in his vineyard, may I be found faithfully endeavouring to discharge my duty according to the measure of abilities imparted to me, and I humbly trust in his gracious support and final acceptance. That you may derive from him all suitable strength, support, and blessing, to direct and to succeed you in every faithful endeavour to advance his honour and interest among men, is the sincere and fervent petition of, reverend sir, your affectionate brother, and very humble servant.

"W. T."

For the Monthly Magazine.

IN the eleventh volume of the works of Dr. Johnson, there is, in a vision, intitled "The Apotheosis of Milton," a specimen of reasoning upon *loyalty*, of so very extraordinary a kind, as might make him, who had read such different reasoning from the same writer, bless himself for wonder.

In Westminster Abbey, the genius of the place informs the visionist, that in the room sacred to the spirits of the bards (whose remains are buried or monuments erected within that pile) there was to be held, on the night of the vision (supposed to be that following the erection of the monument to Milton) an assembly of great importance, for debating whether he should be admitted one of the honourable fraternity; and that a strong opposition would be made by some members on account of the principles of Milton. More than *nine-tenths* of this little piece are taken up with very good descriptions of the characters which compose the assembly; of the debate we have but two speeches.

Chaucer.

tion those of paper, sponge, smooth mahogany, a piece of glue a little warmed, linen cloth, leather (of which, that used for shoes is the best) &c.

After going through these and many other similar experiments, I made a square deal frame, on which I glued a sheet of paper, I then placed it before the fire, and applied the India rubber as in my other experiments, but the propensity to electricity was so weak, that it was only visible by its attracting a light feather, suspended by a thread. Hence my opinion that the fluid is collected from the substance on which the paper is laid, and not from that by which it is rubbed.

If the paper be rubbed with bees' wax previous to its being used, it will be found to have a much stronger propensity to the production of electric matter, than when quite clean. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. GRIFFITHS.

Manchester, Dec. 20, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM not inclined to controvert the arguments advanced in your last, by *A Sufferer by Forgery*, either as to the propriety of adopting every possible means to prevent the forgery of bank notes, or as to the degree of guilt which attaches to the public, or to any class of the community, when they punish, with severity, a crime which they have not done every thing in their power to prevent.

His reasoning, on these points, goes so home to the conviction of every man, that I am sure his suggestions will not be overlooked; but, towards the close of his letter, he starts a question which ought not, in my opinion, to have been brought forward, until he had ascertained its truth; and the more so, as the fact to which it alludes is of such a nature, that even more than a common degree of evidence would be necessary to give it any degree of credibility.

Before I proceed farther, I beg leave to quote your correspondent's own words: "If there be," says he, "any degree of culpability on the part of those in whose department it lies, in not having adopted such obvious improvements in the fabrication of bank notes, as the present advanced state of the arts puts within their reach, will it not be aggravated if it shall be found, that they have refused a plan which would not only have rendered forgery much more difficult than at present, but almost, if not altogether, impossible—a

plan, to the excellency of which all the principal artists in London have borne testimony?"

I will readily grant, that if a plan, so powerfully recommended, has been rejected by the Bank Directors, they are not only deserving of censure, but, however justly the forger may deserve hanging, will be accessaries to murder, if they ever prosecute to death any future forger, while their notes continue to be fabricated on the old plan. But to me, and, I dare say, to all your readers, it must appear absolutely impossible, in the nature of things, that the fact can be true. Are not the Bank Directors men of the first character in the commercial world, both with relation to property, abilities, probity, and integrity? Could such men be so criminally negligent and regardless of the high trust reposed in them, and of the duty they owe, not only to their immediate constituents, but to the public, as to refuse a plan calculated to lessen the number of forgeries and public executions? Impossible! But even, if we could for a moment suppose them so devoid of principle, as to allow themselves to be influenced by a spirit of patronage and private motives in the employment of those who are more immediately connected with this department; could we believe that men of their penetration would be so blind to their own interest, as to neglect the means of adding to the security of their individual property? This would be to suppose them governed by principles different from those which actuate all mankind, and more void of intellect than ass-drivers.

If, by "the principal artists in London," the "*Lafer by Forgery*" means Bartolozzi, Heath, Sharp, Fidler, and other equally eminent men, which I have a right to think he does, by the deservedly respectful manner in which he speaks of them, I will allow that their judgment is not to be questioned on a point of this nature. But it will be no easy matter to convince the public, that the Bank Directors would arrogate to themselves a right to set up their opinion, on a question connected with the arts, in opposition to that of such men—of individuals, whose character, for probity and honour, stands as high as that of the Directors themselves; for a proper degree of modesty will ever be found to result from those attainments which qualify a man for so distinguished a situation as that of a Bank Director.

By principal artists, it would be unfair to suppose that your correspondent merely

meant

means engravers of shop-bills and clock-dials; for, though among these there may be, and no doubt are, many men of abilities and character, it might be no difficult matter for a projector to find, among this class, friends who might be influenced to approve a plan on which they are by no means competent to decide. But, even in this case, the Directors would certainly have bestowed on the plan the attention to which it might appear to be entitled, by taking the opinion of abler artists to guide them in their determination.

Thus, I think, I have demonstrated, from every view that can be taken of the subject, how extremely improbable it is, that the Bank Directors have refused a plan recommended in the manner which has been stated; but, if it should turn out to be true that they have actually rejected such a plan, in spite of all the inducements for its adoption which it holds out, I know no language which can do justice to their demerits.

The question may, however, be brought into a narrow compass: if such a plan has been proposed, let its author come forward, and let the artists, by whom it has been approved, declare themselves also. This is a duty which they owe to the public; and no motives, of a private nature, ought so to operate, as to prevent them from its performance.

The public have a right to every security the bank can give them; and if the plan, to which the *Sufferer by Forgery* alludes, be calculated to increase that security, I can with safety promise him, that its merits will be investigated by more than one

PRIVATE BANKER.

London, Dec. 22.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TO THE EDITOR,

WITHOUT intending the smallest offence, sir, to your ingenious correspondent, Modulator, I will be bold to counsel him to observe correctness in his promulgation of anecdotes. No such conversation, as he pretends, could ever have possibly passed between the late Mr. Burke, my old acquaintance, and the worthy doctor alluded to; because the small grammatical dispute in question really happened in the House of Commons during the American war, and in my hearing. It was between Lord North and Mr. Burke, the former schooling the latter very much, to his apparent mortification, for pronouncing the *i* short in *vesti-*

gal; and I believe a guinea wager was betted. The truth is, Mr. Burke, as Lord North well knew, and has often told me, was but an indifferent classical scholar, not knowing a letter of Greek, perhaps even unable to construe many of most of his own Latin quotations.

It has been wondered at by many, that your Magazine, acknowledged, at last, even in our reluctant circles, as the best which has hitherto appeared in our language, should never have given the public, or even noticed, the character of Mr. Burke, as given by the man who, of all others, knew him best, the late Gerrard Hamilton. It appeared first in France, and afterwards, about July last, in some of our Magazines. Certain it is, the friends of Mr. Burke did all in their power to suppress it, and I believe succeeded, in some degree. Hamilton's quarrel with Burke is now said to have been purely of a political nature, and that there are, besides the character in question, certain pieces from the pen of the former, which will one day be highly interesting to public curiosity.

DEMOCRATIOUS.

Pall-Mall, Sunday Evening, Dec. 27.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[The following account of the present condition of the United States of North America, in several important particulars, is translated from the *Décade Philosophique*, one of the French Periodical Journals.]

IN the United States of America, the sciences may still be said to be but in their cradle. Three colleges and one university, of theology, of law, and physic; five or six Academical Societies, which are but in a paralyzed state; a number of very active Private Societies, instituted for the purposes of commerce, manufactures, &c.; and a proportionate number of private schools for the education of youth, constitute, at present, the only sources of intellectual and moral instruction. Indeed the general character of the inhabitants of the American States, leads them to study rather the means of augmenting their fortunes, than to cultivate the sciences, and to contribute, *pro parte virili*, their quota towards the progress and dissemination of knowledge. The public prints, of which there is a great variety, have the same tendency here, as in Europe, to corrupt the public spirit, or to cloak the faults of an inefficient government, frequently convulsed by ephemeral factions. A long residence and diligent observation are indispensibly necessary to develope

develope the springs of action. I have devoted considerable attention to this subject, and flatter myself that I have selected a fund of materials which will not be found wholly uninteresting in a commercial and political point of view.

The laws in this country breathe a spirit of humanity; and the inhabitants, in general, their private interest out of the question, may be said to be well-disposed. An exception, however, must be made with respect to the rich, overgrown merchants, who remember, with regret, the æra of the British monarchy, and entertain a strong predilection for titles and other marks of distinction. By far the majority are favourable to the French; and in the last election for a mayor, and other magistrates, in Philadelphia, the choice fell upon the avowed partizans of the French Republic.

With respect to *religion*, every denomination is tolerated. This renders the inhabitants tractable and gentle, as no religious establishment is exclusively protected by government; but, perhaps, there is hardly a Christian country where less genuine piety is to be met with. Young people are regular in their attendance at church, because they are well aware that, without a due regard to appearances, they could obtain no advantageous situation, form no eligible matrimonial connections, or establish themselves with credit in life.

Men of advanced years frequent church through habit, or to obtain the confidence of their respective societies, and secure an influence in the direction of their temporal concerns. A few pious souls there are, who have no other view in their devotion than to commune with the Supreme, comfort their fellow-creatures under afflictions, and inculcate the divine precepts of morality, by actions and virtuous example, rather than by idle ceremony.

In this country no tithes nor royalties are paid. Whilst subjected to the British government, the United States of America refused to admit the Catholics to any public office; but, since their emancipation from the British yoke, this unjust law is abolished; and men of every persuasion are indiscriminately admitted to a participation in all the functions of government. Catholics, of the Greek and Romish church, Presbyterians, Quakers, Turks, and Jews, are all equally eligible to public situations, and are at liberty to adore the Supreme, according to the dictates of their conscience. There are, likewise, a number of *Separatists* and *Seckers* in the colonies, who belong to no particular sect, but

profess to follow, as their sole guide, the impulse of conscience, without attaching themselves to any individual society. Toleration in America is carried to an extent greater than even in France. It is but lately that a Presbyterian church elected for their minister a negro from Guinea, a man of exemplary character, and of no contemptible abilities, who acquits himself with credit in his new vocation. I have frequently seen him officiate in his robes, and have heard him preach with great satisfaction; and I make no doubt but he will prove an useful acquisition to his society.

The *population* of the United States amounts to about five millions of inhabitants, exclusive of the western settlements, which are well peopled, and contain, at a moderate calculation, 120,000 persons. But it must be taken into consideration, that the sum total of inhabitants doubles every fourteen years, as has been clearly substantiated and ascertained by exact official documents: this gives a more rapid increase than Franklin has stated.

Agriculture and *commerce* form, almost without exception, the principal employment of the inhabitants: and were it not that the rich merchants discourage, by every possible means, the progress and improvement of American manufactures, in order to monopolize the exclusive commerce with England, by which they accumulate immense fortunes in a very short time, arts and manufactures would be in a highly flourishing state. The single branch of ship-building employs, in this country, several thousands of hands. At this very moment, when France pays after the rate of 300 livres per ton for vessels built of whole deal, and very moderate solidity, the American shipwright constructs his vessels of red cedar, or oak, which wood is of a far superior quality, and will last double the time, than the timber made use of in Europe; yet, notwithstanding these advantages, and although the American vessels are built upon a better and more solid construction, they may be purchased at the rate of 170-livres per ton, completely finished, and ready for sea. If the French Republic should at any time stand in need of 20,000 ton, in new vessels, the United States can furnish them at the price above stated, which, in time of peace, would sustain a considerable abatement.

The annual *exports* of the United States according to authentic documents, exceed twenty-six millions of dollars, exclusive of what has not been entered at the custom

The speculation in land finds employment for a great number of adventurers, some few of whom acquire immense fortunes, at the expence of the major part, who ruin themselves.

I know of no work, published in America, deserving of particular mention, in a grand national point of view. Their Journals are a chaotic assemblage of lies, where even commercial advertisements are altered and disfigured. Some Anglo-American authors have written esteemed moral works; but these are so voluminous, so dear, and so little read, that they serve here, as in Europe, to support the pomp of a library, which is visited from a motive of curiosity, without reaping any utility from it.

The grand source of the riches of the Americans results from the fertility of their territory, the temperature of the climate, and the cheap price of land, which holds out an irresistible temptation to emigrants from other countries. The traffic in land is the first object of attention with the monied men, who may purchase acres by the thousand, at the rate of three sols per acre. This land they afterwards sell to some poor emigrant for two francs, who is frequently obliged to relinquish his purchase, for want of hands and money to cultivate it, and sells it for twenty sols per acre, to a new adventurer, before a single plough has passed over it. Agriculture is, notwithstanding, in general estimation; but it is only in the interior of the United States that it is pursued with proper activity. The frontiers of this vast empire consist of a mere assemblage of deserts, inhabited by a few straggling, unfortunate fanatics, who subsist upon milk, potatoes, and Indian corn.

The American *manufactures*, although discouraged by commercial despotism, are in a state of gradual, though but slow, improvement. Inventions, and machines for manufacturing purposes, are daily brought nearer to perfection, and it may, with strict truth, be affirmed, that America, in this respect, far surpasses Europe. The truth of this assertion, I hope to establish by a collection of designs, taken from actual pieces of mechanism, which I have in agitation to publish. At the distance of about three miles from Philadelphia, is a water-mill, belonging to a Mr. Johnson, formed upon a very ingenious construction, which, with the assistance of only two men, performs as much work as could be executed on the common principle by the united efforts of 300 persons. These

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machines, which simplify labour, diminish the expence of the commodities, save a multitude of hands, and multiply the manufacturer's profits, are permanent sources of opulence and property. Franklin, Rittenhouse, and other ingenious mechanics, have enriched the American States with an incredible variety of useful machines, of which Europe has not the smallest idea. I have in my possession exact plans of a great number of them.

I have frequently been in company with VOLNEY. Our discourse generally turned upon the subject of our travels. I am at present lodged in his apartments, from whence I write this letter. He had undertaken a journey to Carolina and some of the settlements on the Ohio. I had visited this year the northern districts of the United States, Long Island, the states of New York, Jersey, Connecticut, and Maryland. I have entered into an agreement with VOLNEY to visit this spring the southern provinces, with the western settlements, having been appointed, in the last general assembly of the Quakers at Philadelphia, one of their deputies to visit the Indian nations, and to establish, if possible, some handicraft business among them, as labourers, smiths, carpenters, &c. in hopes of introducing some degree of civilization among the western tribes, which we charitably are in the habit of distinguishing by the appellation of savages, though, in fact, they possess more humanity than many civilized nations. My intention is to visit the Mohawks, the Delawares, the Shawanese, in one word, to glean, among the Indian tribes and aborigines of North America, all the moral and physical intelligence which may fall in my way.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

IF it is not making an improper use of your valuable Miscellany, and occupying a place that might be more usefully employed, it would greatly oblige me, and, I doubt not, add to the comfort of many families in the country, that brew their own beer, if any of your numerous correspondents would answer the two following Queries:—In brewing ale, at what degree of heat, on Fahrenheit's scale, ought the water to be when it is let off into the mash-tub to the malt? Likewise, at what degree the wort should be, when the yeast is added to excite fermentation? These two points are well known to all public brewers, but I have not met with any treatise on brewing in which they are ascertained. Combrun is become so scarce, I have not been able

of them, that which way soever the game runs, the hunters are sure to find one or other of these rides pointing the same course. On some eminences neat cottages are erected, where the hunters may take shelter or refreshment. Turf is dug on this forest for fuel, as is the case on some other commons I passed in this day's journey. The surface of the country is, in many places, rather hilly, and particularly the uncultivated parts, where the soil is naturally sterile, and produces heath and furze. The soil of the uncultivated ground is partly sandy, and partly loamy, and in some small tracts clay predominates: the small stones, or pebbles, are flint. Before I entered Windsor park, I observed, for the first time since I left Nottinghamshire, a range of rocks projecting a little above the surface of a barren common; the stone is hard, and of a whitish colour, and, I suppose, not fit for the purposes of building. From WALLINGTON I followed the course of the Thames for several miles, which was extremely pleasant, and passed several neat houses and villages: among the latter, Bracknell, in my opinion, took the lead. This is very much a corn country, however I did not, in general, observe very weighty crops. The people were busy mowing grass, getting hay, and bringing home their fuel from the neighbouring heaths; they stack the latter in the form of small houses, as is the custom in Cumberland, and other northern countries. In this district I did not notice much woodland, except Windsor park; but a number of trees grow on hedges, particularly elm.

July 23, I went from READING to STREATLEY, in Berks, 11 miles. The road leads pleasantly along the side of the Thames; the banks are high, and the chalky cliffs strike the eye with a snow-like appearance, but in some places they are covered with wood. The soil is chalky, and not much of it remarkable for fertility: corn is the principal dependence of the farmer. The juniper bush grows spontaneously in the lanes: it is often a criterion of poor soil. Sheep are small. The seat of Sir Francis Sykes stands on a rising ground on the left. The surface of this district contains several high grounds, and very extensive commons, called Downs, which are covered with a green sward, and support a small breed of sheep. READING is a pretty large and populous town, and a thoroughfare towards Wales and Ireland. Small manufactures of sail-cloth, sack-cloth, gauze, ribbons, and pins, are

carried on here, but this does not seem to increase either the riches or number of the inhabitants much; it is chiefly built with brick and tile, and the houses are good, but many of the streets too narrow. STREATLEY is a farming village on the south side of the Thames, which, in the winter, often overflows its banks there, and does considerable damage.

July 24, went from STREATLEY to WALLINGFORD, Berks, 5 miles.—I continue to follow the course of the Thames towards its source: the road and country here extremely pleasant. Soil is loamy, and fertile in the production of corn, a great deal of common fields also appear, but the crops of wheat and barley thereon rather light. I have observed, for several days past, that almost every hedge is covered with a sort of plant very much resembling the hop plant; it grows up amongst the thorns luxuriantly, and has a sort of long-bearded grey, or white flower: the country people call it honesty, or the old man's beard. WALLINGFORD is a very ancient town; buildings of brick and tile, but low, and bear the marks of antiquity: most of the inhabitants are petty tradesmen. Farms in this neighbourhood are pretty large, one of which is rented for about 800l. a year; on that farm is an old barn, said to be the largest in England; it is 101 yards in length, and 18 in width, and was the repository for the abbot of Reading's tythes, who resided here in summer.

July 26, I went from WALLINGFORD to OXFORD, 12 miles. The soil a fine loamy clay, and in some parts a gravelly, or sandy loam. Crops of wheat, barley, and oats, the heaviest I ever saw; the surface level, but some rising grounds appear at a distance: fields are large and beautiful where inclosed, but several tracts of common-field continue to call aloud for inclosing. Sheep are hurdled on fallows, and sometimes fed with green clover thereon; bells are hung about the necks of several sheep in every flock; the reason assigned for so doing is, that if the flock should stray, they are easily found by the tinkling of the bells: I have also seen them tied to the necks of cows, probably for the same purpose: but why two or three bells should be hung to each horse in a cart, or waggon, I am at a loss to conjecture. I did not observe any flint stones in this district. Berkshire is noted for producing much corn; it, however, contains great quantities of common and downs, wholly uncultivated, and several tracts of poor soil. It is pretty well watered,

watered, rather an open country than otherwise, and somewhat hilly: farms are generally worth 100l. to 300l. a year. OXFORD stands on a plain, in a fine fertile country: its numerous churches, colleges, and other fine buildings, which overtop the city, give it a magnificent appearance, at a little distance. It contains thirteen parish churches; and, if I mistake not, eighteen colleges, is built with polished stone, of a whitish colour; the houses and other buildings are tall and elegant, and the streets wide, and neatly paved. In short, OXFORD is, in my opinion, the most pleasant and handsome town I have seen: it is the first town generally built with stone, which I have observed since I left Yorkshire. This city is almost surrounded with little streams of pure water, which contain a great deal of fish. These streams unite, and form a pretty large river, which, after watering a range of delightful meadows, falls into the Thames. OXFORD is chiefly supported by the colleges: the great number of students, most of whom are the sons of noblemen and gentlemen of fortune who reside here, creates a great demand, not only for the necessities but luxuries of life: its population does not appear to increase.

July 30, OXFORD to DODDINGTON, in Oxfordshire, 15 miles. An open, and not very fertile, country: the soil rather heavy, and has generally an under stratum of whitish freestone rock, which, in some places, rises very near the surface. In this district I observed some common, and a great deal of common-fields: the surface, in general, is pretty level, but some little prominencies are to be seen. Roads, in this country, are neither good nor easy, being made with the soft white stone, which is easily procured: these stones are bricke upon the roads as in many of the northern counties. DODDINGTON stands on a rising ground, and is a pretty farming village.

July 31, DODDINGTON to BANBURY, in Oxfordshire, 6 miles. Road made with freestone, broken into small bits: that stone is very remarkable, from the great number and variety of petrified shells in its composition. I picked up several, which were quite entire, and had been completely incorporated with the stones which surrounded them; their substance also partook of that of the stone, but the shape and colour of the shells continue as before their petrification. The causes of these surprising effects I leave to the investigation of naturalists. The soil rather heavy; and roads, particularly towards

BANBURY, are bad. Wheat, barley, and beans, are much cultivated here. Cattle are heavier than in some districts I have lately passed, and the cows are remarkable for the thickness of their necks, a quality which is no indication of milk; but the farmers seem to pay little regard to that very wholesome and nutritive article of human food, which they give to the pigs rather than sell to the poor and labouring classes of people. Sheep are white-faced and legged, and want horns. BANBURY is a small and ancient market town: many of its buildings are poor, and the streets the worst I ever saw, being mostly unpaved and dirty in the extreme. A very fine new church is now building in BANBURY; but is not likely to be shortly finished, as the expence is found to exceed the first estimation so considerably, that money cannot yet be raised sufficient to complete the fabric. BANBURY manufactures worsted and hair shagg, but not in great quantities. Oxfordshire produces much corn, contains a great deal of open field, and some commons: soil generally strong, surface rather irregular; a considerable number of trees are seen, but the country not very woody. Two, three, or four horses draw one cart, and tinkle along the road with their bells in a whimsical manner: three or four of these animals are also yoked to a plough; they are generally heavy and strong. This county is pretty well watered, and enjoys a pleasant air, but is not remarkable for the goodness of its roads. Most of the buildings are of stone. Farms are of various sizes, but there are a great number of small ones.

August 2, BANBURY to SOUTHAM, in Warwickshire, 13 miles. Road very bad, it is made with broken stones. In this district, there is much land in pasture, some of which seems to have been used for that purpose at least 100 years, and is now almost covered over with hullecks, like ant hills, for want of cultivation. This manner of disposing of lands is equally pernicious and unprofitable with common-fields, but from contrary causes. The old pastures are employed in fattening bullocks, and it is said the land-owners are injudicious enough not allow their farmers the use of the plough thereon. Farms and fields seem large: the soil of this district is generally heavy, and surface pretty level: from the great number of trees on hedges, the country has a woody appearance. I have noticed here, as well as in most of those southern counties, that very few potatoes are grown,
and

and that the labouring classes are little acquainted with their use. Potatoes are considered as a poor, weak, and unsubstantial food, and not sufficient to form the principal part of a meal. This is a great mistake; that sort of food must be allowed by all to be extremely cheap, and that it is also nutritive, is witnessed by thousands in the north of England and in Ireland, who make potatoes a great part of their food, and notwithstanding work as well, look as well, and are equally happy and content as those with more delicate palates in the south of England, and, I believe, more so. However, I am told, every where that there has been double the quantity, at least, set this year than in former years, and that the idea was suggested principally by the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture, which is one good effect of that excellent institution. **SOUTHAM** is a small market town, containing 750 inhabitants, who are farmers, labourers, and tradesmen. Farms in that neighbourhood are worth from 20l. to 300l. a year, but generally from 30l. to 50l.: average rent about 2l. an acre.

August 4, I went from **SOUTHAM** to **COVENTRY**, in Warwickshire, 13 miles. Road very bad most of the way; the soil is clay till within a few miles of **COVENTRY**, where a lightish sandy loam prevails; and the road there is also better. This district resembled the last I passed, except near **COVENTRY**, where the aspect of the country is more pleasant. Corn is there in great forwardness. I observed a field of oats cut for the first time this season, and some barley will be ready for the scythe in a few days. The country round **COVENTRY** is rather open, dry, and extremely pleasant, while the city is the most dirty and disagreeable I have seen; which is occasioned by the extreme narrowness of the streets, and high old houses with projecting fronts. Its population is estimated at 23,000 inhabitants. **COVENTRY** contains three parish churches, one of which (St. Michael's) has a spire 303 feet high. Coals are brought in here by means of a canal, and sold at present for 8d. per cwt. The staple manufacture of this city is weaving ribbons, a great deal of which is done by women; which they perform so quickly, that they usually weave about nine yards for 1s. Farms in the neighbourhood of **COVENTRY** let for 15l. to 500l. a year, but generally about 120l.: average rent of land 30s. or 35s. per acre.

August 7, **COVENTRY** to **BIRMINGHAM**.

HAM, in Warwickshire, 18 miles. Here I found pretty good roads made with gravel, the soil various, sometimes gravelly, sometimes a sandy loam, and sometimes clayey. The farms seem rather small in this district. The Warwickshire cattle resemble those of Lancashire; the sheep are a short white-faced breed, want horns, and continue to wear bells about their necks. I saw some double plows, somewhat similar to those used by Mr. Duckett of Elber Park. I do not recollect seeing a single plow drawn by a pair of horses since I left Suffolk, at which I am very much surprised; neither is a single horse-cart for the purposes of husbandry to be met with. In this day's journey I observed some fine red and white free-stone quarries close by the road, exactly like those in Cumberland, the first instance of the sort I have seen since I left the North. Buildings all along are very good, and generally of stone. The surface of the country is pretty level in general, rather open than otherwise, and contains a regular mixture of corn and grass land. **BIRMINGHAM** emits a cloud of smoke, which is seen at a distance before the town is discovered, which at last presents itself in rather a grim aspect; but the buildings have a noble and modern figure, and the whole has the appearance of a great magnitude. The road crosses a canal, not yet finished, a little before it enters the town. After having seen the principal parts of this "great toy-shop of Europe," I am struck with the increased demand for baubles, which occasions a great influx of wealth and of inhabitants; the consequences of which are, a rapid increase of elegant streets and buildings, as well as vice, immorality, luxury, and, partially, a most abject poverty. At present every thing is in a dead state, owing to the war, except muskets, bayonets, &c. The wages of manufacturers are extravagantly high when they have employ, but of which the numerous inn-keepers or ale-sellers reap the principal advantage, while the manufacturer too often ruins his health, his morals, and his family thereby, and is sometimes led to the most desperate acts. Such are the effects of drawing together a great body of men without education or principles, and which I have uniformly found to be the case, more or less, in all large manufacturing towns. Buttons, buckles, &c. are the staple manufactures of this town, with which articles it supplies most part of Europe; guns, pistols, swords, bayonets, and such like weapons of offence.

fence, are also made here in great numbers. Most part of the town of BIRMINGHAM is quite modern, and its population is said to be now near 70,000 inhabitants. Were that numerous assembly of people employed in cultivating the waste lands in the kingdom, they would render a much more essential service to the public in return for their support. This town stands in a fine, open, and very pleasant situation, and the country around it is cheerful: a canal, which communicates with different parts of the country, comes up to it. The streets are mostly uniform, pretty wide and clean, but not universally so. Coals are cheap and plentiful here, which is very favourable to the manufacturer. New buildings, and even new streets, are rising on almost every side of the town. An idea may be found of the progressive increase of inhabitants from the number of births and burials at different periods: in the year 1555 there were 37 births and 27 burials; in 1690 there were 127 births and 150 burials; and in 1791 there were no fewer than 3,310 births and 3,280 funerals.

August 11, I went from BIRMINGHAM to WOLVERHAMPTON, in Staffordshire, 14 miles. The country extremely populous, large villages filled with manufacturers of guns, pistols, locks, buttons, buckles, nails, &c. wages are very high, even the women in these manufactures earn considerably by filing. The war is useful to most of these businesses. The buildings in this district are good, made with brick and tile, but look dirty and black, as do the inhabitants, which is probably the consequence of their employ; the surface is generally level, the aspect of the country pleasant, rather open, but it is far from being destitute of wood. The soil various, but chiefly clay with a mixture of sand, and in several parts rather barren; but it abundantly compensates for that defect by affording plenty of fine coals, which are got close by the road. This is the first coal country I have met since I left the North. In travelling on this road, I was surprised to see a number of small fires burning in a field of oats; on enquiry I was told, that the field contained several old coal-pits, which, by some means or other, were set on fire, and could not be extinguished. Here are several large works for forging iron, which belong to Mr. Wilkinson, of Castlehead, in Lancashire. Warwickshire is much noted for iron and steel manufactures, but I did not observe any superio-

rity in its agricultural department: it contains several elegant seats of noblemen and gentlemen, parks, and tracts of woodland; its air is pure, water generally plentiful, and buildings good. The farms are of all sizes, but more land in small than in large ones. The surface of the country pretty level, with here and there a little elevation: soil contains much clay, but not, in general, of the most fertile nature, and it need not be repeated that it produces free-stone and coal. WOLVERHAMPTON is a large manufacturing town, and is supposed to contain near 20,000 inhabitants: its manufactures are chiefly the heavier sorts of hardwares, such as axes, gridirons, trowels, smoothing irons, locks, &c. there are also some manufactures of spectacle cases. The streets of this town are very narrow and dirty, but many of the houses are pretty good, and the surrounding country is pleasant. A canal comes up to this town. It is very remarkable that in these southern counties the poor and labouring classes of people have a great hatred to canals: these canals, say they, are the ruin of the country; the farmers by their means can send the corn, and other productions of their farms, where they please, at a trifling expence, and thereby keep up the prices; several respectable tradesmen also entertain the same sentiments, and further add, that canals spoil and destroy much good land. These people view the subject with a microscopic eye; for did they consider the effects of canals with respect to the kingdom in general, they would see that whatever contributes towards lessening labour, reducing the number of horses, and facilitating the conveyance of different articles from places where they are less wanted to other parts where they are more wanted, at a small expence, is a great national gain and convenience. If these navigations are occasionally abused in conveying corn more snugly out of the kingdom when wanted at home, the fault is not in the canals, but in the criminal negligence of the officers who are appointed to superintend the exportation business. I took a walk one pleasant evening into a field near Wolverhampton, and looking to the N. W. saw a mountain at a distance, and afterwards two or three more; these I understood were the Shropshire hills, and were the first eminences I had seen, that could be called mountains, since I left Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ELEGY ON SPRING.

DELIGHTFUL spring, I taste thy balmy gales

Pregnant with life, my sadden'd soul they cheer,

Creation smiles, the woods, the hills, the vales,

Hail the pure morning of the new-born year:

Expand, ye groves, your renovated bloom;

Warble, ye streams; ye swelling buds unfold;

Wait all the plenty of your rich perfume;

And wave, ye forests, wave your leaves of gold.

'Rapt in the maze of nature's boundless charms,

I gaze insatiate, wonder, and admire;

Ah, how they sooth th' impassion'd hearts alarms,

And wake to transports short the woe-struck lyre!

But soon the prospect blackens on the view,

These scenes of beauty, man, insatiate, mar;

Cloaths smiling nature with a mournful hue,

Blasts all her blooms, and with her music jars.

O might the moral spring but once evolve

It's infant blossoms 'mid the noontide blaze,

Barbaric passion's low'ring mists dissolve,

While dawn'd pure reason with serener rays!

O fool to think it! winter, bleak and foul,

There broods eternal, hope creates in vain

Fantastic forms, which cheer the cheated soul,

Poor air-built fabrics of the poet's brain.

See, life and health enliven all around,

O'er lawns and woods, the eye delighted roves;

While pour an artless harmony of sound

Flocks from the fields and warblers from the groves.

Luxuriant verdure here adorns the plain,

There the grey fallows, and the toiling team,

The farms neat mansion, and the village fane,

Whose moss-clad tower reflects the solar gleam.

But ah! while nature pours th' enlivening breath,

Paints her fair forms, and spreads her treasures here;

●'er other shores black sweeps the cloud-of-death,

Glares the red falchion and the murderous spear.

Ev'n now perhaps embattled armies meet,

Loud-beat the drums, and thundering cannon roar,

Rocks the dire field beneath unnumber'd feet,

And terror waves her locks bedropt with gore;

Through dust, in whirlwinds driven, inconstant seen,

Thick flash the swords, the frequent victim falls,

While o'er his mangled trunk and ghastly mien,

Hoists trampling ruth, where maniac fury stalks.

Say, soldier, say, grim spectacle of pain,

What tyrannus lur'd thee from thy peaceful home,

To leave thy poor, thy small domestic train,
For toils of arms o'er billowy deeps to roam?

No beams of glory cheer thy hapless lot,

Thy name descends not to a future age.

Impell'd to combat for thou know'st not what,

And urg'd to slaughter by another's rage.

Thy widow'd wife, thine orphan children weep,

And beg their scanty meal from door to door,

While, gash'd with wounds, thy limbs dishonour'd sleep,

And waste and moulder on a foreign shore.

In vain, alas, we boast of civil worth,

And vaunt of virtue, in religion's robe,

If calm we view ambition issuing forth.

Her brood of scorpions to infest the globe:

The bonds of nature we asunder part,

Led by the blaze of passions sanguine star,

Peace on the lips, and murder in the heart,

To savage, fell, accurs'd, infernal war.

Hark! a glad sound my wandering thoughts recalls,

The distant sheep-bell fills the quivering breeze,

The shade, slow-deep'ning, o'er the landscape falls,

And veild in mists the dim horizon flees.

As the poor shepherd folds his fleecy care,

Loud chaunts the nightingale his evening lay;

Sing on, sweet warbler, homeward I repair,

Warn'd by thy requiem to the closing day.

SYDNEY.

Of the above elegy, the three first stanzas are set to music by Mr. Wheeler, and the 12, 13, 14, by the Rev.—Richmond, of Trin. Col. which will appear in the next publication of the Cambridge Harmonic Society.

SONNET.

SOFT through the woodland sighs the summer gale,

With many a hue the verdant landscape glows;

And breathing sweets along the cultur'd vale,

Steals the fresh fragrance of the blushing rose.

The roaring billows of the stormy deep,

Hush'd to repose, their hostile rage forbear;

And the low winds on the calm surface sleep,

Cooling the ardor of the tepid air.

No summer scenes, alas, no vermeil bloom,

Sooth the sick soul, by every ill oppress'd;

To wander cheerless through the midnight gloom,

To brave the terrors of the wintry blast,

(Whose swelling gusts ideal woes impart,)

Are scenes more fitted—for a broken heart.

Edinburgh. AUGUSTA.

CONNAL.

AN ELEGY FROM A GAELIC FRAGMENT,
BY MR. G—Y.

AUTUMN has now assum'd her fading reign,

And the grey mists upon the hills remain;

On the wide heath the rapid whirlwind roars,

Dark through the narrow plain the torrent pours;

There,

There while its branches whistle as they wave,
That tree, O Connal! marks thy lonely grave:
On the bleak hill when wild winds howl around,
It shews its green leaves o'er thy hallow'd ground.

There if the solitary hunter go,
In silent musing melancholy, slow,
When the dim twilight spreads its veil serene,
The shadowed spectres stalk along the green.
Through rolling ages who thy fires can trace,
And who recount the fathers of thy race?
See the tall oak from yonder mountain rise,
And lift its leafy banners to the skies;
The lurid light'ning with tremendous glare,
Scatters its rifted banners in the air!
Thus, Connal! did thy family excel,
They rofe, they flourish'd, and in thee they fell.
Mourn at thy wars, O Fingal! 'midst the slain
Here Connal preis'd the blood-enamelled plain;

Here was the dia of arms, and stain'd with gore,

Here fell the mighty to arise no more.
Strong was his arm as 'empests of the main,
His height, like rocks that overlook the plain;
His sword a meteor in the low'ring sky,
A fiery furnace glow'd his wrathful eye;
And loud his voice as when the surges roar,
With foamy billows on the sounding shore;
In careless playfulness the thoughtless child
Crops the gay thistle in the flow'ry wild,
Thus Connal's faulchion seal'd the warrior's doom,

His transient glories withering ere they bloom.

As rolling thunder in the noon-day skies,
Dargo the Mighty to the battle flies,
Dark and contract'd was his fullen brow,
And his sunk eyes seem'd hollow caves below.
Bright rose their clashing swords with wild alarms,

And dire the clangor of resplendent arms.

The fair Cremona, heavenly maid! was near,
Daughter of Rival, master of the spear,
Who cas'd in mail had follow'd from afar
Her much-lov'd Connal to the din of war;
Whit her loose tresses negligently flow,
Her beauteous hand sustains the quiv'ring bow;
On Dargo now she draws the erring dart—
Ah, hapless maid! it cleaves thy Connal's heart.
So falls the giant-oak, the valley's pride,
So rifted rocks roll down the mountain's side.
In deep despair th' unhappy virgin strays
Through tangl'd paths and unfrequented

ways,
While chilly vapours shroud the moon's pale beam,

All wild she wanders by the murmur'ing stream;
Connal, my love! Connal, my friend! she cries,
She sinks—she faints—she trembles—and—
she dies.

Here, earth, thou dost the loveliest pair inclose,
That ever slept in undisturb'd repose;
Within thy chilly bosom, here reclin'd
Their memory rushes on my musing mind,
And while the salt tear trickles from mine eyes,
The wild wind whistles, and the rank weed
grows.

MONTHLY MAG. XXVII.

SONNET

TO THE OWL.

I WOO thee, cheerless melancholy bird,
Soothing to me is thy funeral cry,
Here build thy lonely nest, and ever nigh
My dwelling be thy fullen wailings heard.
Amid the howling of the northern blast
Thou lov'st to mingle thy discordant scream,
Which to the visionary mind, may seem
To call the sufferers to eternal rest;
And sometimes, with the spirit of the deep,
Thou swell'st the roarings of the stormy waves,
While rising throudfless from their watry graves,
Aërial forms along the billows sweep!
Hark, loud, and louder still, the tempest raves,
And yet I hear thee from the dizzy steep.

Edinburgh.

AUGUSTA.

AN IMITATION OF A CANTATA OF METASTASIO.

COME penfive fair, whilst soft approaching
night

O'er weary'd nature draws her silent shade,
From ocean's mirror, view departing light,
Whilst varying forms in closing darkness
fade.

Plac'd on a rock, which ocean gently laves,
Mark the slow changes of the less'ning fall,
Whilst cooling zephyrs slightly curl the waves,
Enjoy the sweetness of the passing gale.
Yon azure vault bright twinkling gems adorn,
Their borrow'd lustre gilds the envious deep,
Along her studded path pale Cynthia's borne,
Whose icy beams upon the billows sleep:
Leave then, fair nymph, your flock and shady
bow'r,
And share the transient glories of the hour.

L. E.

BOTANY-BAY ECLOGUE.

EDWARD AND SUSAN.

Time, Evening.

SUSAN.

WHY, Edward, hangs thy head in silent grief,
Why will thy stern repentance thus
relieve?

Still heaves thy restless bosom with the sigh?
Still dwells on vacancy thy rigid eye?
Lov'd of my soul, from fruitless sorrow cease,
And let thy Susan soothe thy soul to peace.

EDWARD.

Oh fly me, fly me! leave me to my fate,
Reproach me with my crimes, and learn to hate!
Leave me each woe so well deserved to prove,
But do not, Susan, wound me with thy love.—
Why, heavenly justice! must this angel share
The anguish I alone deserve to bear?

Why, was the doom'd to tempt the dangerous
sea,
Or why united to a fiend like me?
Ye blasting tempests, rush around my head!
Ye heaven-wing'd lightnings, strike this monster
dead!

Spirits of hell! come end this life of woe,
Come drag your victim to the fires below!

SUSAN.

SUSAN.

Nay, Edward, sink not thus in vain distress,
Torturing my heart with needless wretchedness;
Hast thou been doom'd, an outcast wretch,
to go

Where endless winter piles the plain with snow,
I would have lull'd thee even there to rest,
Pillowing thy sorrows on thy Susan's breast.
Or we've left to sojourn on some shore,
Where the woods echo to the lion's roar,
Though danger scream'd in every passing wind,
Still I were blest if Edward were but kind.
Here we are safe, on this pacific shore
No tigers' growl, no mighty lions roar,
No howling wolf is heard, nor secret brake
Conceals the venom of the coiling snake;
Indulgent heaven a milder brood bestows,
A milder clime to soothe the exile's woes.
Soft as in England, smile the summers here,
As gentle winters close the dying year;
Nor here is heard th' autumnal whirlwind's

breath,

Nor vernal tempests breathe the blast of death.
Could I one smile on Edward's face but see,
This humble dwelling were the world to me.

EDWARD.

Ah, Susan! humble is indeed this cot,
And well it suits the outcast's wretched lot;
Well suits the horror of this barren scene,
A mind as drear as comfortless within.
'Tis just that I should tread the joyless shore,
Lift to the wintry tempest's sullen roar,
Plough up the stubborn and ungrateful soil,
Earn the scant pittance of a felon's toil,
And sleep scarce shelter'd from the nightly dew;
Where howls around the dismal kangaroo.
This I have merited, but then to know
Susan partakes her barbarous husband's woe,
Unchang'd by insult, cruelty, and hate,
Partakes an outcast's bed, a felon's fate,
To see her fondly strive to give relief,
Forget his crimes, and only share his grief—
And then on all my actions past to dwell,
My crimes, my cruelties—'tis worse than hell.

SUSAN.

Oh spare me, spare me! cease to wound my
breast,

Be thou content, and we shall both be blest.
What are to me the idle's gay resorts,
The buzz of cities and the pomp of courts?
Without one vain regret to call a tear,
To wake one wish, I feel contented here;
And we shall yet be happy: yonder ray,
The mild effulgence of departing day,
As gayly gilds this humble dwelling o'er,
As the proud domes on England's distant shore;
As brightly beams in morning's opening light,
As faintly faulds sinks in shadowy night.

EDWARD.

Sink, glorious sun! and never may I see
Thy blest radiance rise again on me!
There was a time, when cheerfully thy light
Wak'd me at morn, and peace was mine at night,
Till I had lavish'd all! All mad with play,
I turn'd a villain, from the villain's prey;
Till known and branded—Oh that heaven
would hear

My heart's deep wish, my last and only prayer!

Soon would I change existence with delight,
For the long sleep of one eternal night.

SUSAN.

Ungrateful man! for ever wilt thou be
The cause of all thy Susan's misery?
For thee, yon waste of waves I travers'd o'er,
For thee forsake my friends, my native shore,
And I could here be happy—

EDWARD.

—Oh forgive

Th' impatient guilty wretch that lothes to live!
Forgive me, Susan, if my tortur'd mind
Will dwell on happier scenes long left behind:
The lenient hand of time perchance may heal
The guilty pangs, the deep remorse I feel.
And though thy husband in his happier state
Thy virtues knew, and would not imitate,
This humble heart at length may learn of thee
To bow resign'd beneath calamity.

Oxford.

W. T.

LAURA LEAVES ARTHUR, TO MAKE A VISIT
TO A FRIEND BY THE SEA-SIDE.

"TRUST not," he said, "the dangerous sea,
Which smiles too often to deceive,

"Ah! dearest Laura, think on me,
Nor once the safer sand-beach leave."

Laura's fond heart, too full to speak;
To Arthur sigh'd a soft adieu!
Love's gentle tear stole down her cheek,
As Arthur mournfully withdrew.

Laura, at evening's hour serene,
Led by the murm'ring sea to stray;
And there, by all unheard, unseen,
To faithful love her homage pay.

In vain her gay companions sought
To tempt her on the smiling main,
"I cannot e'en," she said, "in thought,
Give Arthur's heart one moment's pain."

"O then, forbear to urge me more;
Beneath yon cliff's impending brow,
I'll for your sake return to shore,
To ev'ry Nereid off'ring's vow."

Impatient Arthur, from the cares
Of worldly business now releas'd,
With ardor to the spot repairs,
Where all his cares in rapture ceas'd.

With beating heart, and faltering tongue,
"Where is my Laura?" Arthur cries—
"Wandering, the sea-bound shore along!"—
Like lightning, Arthur thither flies.

"Beneath yon cliff, there sits my love!"
But ah, fond youth! no more for thee—
The mountain torrent bursts above,
And bears its victim to the sea.

O'erwhelm'd with grief, long Arthur stood,
And on the cliff still fix'd his eye;
Then madly cry'd, "In yonder flood,
Shall Arthur with his Laura die."

"It is by a ill-omen'd care,
That Laura finds a wat'ry grave,
"I see, I see you boat's crew there,
Securely ride the briny wave."
"They land! and with them Laura's friend!"
Again I hear the torrent roar,
"See her towards me her footsteps bend,
"Oh heaven!"—he fell, and rose no more

ANNABELLA PLUMPTRE.
ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[This Article is devoted to the Reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.]

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE

JOHN WILKES, Esq.

HIS present majesty ascended the throne of these realms amidst the plaudits of his subjects. His elevation was accompanied by a series of auspicious occurrences, and every appearance augured a fortunate and happy reign. A change in the dynasty had taken place in favour of his family, and the doctrine of popular election, by a practical and memorable exemplification, was justly preferred to a pretended hereditary right. But George I was unacquainted with our laws, and even with our language. These circumstances, added to his partiality for Hanover, and the enactment of the Septennial Bill (the first infringement on public liberty during the reign of a house expressly called in for its protection) rendered him at times unpopular. The latter part of the reign of George II was uncommonly brilliant; but he also was accused of an over-weening fondness for his electoral dominions, and considered, even on the throne, as a foreigner.

A happier fate attended his grandson, who, in his first speech, gloried in being "born a Briton." His youth, his graceful person, the memory of a father dear to the nation, and, above all, the early promise of a government founded on the practical blessings of liberty, endeared the new king to his people. Indeed, there is not a single instance in all our history, of a prince, who attained the throne of these kingdoms with brighter prospects; it was accordingly predicted, in the fervour of enthusiasm, that the sway of a Trajan, or an Alfred, was to be renewed in the person of George III.

* One of the first acts of his majesty's reign was uncommonly gracious. By the demise of a king, the patents of the judges were considered as having expired; but this gross defect was remedied by the generous interposition of the young prince. A sincere regard to truth obliges the writer to acknowledge, that in this instance, *one good, wholesome, constitutional* advice, has been attributed to the late W. Murray, earl of Mansfield, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, &c.; and the merit would have been still greater, had it been entirely

His majesty found the country engaged in a just and fortunate contest with the house of Bourbon. The war was conducted by a statesman who proved uncommonly successful in subduing the armies and navies of France; for we pointed the thunders of an united nation, with terrible and irresistible effect on its humbled monarchy. A change of men and councils, indeed, saved the enemy from utter ruin; but this very circumstance gave a decided turn to the current of popularity, which had hitherto flowed around, and afforded a sacred barrier to the throne.

On the retirement of William Pitt, 1761, majesty seemed shorn of its rays; and its lustre being intercepted by the sudden interposition of a malignant planet, it appeared to experience almost a total eclipse! The secret views that led to the peace of Paris are still enveloped in obscurity, and the particular motives which superinduced so many sacrifices are, at best, but equivocal. It was, indeed; in some measure, sanctioned by a majority, obtained by means not difficult to be guessed at in a venal age: but it proved the most sinister treaty in our annals, and, from a variety of circumstances, became peculiarly odious to the nation.

The administration of the earl of Bute gave general disgust. Close, insinuating, cunning, rapacious, and revengeful, he was said to have enjoyed the unlimited confidence of his royal master, and the people affected to consider him as the minion of the crown, rather than the minister of England. His enemies, however, could not deny that he was amiable in private life; the most zealous of his friends, on the other hand, must confess, that, if not criminal, he was at least unfortunate,

disinterested. Some persons are so little acquainted with our history, as to imagine that before this period, the commissions of the judges depended on the will of the crown. The fact is otherwise; nothing more was gained than has been stated above. The parliament, that brought Charles I to punishment introduced the maxim followed at this day, respecting the patents of the bench, which are to endure *aut vita, aut culpa*.

in the management of public affairs, and that the jealousies which he occasioned between king and people, gave rise to many if not all the misfortunes of the present reign. Certain it is that his conduct created a most formidable opposition, bottomed on constitutional motives, and that the most zealous advocates for the house of Brunswick, entrenching themselves in the revolution principles of 1688, combated the doctrines and proceedings of the favourite, with the same zeal that their ancestors had opposed the tyranny of the house of Stuart. It was this singular circumstance that gave birth to the political career of the subject of these memoirs; and not only his own biography, but the history of the present times, is intimately connected with the foregoing events.

The father of Mr. Wilkes was an eminent distiller in Clerkenwell, where John is supposed to have been born, on the 28th of October, 1725. The elder son Israel, who is still alive, followed the same business, and ultimately failed. The second, of whom we now treat, and who had received a liberal education early in life, was a brewer; but as he had, in a great measure, become unfitted by classical pursuits from obtaining wealth as a tradesman, it is more than probable that he would not have succeeded in his commercial pursuits. For, is it possible to suppose, that the enthusiastic admirer of the elegant Tibullus, should relish the dull round of business, in the neighbourhood of St. Sepulchre's? that he who banished care like Anacron, and daily quaffed the Falernian of Horace, should pay such a sedulous attention to the process of fermentation, and be conversant in all the properties of two-penny porter, and brown-stout? Disgust, accordingly, soon succeeded, as a necessary consequence, and the golden dreams arising from the mingled fumes of hops and malt, vanished with the mash-tub and the compring-house.

Mr. Wilkes was calculated, by nature, education, and habit, for far different pursuits, and he soon gratified his inclinations. Having married a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Mead, the author of the *Treatise on Poisons* we find him exchanging the dull and foggy atmosphere of the city for the thinner and politer air of the west end of the town. Possessed of a genteel fortune, elegant manners, and a sparkling wit, he easily obtained the acquaintance of many of the most fashionable people of the age. Educated in Whig principles, he was at the same time an ardent adherent of Eng-

lish liberty. It was the latter circumstance, indeed, that gave a colouring to the future pursuits of his life; to the former, he was indebted for a seat in parliament, and a regiment of militia.

A standing army has always been considered as the opprobrium of liberty, and a disgrace to a free country. To counter-balance this palpable defect in the system (for it is not inherent in our polity) some generous spirits conceived the idea of a national and constitutional defence. This plan, so long scouted, and since, in a great measure, emasculated by subsequent regulations, was at length carried into effect, but not without much opposition, and considerable dissatisfaction on the side of the people.

Mr. Wilkes, who was a great stickler for the measure, made an offer of his services in Buckinghamshire on this occasion; and as he lived in great intimacy with earl Temple, the then lord lieutenant, he soon became member for Aylesbury, and colonel of the county regiment. It is to be recorded among the other singular anecdotes of his life, that nearly at the same time, he was expelled from the one office by the House of Commons, and dismissed from the other by a mandate from the first executive magistrate.

The member for Aylesbury soon participated in the general resentment against lord Bute, and, possessing a happy talent for satire, contributed not a little to increase the hatred which he had every where excited. But this was not all; in the bitterness of his resentment, he accused the nation, among whom that noblesse was born, of an hereditary attachment to slavery, and, without much ceremony, attacked certain persons, who fondly hoped that their rank was not only too lofty for plebeian animadversions, but even dissolved all connection between guilt and shame.

Mr. Wilkes began his career, as an author, in 1762, and his first political publication, at present known with certainty, was intitled, "*Observations on the Papers relative to the Rupture with Spain.*" On the 5th of June, in the same year, he became the editor of a periodical paper of much notoriety, called the "*North Briton*," which gave a particular turn to, and not only influenced, the future progress of his affairs, but actually decided the tenour of his whole life. No publication that ever came from the English press was read with more interest, or circulated with greater avidity than this.

the Letters of Junius, and the works of Paine, alone excepted. Nor were the effects disproportionate either to the end with which it was launched on the ocean of popular opinion, or the high expectations that were conceived of its success. It was in vain that the ministers attempted to oppose its progress, by means of the "Briton" and the "Auditor;" the latter of which was conducted by Mr. Murphy, a man of considerable parts, who, in the course of his variegated life, has defended the arbitrary principles inculcated by a Tory administration, and presented us with a Whig version of Tacitus. His pen, however, on this occasion, was made to drop from his hand, by the mere force of ridicule alone, and his journal itself expired in the flames of his own *Floridant*†. He, however, did not fall alone, for his patron soon lay prostrate by his side; and although he was suspected of regulating the motions of the ministerial puppets long after he left the stage, yet, so obnoxious had he rendered himself, that, from this moment, he was forced to bid adieu, at least, to the ostensible exercise of power.

The *Thane* was succeeded by Mr. Grenville, the father of the present lord Grenville and the marquis of Buckingham; who, partly from hatred to the author, and partly from animosity to his own brother, with whom he had quarrelled (he is also said to have been instigated by another motive) determined, if he could not suppress the publication, that he should, at least, punish the editor.

* Smollet was the editor.

† Such as with to be better acquainted with this instance of *literary jockeyship*, are referred to a note in p. 52, vol. 1, of Bell's second edition of Churchill's works, or to the North Briton. Here follows the epitaph occasioned by the discomfiture of the "Auditor;" and it may be necessary to premise that this event was produced by a waggish letter signed "Viator," in which the advantages derived from the possession of Florida (obtained by the peace of Paris) are ironically pointed out, particularly the peats and turf, that were to warm the poor American planters in the winter season!

SISTE, VIATOR.

"Deep in this bog, the Auditor lies still,
His labours finish'd, and worn-out his quill;
His fires extinguish'd, and his works unread,
In peace he sleeps with the forsaken dead!
With heath and sedge, oh! may his tomb
be dress'd,

And his own turf lie light upon his breast."

Et quicunque voluit animum Auditoris agnoscere.
Hic.

The crown-lawyers were accordingly on the watch, and some unguarded, perhaps, improper expressions in No. 45—for I write not an eulogium—afforded ample opportunity for a prosecution.

It has luckily been always the fortune of arbitrary councils, not only to render the means disproportionate to the end, but to have recourse to odious measures for the attainment of their object. It was this very circumstance, that, in one age, bereaved Charles of his life, James of his crown; and, in another, endeared Mr. Wilkes to the nation.

Had a common action taken place against the editor of the North Briton, and, after due conviction, a moderate sentence been inflicted, Mr. Wilkes would have been branded as a recorded libeller. It was the illegal proceedings which occasioned that gentleman to be considered as a suffering patriot, through whose sides the liberties of a whole nation were wounded. His, therefore, from that moment, ceased to be a private cause—it was the cause of the people.

On the 30th of April, 1763, he was arrested in the street, by a king's messenger, in consequence of a *general warrant**, against the authors, printers, and publishers of the North Briton, No. 45, and carried to his own house. The publicity of the act having occasioned much noise, he was instantly visited by a number of his friends, and, among others, by Charles Churchill, a fellow-labourer in the political vineyard, whom he saved from imprisonment, by that presence of mind which never deserted him on trying occasions. In the mean time, he desired two other gentlemen to repair to the court of Common Pleas, and sue out a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, in consequence of his being detained a prisoner in his own house, by an illegal arrest.

As lord Halifax did not choose to pro-

* (Copy)

L. S. "George Mountague Dunk, Earl of Halifax, Viscount Sunbury, &c.

"These are in his majesty's name to authorise and require you (taking a constable to your assistance) to make strict and diligent search after the authors, printers, and publishers of a seditious and treasonable paper, entitled the North Briton, Number 45, Saturday April 23d, 1763, printed for George Kearsley, Ludgate-street, London, and them or any of them having found, to apprehend and seize, together with their papers, and to bring in safe custody before me, &c.

"Directed to Nathan Carrington, &c.

(Signed)

"Dunk Halifax."

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ceed directly to extremities, he sent several polite messages to Mr. W. requesting his company; but the latter resolutely refused, and could not be prevailed upon to repair to his lordship's house, until he was threatened with personal violence, and given to understand, that a regiment of guards would, if necessary, be called in. On this, he proceeded in a chair, attended by the messengers and their followers; he, however, refused to answer any questions whatever, and treated Lord Egremont, the other secretary of state, who exhibited too much of the influence of office, in his demeanour, with great spirit.

On his being committed to the Tower, he was pressed to offer bail; but he strenuously refused, as it would have looked like an acquiescence in the injustice of the proceedings against him, although two noblemen offered to become sureties to the amount of 100,000*l.* each. In consequence of strict orders for that purpose, he was kept a *close prisoner*; and Earl Temple, and the rest of his friends, denied access to him, until two *habeas corpus* were issued, the first having been evaded by chicanery. At length, on Tuesday, the 3d of May, he was brought up to the bar of the Common Pleas, where, in an apposite speech, he complained of the violation of the laws, and asserted, that he had been treated worse "than if he had been a Scotch rebel."

The court having taken time to deliberate, he was remanded, and brought up once more, on the 6th, when the lord chief justice, Sir Charles Pratt, afterwards lord Camden, ordered him to be discharged. Flushed with this victory, in the course of that very night, he wrote a bitter and sarcastic letter to the two secretaries of state, in which, after recapitulating the circumstances relative to the seizure of his papers, he demanded the restitution of them, under the title of "stolen goods," and actually applied to Bow-street, for a warrant to search their houses, in order to recover possession of his property, which had been *feloniously* taken away. It may be easily supposed, that a magistrate, under the immediate influence of the ministry, refused his countenance to this proceeding; but recourse was soon had to a higher authority, and ample satisfaction received.

While Mr. Wilkes was yet in the Tower, unlawfully imprisoned, and unconvicted, therefore, in the eye of the law, supposed to be a *manne in dolo* and oppressed, he was doomed to experience

all the rigour of royal vengeance, having been actually dismissed from his situation of colonel of the Buck's Militia, by a mandate*, with which the lord lieutenant reluctantly complied. But this was not all; an attempt to disgrace, was soon followed by another, calculated to ruin him: it proved, however, contrary to all human calculation, to be the basis on which he erected the edifice of his future fortune.

In the course of next term, an information was filed against him, in the King's Bench, as author of the North Briton, No. 45; and, on the meeting of parliament, being voted "a false, scandalous, and seditious libel," it was ordered to be burned by the hands of the common hangman; a sentence which was carried into execution, with much difficulty, in the city; when Mr. Sheriff Harley, who displayed great zeal on the occasion, was mal-treated and even wounded by the populace.

Mr. Wilkes having, in his turn, complained to the house of a breach of privilege, was not only refused redress, but a resolution passed, "that the privilege of parliament does not extend to the case of writing and publishing seditious libels, nor ought to be allowed to obstruct the ordinary course of the laws, in the steady and effectual prosecution of so heinous and dangerous an offence."

Some words that passed on this occasion, in conjunction with a passage in the North Briton, occasioned a duel between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Martin, member for Camelford, and late secretary to the Treasury, which took place in Hyde Park, the 16th of December. The representative of Aylesbury behaved with great gallantry on this occasion, and the wound he received in the groin greatly increased the number of his partisans, who were pleased with his spirit, and considered him as a martyr in the public cause.

Soon after he found it necessary to retire to France; but this did not in the least tend to abate the vindictive spirit of

* (Copy)

"My lord, Whitehall, May 4, 1763.

"The king having judged it improper, that John Wilkes, Esq. should any longer continue to be colonel of the militia for the county of Buckingham, I am commanded to signify his majesty's pleasure to your lordship, that you do forthwith give the necessary orders for displacing Mr. Wilkes as an officer for the militia, for the county of Buckingham."

"I am, &c.

.. To the Earl Temple."

"EGREMONT.

his

his enemies: for on the 19th of January, 1764, we find him expelled the Commons, and a new writ was immediately ordered to be issued for Aylesbury. The House of Peers also thought its privileges violated, in the persons of the bishop of Gloucester, whose name had been aimed, as editor to an obscene pamphlet, printed at Mr. Wilkes's private press, and exhibited a remarkable resentment on that account. In addition to this, he was found guilty, in the court of King's Bench, of the republication of the "North Briton, No 45, with notes," and for printing and publishing the "Essay on Woman." Of the first of these productions, he was avowedly the editor; but as to the second, which is a parody on Pope's Essay on Man, he was no farther criminal than by allowing twelve copies to be printed at his apartments: the real author was a son of an archbishop of Canterbury! In both instances, the works in question were obtained by the basest fraud, his own servants having been bribed and suborned for that very purpose.

At length, a change of ministry having taken place, and the parliament being dissolved, Mr. W. returned to his native country; and notwithstanding the terrors of an outlawry, actually stood candidate for the first city in the empire, and only lost his election by a small majority. He proved more successful in the first county, as he was returned a knight of the shire for Middlesex, after a great and decisive contest.

The violated laws were, however, still to be atoned for, and, accordingly, the new member, with his usual intrepidity, voluntarily surrendered himself, in the court of King's Bench, on April 20th, 1768; and on Saturday morning, June 18th, sentence was pronounced; in consequence of which he was imprisoned for twenty-two calendar months, and obliged to pay a fine of 1000l. He found means, however, to get his out-lawry reversed*, and this was accomplished with less difficulty than had been expected, as lord Mansfield, who, on great occasions, exhibited evident symptoms of timidity, was alarmed at the odium attached to all those concerned in the proceedings, and did not, perhaps, think the

bench itself, although surrounded by mace bearers and tipstaves, sacred from the fury of an incensed multitude.

No sooner was this necessary preliminary achieved, than the action against lord Halifax, who had hitherto pleaded the out-lawry as a bar, was recommenced, and a verdict of 4000l. obtained. This sum, together with 1000l. recovered from Mr. Wood, the under secretary of state, and the amount of the verdicts, damages, and costs of suit, were all paid out of the civil list, by an express order of council!

To balance the victory, he was doomed to suffer a fresh prosecution. His long and rigorous imprisonment having ensured the indignation of all liberal and independent men, and enflamed large bodies of the populace to a degree of frenzy little short of madness, many riots took place, and St. George's-fields became the scene of much confusion. There were two legal modes of proceeding in this case. The first, most gracious and assuredly most politic, would have been a spontaneous exercise of the royal mercy, which, by its extension to the prisoner, would have dissolved the associations entered into for his protection and support, and left him without complaint, and consequently, without adherents. The second was the constitutional employment of the civil power, in order to keep the peace, and, in case of infraction, to punish the offenders. A third was, however, resorted to, unknown to our ancient laws, equivocal in its nature, and problematical in its application; this was the calling in a military force, a measure strenuously recommended by lord Weymouth, then secretary of state, and as warmly combated by Mr. Wilkes. This produced a second expulsion, and as one injustice naturally leads to another, gave birth to the nomination of Mr. Luttrell, now lord Carhampton, as the sitting member for Middlesex, although Mr. Wilkes was duly returned by the sheriffs, and fairly elected by an immense majority.

If he was excluded however from parliamentary, civic honours poured thick upon him. While immured within the walls of a prison (in 1769) he was elected alderman of Farringdon Without, the most considerable and patriotic ward in the metropolis. Two years afterwards, he aspired to and obtained the dignity of the shrievalty, and in 1774, he was elevated to the city chair. In all these different relations, he exercised

* A similar case to that of Capt. Perry, still languishing in the prison of Newgate, had not then occurred, or it might have been urged as a precedent! The situation of this gentleman is particularly hard.

cised the magisterial functions, with great spirit and integrity, and in the last of them he incurred fresh * debts, by supporting the honour of his station.

While oppressed by the accusation of ministers, the gale of popular attachment set in strongly in his favour, and he was never so great, or perhaps so happy, as when afflicted by the persecution of the court. His cause was supported by the best and ablest men in the kingdom; his debts were more than once paid by the generous care of his friends, and every immediate want was anticipated by the ardour of their bounty †. But this was not all: they were determined to procure him a more permanent provision, and accordingly started him as a candidate for the lucrative office of chamberlain of the city of London. Mr. Hopkins however prevailed, notwithstanding his character was tainted respecting some money negotiations with a minor; and an annual contest took place until his death, which occurred in 1779, since which period Mr. Wilkes occupied that situation, for the remainder of his life.

During the whole of the American war, he was a strenuous opposer of lord North's administration, and heartily joined his own personal enemies in opposing the measures, and displaying the guilt of that justly odious statesman. No sooner was the noble lord hunted into the toils, and brought within the reach of a punishment, from which he escaped, in consequence of the eagerness displayed in dividing the spoils of the delinquent, than Mr. Wilkes seized that opportunity of procuring justice to the public and to himself, respecting the Middlesex election. The day this scandalous decision was rescinded from the journals of the house of commons, may be said to have been the last of his political career. Indeed, from that moment, he seems to have supposed his *mission* at an end, and in his own express words to

* These were the only debts incurred in the public service, and I understand that they have been all liquidated.

† Among other presents received by him was a cup of gold value, made by Mr. Stephenson, of Ludgate hill, on which he caused the following lines to be engraved:

"Proud Buckingham, for law too mighty grown,
A patriot dagger prob'd, and from the throne
Sever'd its minion. In succeeding times,
May all those favourites who adopt his crimes
Partake his fate, and ev'ry Villiers feel
The keen deep searchings of a Felton's steel."

have considered himself as an "extinguished volcano!"

In his person, Mr. Wilkes was tall, agile, and so very thin towards the latter part of his life, that his limbs seemed cadaverous. His complexion was fallow, and he had an unfortunate cast of his eyes, that rendered his face particularly liable to be caricatured. The ministry of that day were to sensible of the advantages to be derived from this species of ridicule, that Hogarth * was actually bought off from the popular party, by means of a pension, and earned a dishonourable reward, by employing his graver in satirising his former friends. Notwithstanding the defects of his person, Mr. Wilkes at one time actually set the fashions, and introduced *blue hair powder*, on his return from France in 1769.

Towards the latter part of his life, he became regardless of his dress, and his wardrobe for the last fifteen years seems to have consisted of a faded scarlet coat, white cloth waistcoat and breeches, and a pair of military boots, in which he was accustomed to walk three or four times a week, from Kensington to Grosvenor square, and from Grosvenor square to Guildhall. Like most of the *old school*, he never descended from the dignity of a *cocked hat*, and it is but of late that he abjured the long exploded fashion of wearing a gold button and loop.

His ready wit was proverbial, and he never missed an opportunity of being jocular, at the expence of his colleagues. Sometimes he would disconcert the gravity of a city feast by his satire; and when he told the late alderman Burnell. (formerly a bricklayer) who seemed to be unable to manage a knife, in the sim-

* "When that great charter which our fathers bought,
With their best blood, was into question brought,
When big with ruin, o'er each English head,
Vile slavery hung suspended by a thread,
When liberty, all trembling and aghast,
Fear'd for the future, knowing what was past,
When ev'ry breast was chill'd with deep despair,
Till reason pointed out that Pratt was there,
Lurking most ruffian-like behind a screen,
So plac'd all things to see, himself unseen,
Virtue with due contempt saw Hogarth stand.
The murder'ous pencil in his palsy'd hand
What was the cause of liberty to him,
Or what was honour? let them sink or swim,
So he may gratify without control,
The mean resentments of his selfish soul:
Let freedom perish, if to freedom true,
In the same ruin Wilkes may perish too."

Churchill's epig. to Hogarth.
ple

ple operation of cutting a pudding,* that he had better take his trowel to it! he set the whole corporation in a roar.

As a man of pleasure, he sacrificed to his passions, not unfrequently, at the expense of his happiness, and even of his character. The scandal attached to the order of St. Francis *, of which he was a member, operated considerably against the influence of his politics; it is not a little remarkable, however, that men, not the most famous for the chastity of their manners, such as the lords Sandwich and March (the latter is the present duke of Queensbury) should have been the most eager to detect and expose the follies of his looser moments.

It cannot be denied, that his conduct as a magistrate was not only unexceptionable, but spirited and exemplary; and as a guardian of the morals of the city youth, he has not been excelled by any of his predecessors. The same candour that dictates these observations, obliges the author at the same time to confess that he was dilatory in the production of the city accounts, and rather too attentive to the emoluments of office.

As an author, he possessed the singular merit of always writing to, and for, the people. His success was proportionate, and he actually wrote down at least one administration, which is more than can be said of any man of the present age. His merits can only be appreciated by the benefits he has conferred on his country. It was he who first taught the public to consider the "king's speech" as the mere fabrication of his ministers, and as such, proper to be commented on, ap-

* The motto over the door of Medmenham Abbey, must be allowed to have been extremely appropriate; it was

"Fais ce que voudras."

plauded, or treated with contempt. By his bold and determined conduct, in the case of the city printers, he annihilated the power of commitment assumed by the speaker's warrant, and rendered the jurisdiction of the sergeant at arms, subject to the control of a constable. He punished despotic secretaries of state, by holding them up to public scorn, abolished general warrants, and obliged even lord Mansfield to declare them unlawful. But this was not all; he contributed to render an *Englishman's house his castle*, for it is to him we are indebted for the benefit of having our papers considered as sacred, in all cases short of high treason. The most daring minister must now particularise his vices by name, and he cannot attempt to rob us of our secrets, without at the same time endeavouring to bereave us of our lives!

In short, with all his faults, Mr. Wilkes possessed something more than the vapour of patriotism; he could face poverty and banishment, despise a jail, resist corruption, attack and overcome tyranny. Had his existence ceased at the close of the American war, his memory, however, would have been more respected; he outlived his reputation; and it is painful to add, that when he died at his daughter's house in Grosvenor square, on Tuesday, December 27, 1797, in the 73d year of his age, he was nearly forgotten. Distance bleads and softens the shades of large objects: Time throws her mantle over petty desecra. The present age already confesses that he was a persecuted, the next will probably consider him as a great, man. At all events, his name will be connected with our history, and if he does not occupy the chief place, a niche, at least, will be tenanted by him in the temple of Fame.

THE NEW PATENTS,

Enrolled in October, November, &c.

MR. CARPENTER'S, FOR BLEACHING PAPER.

THE discovery made in France, by M. Bertholet, of the efficacy of oxygenated muriatic acid in expediting the process of bleaching, has been successfully carried into effect by many of our own manufacturers and artists. Mr. COOPER, late of Manchester, now of Northumberland, in America, was, we believe, the

first person in this country who applied the discovery to practice: his example was soon followed by many manufacturers in Lancashire and Scotland, who have obtained patents for different contrivances to regulate the application of the acid gas: the most important of these have been already detailed in our former numbers, under the head of *bleaching*, in which it will be found, that not

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only

only the linen, but the *paper manufacture* has been essentially benefited hereby.

Formerly writing paper could be made of *unprinted* linen alone, but by means of the process of Mr. Bertholet even printed linen may be made into the finest and whitest paper. The present patent is the last that we shall detail on this subject, except in case of some essential improvement in the process or instrument made use of. It was granted to Mr. ELIAS CARPENTER of Bermondsey, Surrey, and is entitled a *Method of Bleaching Paper in the Water Leaf, and fixing it without drying.*

In the preparation of the pulp, the coarser rags are to be macerated for two or three days in a caustic alkaline ley, and wrought into sheets of paper, in the usual way; a strong wooden box or trough is then to be procured, of a size proportioned to that of the paper, lined on the inside with white paint, and furnished with several stages of cross bars of glass: the bottom of the box is to be covered with a stratum about one inch deep of caustic ley, and the paper laid by quarter-reams, or less, across the glass bar. A hole must be made in the box to admit the beak of an earthenware retort, into which must be put manganese and sea salt, in powder, sulphuric acid, and an equal quantity of water impregnated with the steams of burning sulphur (sulphureous acid).—The cover of the box is to be made airtight by luting or slips of paper dipped in paste. The apparatus being thus prepared, the belly of the retort is to be plunged in water, kept boiling, and in a short time the oxymuriatic acid gas will be driven into the box, will penetrate the paper, and render it of a dazzling whiteness, while the alkaline ley at the bottom will, by gradually absorbing it, prevent its becoming so concentrated as to destroy or injure the texture of the paper. From three to four pounds of sulphuric acid will suffice for one hundred weight of paper, and the operation will be completed in about eight hours. The sheets as they are taken out of the box are to be sized with the following mixture:

To 1 cwt. of clippings of skin add

14 lb. of allum, 7 of calcined vitriol, and 1 lb. of gum arabic, with a sufficient quantity of water to size 50 reams of fools-cap.

The same method will serve equally well to clean engravings or printing, for though the oxymuriatic acid discharges all stains, dirt, &c. yet it is incapable of acting on printers' ink.

MR. WEDGWOOD'S, FOR MAKING OF GLASS.

IN November, 1796, a patent was granted to RALPH WEDGWOOD, of Burslem, Staffordshire, for a new composition for glass. The two extreme quantities for the materials, are given in the following formula; for according to the required hardness of the glass will be the proportions to be made use of. From 10 to 50 lbs. of pearl-ash are to be dissolved in from 12 to 20 quarts of water; to which are to be added from 3 to 10 lbs. of borax, dissolved in from 10 to 50 quarts of water: of Paris plaster, or lime, are to be added from 40 to 100 lbs.; of flints, or any pure quartz stone, powdered, from 50 to 100 lbs.; of pounded barytes from 5 to 10 lbs.; and of broken china, or fine earthenware, from 50 to 150 lbs. (Instead of this last, from 80 to 100 lbs. of baked clay may be added). All these materials are to be ground into a smooth cream-like consistence in the common mill, then evaporated to dryness, afterwards melted in a full white heat, and poured into water. The glass thus prepared is used either by itself, or mixed with different colouring substances.

MR. WEDGWOOD'S, FOR PLATING EARTHEN WARE.

Together with the above patent is enrolled one, taken out at the same time by the same person, for an improvement in the manufacture of earthenware. To a plate of soft unbaked coarse pottery clay, is applied on each side a thin plate of china, white ware, or cream-coloured; the three plates are then united firmly to each other by means of a press: afterwards the mass by rolling is brought to a proper thickness, and shaped in moulds in the usual way.

V A R I E T I E S,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * Authentic Communications for this Article are earnestly solicited from all our Friends.

MESSRS. ROBINSONS are about to publish a Work of considerable Importance and Curiosity to the political world: "Letters and Correspondence, Public and Private, of the Right Hon. Henry St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, during the time he was Secretary of State to her Majesty Queen Ann, with State-papers, explanatory notes, and a translation of the foreign letters, by GILBERT PARKE, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales." This work will appear in 2 volumes quarto, and at the same time in 4 volumes octavo, to suit the several editions of Lord Bolingbroke's Works.

Mr. BELSHAM, the author of the History of Geo. III. and of the House of Brunswick, has just completed his History of England, from the Revolution, where Hume ends, to the accession of Geo. I. It will be published with his preceding works in 4to. and 8vo.

Mr. BLAIR, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury (Surgeon to the Lock Hospital and Asylum, and the Old Finsbury Dispensary) has recently circulated a printed Letter among his medical friends in London, inviting them to concur with him in an attempt to ascertain how far the cure of a genuine syphilis may be trusted to the anti-venereal powers of nitrous acid, oxygenated muriate of potash, or any of the other remedies of analogous constitution, which have been lately recommended by several practitioners as substitutes for mercury?

From an hint contained in that letter, it may be expected that Mr. BLAIR will soon present the world with some Observations and Cases on this Interesting subject. We are informed that he is likewise preparing a much more extensive work, in which he has been some time engaged, viz. an Enquiry into the Natural History and Medical Treatment of the Venereal Disease, in all its Forms and Stages, from the earliest period to the present time.

Dr. GILLIES has announced for publication, in the course of this month, A Translation from the Greek of Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, comprising his Practical Philosophy, Dr. G. has illustrated

the Work by Introductions and Notes, and by a new analysis of the Speculative Works of the celebrated Greek Philosopher.

Dr. JOHN WILLIAMS has published Proposals, for printing by Subscription, Græco-Barbara Novi Testamenti; or, Oriental and other Foreign Words occurring in the New Testament, selected and illustrated by MART. PETR. CHEITOMÆUS, translated out of the Latin Original, with additional Words, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory. To which will be prefixed, a short Dissertation on the Hebrew Vowel Points.

Mr. J. SYMONS, of Hackney, intends to publish in a short time, A Systematic Pocket-Flora of indigenous plants, to be intitled *Synopsis plantarum insulis Britannicis indigenarum*.

A very useful Medical Work, consisting of Popular Cautions to Young Soldiers, and Gentlemen Volunteers, who may be called into the Field in the present Crisis, is in the press, and will be published about the close of February.

Mr. DYER has in the press a volume of Descriptive and Rural Odes.

The interesting annual publication, announced in our last, under the title of "*The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1797*," will make its appearance in the course of February.

A monthly work is announced for publication on the first of March, addressed to ladies of fashion and quality, and to milliners, &c. &c. to be called *The Magazine of the Fashions of London and Paris*. Each number, price one shilling, is to contain six beautifully coloured figures, three of London and three of Parisian Ladies, in the most prevailing dresses of month.

We mentioned in a former number that Dr. Beddoes had recommended to Messrs. Bowles and Smyth, surgeons of Bristol, to give a course of anatomical lectures.—The principal design of these lectures was to exhibit the structure and economy of the human frame, and to point out those accidents and disorders to which it was most liable, together with the best means of guarding against them. But Dr. Beddoes, conceiving that it was

impossible these objects should be fully obtained, whilst women, the guardians of our childhood, were excluded, suggested to the before-mentioned gentlemen, the plan of a new course, accommodated to a female audience. Many ladies, with a becoming zeal for useful information, have been forward in promoting this design, and there is no question of its ultimate success.

Dr. Beddoes intends to deliver a course of chemical lectures at Bristol; exhibiting on an extensive apparatus, the general principles of chemistry, with the improvements which have been made at different periods in this valuable branch of study. The proposal was made at the earnest solicitation of a few friends.—Doctor B. proposed a course of chemical lectures at three guineas the course, to consist of about thirty; but as he wished the point to be speedily decided, he mentioned in his advertisement that unless one hundred names were given in the first fortnight, he should altogether relinquish the design. More, however, than that number were given in the first week!

Among the books recently published at Madrid, the following are the most deserving of notice:

Origin of Castilian Poetry, in one volume, quarto. This work is divided into four parts, the first of which examines the sources from whence the Castilian poetry has been drawn; namely, the poetry of the primitive Spaniards, and the Latin, Arabic, Provençal or Limosin, Portuguese, and other poets.

The Origin, Progress, and Stages of Castilian Poetry.

An Examination of whatever belongs to the Origin of Spanish poetry, in each of its principal kinds in particular.

Collections of Castilian Poetry, the comments and notes by which it has been illustrated, and the translations in the Castilian tongue from the poets of other nations. The whole terminated by a complete list of the Castilian poets.

Index to the work, entitled "*Literary Memoirs*." This work is published in numbers, making three volumes yearly. It made its first appearance at the commencement of 1791.

The World, a Dream. This is a satire on the madness of the present age. It describes men as they are, and points out to them what they ought to be.

The cultivation of rice is still continued in many parts of the kingdom of Valencia, in Spain, notwithstanding repeated prohibitions. DON ANTONIO JOSEPH CAVANILLES, in his valuable work on the *Natural History, Geography, Agriculture, Population and Vegetable Products of the Kingdom of Valencia*, has entered into a very interesting discussion of

the important question, whether the cultivation of this grain ought to be totally proscribed in Spain, on account of the fatal consequences attending it. To determine this point, he takes a review of the maladies occasioned by its cultivation, which requires a swampy soil, and at the same time a sultry climate. He gives a table of the births and deaths, from the year 1730 to 1787, in the different places in which the cultivation of rice has been practised. The result is, that during the space of fifty-eight years, there have been born 42,022 children in the places where rice was not cultivated, and only 36,248 where the cultivation of rice was carried on. On the other hand, during the same period of fifty-eight years, 39,595 persons have died in the places where rice was grown, and only 29,630, in the places where it was not cultivated.

Among the branches of science most successfully cultivated in SWEDEN, appear to be political history, geography, physics, natural history, and rural economy. The Swedes are rich in geographical and marine charts. The first volume of the *Marine Atlas*, published in 1795, by the vice-admiral NORDENANKER, is justly entitled to particular commendation. In the theological department, a new translation of the Bible, patronized by the late Swedish monarch, and undertaken at his particular instance, is preparing for the press, and now actually in a state of great forwardness. Of this translation, an *Essay*, by way of prospectus, appeared in 1772. The new version of the Psalms of David, by the learned DR. TINGSTADTUS, may likewise be considered as a specimen and appendage to this grand undertaking. In the same year (1772) WARMHOLZ published the seventh volume of his *Bibliotheca Historico-Sueo-Gothica*, which completes that learned and instructive work. GANANDER published at Abo, in 1789, a *Mythologia Fennica*; and there has appeared very recently the first part of the new edition of PALL JUSTEN's *Chronicle of the Bishops of Finland*. As translators, the Swedes translate a great number of German books, but comparatively very few from the French and English languages. The first *Literary Journal*, which made its appearance in Sweden, was published by Doctor OLAUS CELSIUS, in 1742. Since that

* An English translation of Tingstadus's Version appeared in London about four years ago. Though little known, it contains many valuable and important novelties.

period the number of works of this description has amazingly increased. Sweden boasts two academies of sciences, the one established at Stockholm, the other at Upsal. There is, likewise, a patriotic *society of Agriculture*; another *society Pro Fide et Christianismo*; another for *Physic and Natural History*, at Lund; a *society of Fine Arts and Sciences* at Gothenburg; another society bears the denomination of *Utki Dalki*; and lastly, there is the *Swedish Royal Academy*, founded in 1786. The principal object of this latter society is to purify and perfect the Swedish language. It likewise causes a medal to be struck regularly every year for some illustrious Swede. Of all these various societies, the two first named are the only ones which publish periodical *Memoirs* of their transactions.

Russia, with respect to the sciences and polite arts, has made astonishing progress within these few years. Catharine II created a particular commission to superintend and direct the schools, settle the method of tuition, and to take particular care to form good instructions. Since this arrangement, three different schools are established in each government; an inferior school, in which reading, writing, and arithmetic, are taught; an upper school, or college, in which written exercises are composed, geography, national history, &c. taught; an university, where all species of knowledge may be acquired. There are at present universities at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kiov; and the most celebrated colleges are at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kassin, Riga, and Revel. The college of Mitraw is about to be changed into an university. Several academies, and assemblies of learned men, arduously co-operate in disseminating scientific intelligence. These are attached to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, the Academy of the Russian Language, the Academy of Arts, the Economical Society at Petersburg, &c. Catharine II sent to the German universities such young persons as manifested happy dispositions for learning. She also invited to Russia foreigners who were eminent for their erudition. She has, in fact, so judiciously disposed of things, that all branches of the sciences are cultivated by the Russians. The whole number of Russian publications, including some translations, did not, however, four years ago, amount to more than 4000 volumes; the fifth part of these works treating of politics, economics, morals, history, and geography.

ARANEOLGY. It is well known, that many animals are influenced by natural electricity, and extremely susceptible of every variation of the atmosphere. Of these, none are more affected than the garden-spider. To M. Quatremier d'Isigonval, aid-de-camp general of the French and Batavian army, the world are indebted for the important discovery of being able to rely on garden-spiders, with as much, if not more confidence, than on the catgut or mercurial barometers. The garden-spider, according to his observations, have two ways of working, according to prevailing, or rather future, weather. If the weather is to be rainy, or even windy, they attach sparingly their principal threads, which suspend their whole fabric, and thus they wait for the effect of a temperature, which is about to be very mutable. Spiders, like barometers, possess not only future, but a more distant presentiment than these, concerning what is about to take place in the atmosphere. A good barometer will foretell the weather until the next day; but when the spiders work with long-threads, there is a certainty of having fine weather for twelve days, or a fortnight, at least! When they are idle, it denotes rain or wind; when they work sparingly, it prognosticates changeable weather; but when they work abundantly, it may be regarded as a sure forerunner of fine weather. As soon as the spider is perceived incessantly renovating the web, destroyed by the continual effusions of rain, it not only is a criterion of their being of short duration, but also denotes a speedy return of a greater permanence of fine weather. We find, at the end of the Araneological Calendar, of M. Quatremier d'Isigonval, a declaration, signed by the staff of the French and Batavian army, by which these officers certify, that in the month of November, 1795, M. d'Isigonval announced to general Pichegru, upon the faith of his new discoveries, that the ensuing summer would supply him with all the means of terminating the campaign, and that this bold prediction, in a season abounding with snow and hail-stones, was realized in the commencement of December, on account of the mildness of the weather. M. Quatremier d'Isigonval has just established *araneories* in Paris.

The municipality of Mantua have given a general invitation to artists to furnish the design of a monument intended to be erected in honour of Virgil, at Petrolum, the place where, according to tradition, that

that excellent poet was born. The sides of the monument are to bear the following four inscriptions. First inscription :

Primus ego in patriam mecum (mode vita superfit)

Aonio rediens deducam vertice musas :

Primus Idumeas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas.

Second inscription :

— Olim

Nec spes libertatis erat, nec cura pecuni.

Third inscription :

— Nunc

O Meliboe, Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.

Fourth inscription :

Natali Pub. Virgili Maronis sacrum.

The Theophilanthropists have founded a school under the title of *Ecole Théophilanthropique*, in which the young pupils receive instructions in writing, arithmetic, the elements of the Latin tongue, French grammar, history, geography, &c. They are likewise taught the relative duties which they owe to God, to their parents, to their country, to all their fellow creatures, to themselves. No elementary books on religion will be put into their hands but such as have or shall receive the sanction of, and be adopted by, the society.

Citizen Coulomb, some time since, caused several large poplars to be cut down on his estate. It was in the spring season, and the sap had begun to mount into the branches, which were covered with new leaves. As he was inspecting the workmen, he noticed that one of the trees, on being cut nearly through to the centre, emitted a sound similar to that produced by air bubbling from the surface of water. He perceived that this noise, as well as the discharge of a limpid and tasteless liquid, did not take place till the trees were nearly cut through to the centre. This led him to surmise, that the sap in large trees was only imparted to the branches by the medullary canal in the centre, with which the branches have a direct communication. To ascertain this point, he caused several large poplars to be pierced with a borer, when it appeared, that, within a certain distance of the centre, the instrument remained nearly dry ; but no sooner did it penetrate to the middle, than a watery substance was emitted in great abundance, accompanied with the bubbling noise before mentioned. This effect was regularly produced on every repeated experiment during the summer, the sound, as well as the liquid emitted, bearing a due proportion to the precise degree of heat, and consequent transpiration of the foliage. At night, and during cold, damp days, very little effect was discerned.

From these experiments it should seem that the only circulation of the sap in trees is effected by the parts which border on this central medullary canal, by means of the infinite number of horizontal radii, at the extremities of which the buds are formed, which establish a successive communication with the central canal. This communication, of course, augments in exact proportion to the growth of the bud till it becomes a branch.

Dr. Reimarus, correspondent of the Hamburg society, having remarked, that a few drops of belladonna dissolved in water, and applied to the eyes, cause the pupil to dilate in so extraordinary a manner, that the iris is nearly reduced to nothing, was led from this circumstance to suggest the propriety of having recourse to this expedient, preparatory to the operation of couching the eye for a cataract. Of this opinion Dr. Graefeyer, who practises this operation with great skill at Hamburg, has made a very successful experiment. The effect produced by the solution in question on the eye, continues about half an hour, affording, by the dilatation of the pupil, an excellent opportunity of performing the operation, without danger of hurting the iris ; and the palsy, if it may be so termed, which invades the retina, prevents the baneful consequences which otherwise might accrue from too sudden accession of light.

Bothe, of Magdeburg, is engaged upon a new critical and exegetical edition of the works of Plautus. A specimen, which he has already published, of his undertaking, proves him completely qualified for the task, and possessed of great critical knowledge.

Gerard Vrolick, professor of physic and botany, at Amsterdam, has published a dissertation, at Leyden, on the annual defoliation of trees and vegetables ; in which he maintains, that the leaves of trees have a distinct vegetable life, characterized by different periods, though connected with the life of the parent tree, and in some measure dependant thereon. On the annual return of the period of defoliation, the leaves drop off and perish with age, but the life of the stock subsists. He maintains that the dead leaves detach themselves from the branches by the same laws which cause any mortified part of an organized body to separate itself by the absorption of the live particles immediately connecting the decayed and healthy members. To prove this assertion, he cites examples from organized animals, which, as well as vegetables, possess many parts endowed with a distinct and separate

life. Thus, for instance, the foetus of frogs are furnished on the sides of the head with organs of respiration, analogous to the gills of fishes. These organs in a short time become indurated, die, and drop off, before the *individuum* has attained to the perfect development of its existence. The horns of stags, which fall off and renovate every spring, complete in the space of a year all the successive periods of their distinct life; but a series of years is necessary to achieve the different periods of the existence of the animal.

Some remains of a Roman antiquity have been lately discovered at Nîmes, in France, in consequence of an order given by the municipality to demolish a parapet to a convent of Dominicans. Under the parapet was found a Corinthian entablature, the cornice of which was much impaired. On the frieze, which was in tolerable preservation, was this inscription, engraved in the stone, with holes to retain the metal which had been melted into it:

IMP. CÆSAR. IVL. F. AVGVSIVS.

COS. XI. TRIB. TEST. VIII.

PORTAS. M. ROS. DA.

In the third year of the republic, the director of the military hospital, of his own authority, overturned the inscription, so that many parts of it were dashed to pieces. It was not then suspected that under the entablature there existed an antique edifice, which was the reason that almost all the architrave was taken away at first; but the municipality having perceived, by the demolition of a small part of the modern wall, which served as a lining to the ancient one, the appearance of Corinthian capitals, they ordered all the modern wall to be demolished, the architrave to be repaired with as much care as possible, and the frieze on which was the inscription to be replaced. They also caused the earth to be raised again up to the ancient pavement, and a wall to be built at the distance of six feet from the monument, in order to secure it from injury. The ancient edifice is twenty-five feet seven inches in height, and sixty-one feet six inches in length, frontwise (*en façade*) not including two round towers, nineteen feet in diameter, at each end, and forming an *avant-corps* of nine feet. Four pilasters, twenty-eight inches wide by twelve inches in projection (*de saillie*) with a column in the wall, the whole of the Corinthian order, divide the overtures of the monument, in which are yet founded, 1st, two large porticoes, full arched, in the centre, having twelve feet overture, and separated from the impost to the architrave by a column which rests upon a cupola, level with the im-

post; 2d, two other porticoes, also full-arched, of six feet overture each, over which is a semi-circular niche, covered by great stones decorated with mouldings, which answer to the architrave. The form of this edifice, to judge of it by what remains, indicates a fortress, which the Romans had ornamented with all the elegance of architecture. Some of the connoisseurs imagine it to have been a capitol.

More than 300 medals of the latter æra of the Roman empire, in high preservation, have been lately dug up in the neighbourhood of Is-sur-Tille; among which are the following:

A. D.

117. Two medals of *Lucile*, wife of *Ælius Cæsar*.

138. Two ditto of *Faustina*, wife of *Antoninus*.

138. Two ditto of *Antoninus*, emperor; on the reverse a figure seated on a globe.

There are four more medals of the same emperor, but not with this device.

161. One medal of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius*; on the reverse three figures.

161. Two medals of *Faustina*, wife of *Marcus Aurelius*, and daughter of *Antoninus*.

180. One medal of *Crispina*, wife of the emperor *Commodus*.

The discoverers of this new historical treasure have been invited to bestow them towards the enrichment of the cabinet of medals belonging to the central school at Paris.

[The following Letter, by some accident reached us too late, to appear in its proper place.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the collection of observations on nitrous acid, now in the press, and of which the first (and perhaps the second) century will appear in March next, I shall have the satisfaction of producing evidence from very various and distant quarters. I shall give a second letter from Mr. SCOTT of Bombay. The positive evidence is such as appears to be incapable of being invalidated by negative; especially as the facts to be brought forward will account to a certain extent for the general failures that are said to have been experienced in some places.

Some correspondents, who are advantageously situated, have been obliging enough to vary their trials considerably; and even to extend them to gonorrhœa.

I am, sir, yours,

Clifton, Jan. 1, 1798. T. BEDDOES.

P. S. I have seen great service from the nitrous acid in hepatic and dyspeptic cases. Several facts of the same nature have been generally mentioned to me. If particulars were transmitted to me, I would print them as an appendix to the Sphyriatic Collection.

DESCRIP.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW INDIA-HOUSE IN LEADENHALL-STREET.

(With an Engraved Elevation.)

THIS handsome edifice, constructed under the able direction of R. Jupp, Esq. is from east to west 190 feet in length. The principal story is plain sunk rustic, with five circular-headed windows in each wing. The portico, from a Grecian example (the temple of Minerva Polias at Priene.) Upon the centre of the pediment of the portico will be an emblematical figure of *Britannia*; on the east side

Asia; on the west *Europe*. On the key-stones of the windows of the principal story within the portico are to be heads in relief, emblematical of the greatest rivers in India. The story over the principal story is neat, and occupied in the old building the height of two stories. The whole is to be covered with handsome balustrades.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

Notices of the Memoirs presented to the Institute, during the last Quarter, communicated in the Public Sitting of Oct. 16th, 1797.

CLASS OF MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE. BY DAUNOU.

MERCIER read some observations upon the contents of the *Petits Augustins*, or *Museum of French Monuments*. CREUZE LA TOUCHE read a discourse upon *philosophical Intolerance* as well as one upon *religious Intolerance*: TOLLONGEON, a memoir, intitled, *The Influence of a National Observance of a dietetic Regimen upon the political Condition of such Nations*: and REDEBER a dialogue upon the following question: *Is it possible to unite men so perfectly in society, that they have no occasion for Chiefs to control them, nor for coercive Laws?*

LEVESQUE in an ideological memoir upon some acceptations on the word *Nature*, did away the abuses which are made of this word, in the three ways it is usually expressed: *The Man of Nature, the Religion of Nature, and natural Law*: Man, according to Levesque, never ceases to be the man of nature. It is true, that in passing through the different periods of the social state, he successively acquires the ideas they suppose, or inspire; but the progressions which he makes therein, are only those which nature permits, or even which she commands him to make at the periods which she herself has fixed. The intellectual faculties, which the progress proportions to itself, at the different ages of each society, were made the object of another memoir, wherein TOLLONGEON descanted in the way of an analysis, upon sensations and ideas. He compared the faculties purely intellectual with those of the sensitive, distributed over the surface of the human body; and he has entered largely into those relations, which are found to exist between the one and the other.

The titles of men of genius have been given to those in whom it has been believed that thought, more exerted, more strong, or more happy, had suddenly enriched the arts and the sciences with useful and illustrious creations. But has there truly existed a man of genius? MERCIER has put it in doubt; and in two memoirs which he read to the class, he expatiated on the sense, and explained the motives, of his opinion.

He admits among the mental capacities, sensible inequalities, very discernible shades: he further acknowledges that the sciences and the arts in their course from age to age are enlarged and perfected. Discoveries are made, inventions are proclaimed; but, according to MERCIER, they are never on a sudden, and therefore, of consequence, no one ought to be considered as the work of an individual. It is to the human understanding he is willing we should render homage, and not to the understanding of an individual. That which we call invention is (says the author) only a succession of trials and attempts which follow each other, more or less easily or laboriously, in the course of many ages; and the man to whose name one is wont to attach all the glory, would find it difficult to recognize all the attributes of the work imputed to him, or even to comprehend the lessons of those who believe themselves, and above all, call themselves, his disciples.

Among the causes which are wont to exert an influence upon the progress of the human understanding, public instruction is, without doubt, the most powerful. This has been the object of a work in which MENTEILLE has reconciled the various considerations upon primary schools, with those of the central schools. The law and the in-

struction

fruition established by it, ought to have no connection with the various religious worship: MENTELLE has given as this maxim, an expansion which was never less superfluous than in the circumstances under which he read his memoir. He requires that the instruction be directed, above all, towards science, duties, and manners: he desires that the public teachers become the guardians of morals, and that they perform, even in the heart of the countries where they may reside, some of those kind, sometimes for the fulfilling of which the ministers of worship were formerly called upon. Continuing to occupy himself about the central schools, MENTELLE combats the project of essentially changing the system of these new schools.

DEILLE DE SALLES read a memoir, entitled *The Three Kinds of Morality*. Of man, considered individually; considered with relation to his country; and with his relation to all other countries; or, as may be said, of the human species. The three moral considerations, among which bad political institutions have often established fatal oppositions, tend (according to our author) to harmonize together, according as the *social science* advances towards perfection.

A Roman law limited the power of devising by will, and tended above all, to keep women out of succession; this was called *Voconia lex*. The learned are not agreed about the extent of the dispositions of this law, concerning which the establishment, or abrogation, must necessarily have had so considerable an influence upon society, as to render it worthy of examination. BOUCHAUD, after having made known the author, and the epoch of the Voconian law, applied himself to determine its chief principle, and to give its true sense. He has discovered what was the punishment incurred by those who contravened this law; and has pointed out the divers modifications it successively underwent, until it was entirely abolished.

A country filled with great events, upon record, and which is again become the object of great expectation, Italy, has furnished ANQUETIL, with the subject-matter of two memoirs. In the first he has treated of the History and Character of the different Governments of this heretofore so distinguished part of Europe. He has considered the political interests of Italy in general, and

of each of the particular powers existing within her limits. The second memoir offers a picture of the productions of Italy, of her manufactures, of her commerce, of the privileges and restraints which favour or shackle it.

FLEURIEU read, during several sittings, various fragments of a relation of a Voyage round the world, made in 1790, 1791, and 1792, by CAPT. STEPHEN MARCHAND, commanding the ship *Sphinx*, fitted out by the house of *Beaux*, at Marseilles, to establish a traffic in Peltry, on the north-west coast of America. In an introduction, which precedes the narration of this Voyage, Fleurieu sketches out a brief history of the discoveries in the north-west of America, since FERNANDO CORTES, down to Stephen Marchand. This period of two centuries and a half, includes the expeditions of Coronado, of Drake, of Fuca, of Admiral Fuenai, those of Cook and of Peyrouse, and in short, those of many other navigators, as well Russian, Spanish, English, and Americans. In retracing summarily the ancient discoveries, of which some were almost forgotten, and the modern navigators, which have extended the sphere of commercial speculations, Fleurieu applies himself to reduce to a just value, the hopes which the first were capable of inspiring, and the fruits which have been gathered from the second: he seeks to unfold the motive which has determined each expedition, and ascertain the successive increase to the stock of human knowledge which has resulted from them all; and thus, through this introduction, the history of the discoveries to the north-west of America is blended, as it were, with the political and commercial history of Europe.

The voyage of Captain Marchand is the second voyage round the world, undertaken and accomplished by the French; until that time Bougainville had had in France neither a model nor an imitator. Fleurieu has compared this relation with a journal, kept by Chanel, second captain of the *Solide*, and who, in the course of the voyage was employed in reconnoitring the coasts, in elevating plans, and in astronomical operations. Fleurieu has farther made use of a journal of Roblet, first surgeon of the ship, but in working upon these various memoirs, the author has compared the recitals which they contain, with the relations published by the Spanish and English navigators. The work includes, besides,

Bentley, a great number of descriptions, many nautical and geographical discussions, with political and commercial considerations. In a short extract of a work of this extensive nature, we can only rapidly trace the route which Captain Marchand took :

The Solide set sail from Marseilles the 14th December, 1790, and after having doubled Cape Horn, came to in the port *Madre de Dios*, in the island of St. Christina, one of the isles of the Archipel de Mendocin, discovered by Mandana in 1595; and visited by Captain Cook in 1774. In quitting these islands, and making way for the north-west, Captain Marchand discovered, in this direction, a second Archipelago, until then unknown. Thence, after having taken a plan of this new cluster of isles, the ship run before the wind towards the north-west coast, and they anchored in the Bay of *Guada Ipa des Espagnols*, named since by the English, *Norfolk Bay*, and a traffic for skins and furs was entered into. The Solide next visited *Queen Charlotte Islands*, to which the English have added also this name, although Peyrouse made the first discovery of it in 1786. The season was too far advanced for Captain Marchand to continue to trade on the coast of America. He resolved to go to China: after having passed through the Sandwich Islands and the group of *Marianne Islands*, he let go the anchor at Macao.

An Imperial edict had just prohibited the introduction of furs in China. He was compelled to renounce the design of exchanging the cargo for the merchandise of Asia. Thus after having repaired and refitted the ship, Captain Marchand betook himself by the *Straits of Gaspé*, and by those of the *Sunda* to the port in the north-west side of the *Ile de France*. There he let the crew enjoy some repose, who, during thirteen months and a half, had kept the sea, and had been but thirty days in harbour all that time. The Solide left the Ile de France the 2eth of April, 1792, touched at the Island of St. Helena the 4th of June, and, on the 13th of August, cast anchor in the road of Toulon.

This voyage is remarkable for the shortness of time the Solide took up in making the tour round the world, in taking her route by Cape Horn, and making her return by China. The duration of the voyage was only 448 days, and even only 448, if we subtract the days passed in harbour and the space ran over, is 14,328 sea leagues, or 18,000 common leagues.

It is farther to be remarked, that in the course of twenty months, in the midst of fatigues and privations, inseparable from an expedition of this nature; traversing all the climates, experiencing all the variations of the temperature, the Solide out of fifty men, which composed her ship's crew, lost only one man, who died in a fit of apoplexy.

It became necessary to awaken the attention of the French navigators to the use, too much neglected among them, of astronomic methods. This relation, which the press is going to render public, will show them that it is, to the constant employment of the exact methods, adopted by Captains Marchand and Chabot, that they owe the safety of their courses, the shortness of their voyage, and the advantage of making land with precision upon those points which they designed to touch at.

COLLEGE OF FRANCE.

On the 15th of November last, this institution opened its course of study, in the presence of the minister of the home department, the greater part of the foreign ministers, and a full assemblage of spectators.

The sitting was opened by Poissonnier, who pronounced an eulogium on this ancient asylum of the sciences, which, since the time of Francis I, has constantly produced great men, and which, like a rock, always immovable amid the storms and tempests of the revolution, has survived the ruin of all the other establishments.

Lalande proceeded to describe the situation of the exact sciences, their progress, the discoveries made in them, and the labours of learned and scientific men during the last year.

François, assisted by his wife, Lalande's niece, observed, during the last year, 6,000 new stars, which brings the number of those hitherto observed to 42,700.

These astronomers trust that they will soon be enabled to carry them to 50,000.

A new comet, discovered this year, brings to ninety the number of those whose orbits have been calculated up to this time. Tables of the moon, published by Delaplace, and an analysis of the great labours executed to complete the measure of the earth, make up the inventory of astronomical acquisitions.

A letter from Buonaparte to Lalande was read. In this letter, the general assures him that the funds of the Society of Verona will be respected, and that its observatory, damaged by the bomb-shells, will be repaired. Buonaparte farther states

states that he has made a present of an astronomical clock to the society of Milan.

The following pieces were read. A Dissertation on the Ancient Nation of the Arcadians, by Dupuy. A Fragment on Xenophon, by Gall. A Treatise, by Cousin, on the Richness, Copiousness, and Advantages of the Greek language. Another, by Bocquillon, on the Greek and Latin Languages. A Discourse, by Cousin, on Education, and Republican Institutions. And, lastly, a Poem, by Gourmand, on the Four Seasons of Life.

Lalande closed the sitting, by paying a public tribute of gratitude to the great services rendered to the learned this year, by the Prince of Prussia and the Portuguese ambassador, and to their zeal in the furtherance of the sciences.

LYCEUM OF FOREIGNERS.

On the 1st of November last, this society opened its sittings. The wish to revive the arts and industry, to excite emulation, and more especially, to offer resources to literature, has determined the administration to make new sacrifices. To obtain these objects, it has considered that a society of the most distinguished literary men, united to the different professors,

who have secured the success of this establishment, would confer successfully, and bestow on it a new lustre. A Committee of literature will accordingly be especially charged to examine the works which authors will be invited to send to the Lyceum. The pieces which shall be approved by the Committee, will be read each decade (in the course of every ten days) in a sitting set aside for that purpose. At the commencement of each half year, a subject for a prose discourse will be proposed, and the prize distributed in the course of the half year. The authors whose productions shall be read three times at the Lyceum, will be presented with an admission for the season. Those who shall have obtained a prize, will have a perpetual admission as members of the society. In the first quarterly courses, the following subjects will be treated: Treatise on Epit Poetry, by Mezer. Complete Course of Experimental Philosophy, by Dubois. Course of Moral Philosophy, by Demoustier. In each decade there will be besides, two circles set aside for music and dancing. The reading-room will be abundantly supplied with journals, periodical publications, and the most interesting pamphlets.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ASTRONOMY.

LECTURES on Astronomy, by Margaret Bryan, of Marzate, 4to. plates, 11. 4s. in boards. recommended by Dr. Hutton, of Woolwich.

CHEMISTRY AND USEFUL ARTS.

Observations on the various Systems of Canal Navigations, by William Chapman, 4to. 6s.

The Coffee Planter of St. Domingo, with an Appendix, containing a View of the Constitution, Government, Laws, and State of that Colony, previously to the year 1789, by P. J. Laborie, boards, 10s. 6d. with 22 plates. Cadell and Davis.

DRAMA.

The Castle Spence, in five acts, by M. G. Lewis, M.P. 2s. Bell.

EDUCATION.

The Beauties of History, by E. M. Smith, M.A. abridged into one volume 8vo, 3s. 6d. Dilly.

The Youth's infallible Instructor, comprising the different degrees of literature necessary to complete an English Scholar, by W. Card, in four parts, 2s. 6d. Scarth.

The Candid Friend; addressed to a young Gentleman, being Instructions to him on entering Life, 1s. 6d. bound. Lowe.

Discours sur l'Article, composé pour l'Ecole des Meticiers Strahans, à Enfield, & l'usage d'une Société de Gens de Lettres; par M. l'Abbé de Lévesac. Dulan and Co.

The Youth's Miscellany; or, a Father's Gift to his Children, by W. Mavor, LL.D. 4s. Newbery.

GEOGRAPHY.

A general View of the State of Portugal, containing a topographical Description thereof, and including an Account of the physical and moral State of the Kingdom, by James Murphy, royal 4to. 15 plates, 27s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

HISTORY.

Memoirs of the House of Medici, from its Origin to the Death of Francesco the Second, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and of the great Men who flourished in Tuscany within that period; translated from the French of M. Tabbé, with Notes and Observations, by Sir Richard Clayton, bart. 2 vols. quarto, 21. 3s. boards.

LAW.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer Chamber, in Easter and Trinity Terms, 1797, by *J. B. Bafanquet*, and *C. Puller*, 5s.

Butterworth.

A Digest of the Acts of Parliament for raising the Provisional Cavalry, by *E. Bafwell*, 1s.

Hatchard.

MEDICINE.

A Treatise on Leeches, wherein the properties, use, &c. of that valuable reptile is clearly set forth, by *George Thurn*, 1s. 6d.

Symonds.

A new Edition of *Dr. Wallis* on the Art of preventing Diseases and restoring Health, with considerable Alterations and Additions, 7s. 6d. bound.

Robinson.

Enchiridion Syphiliticum; or, Directions for the domestic treatment of Venereal Complaints, by *A. P. Buchan*, M.D. 2s. 6d.

Callow.

An Essay on the Gout, with a candid Examination, &c. of *Dr. Latham's* Principles, by *George Wallis*, M.D. &c. 4s.

Robinsons.

A Lecture introductory to a Course of Popular Instruction on the Constitution and Management of the Human Body, by *Thomas Beddoes*, M.D. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Johnson.

METAPHYSICS.

Elements of the Critical Philosophy, containing a concise Account of its Origin and Tendency; a View of all the Works of its Founder, *Kant*; and a Glossary for the Explanation of Terms and Phrases. To which are added, three Philosophical Essays, from the German of *J. C. Adelung*, by *A. F. M. Willich*, M.D. 8vo. 6s. boards.

Longman.

MISCELLANIES.

The posthumous works of the Author of a *Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, containing the Wrongs of Woman, a Fragment; Letters, and Miscellaneous Pieces, in 4 vols. 14s. in boards. Also, in 1 vol. same size, price 3s. 6d. with a portrait, by *Opie* and *Heath*, Memoirs of the Author, by *William Godwin*.

Johnson.

A new edition of *Kearley's Annual Tax Tables*, 10d.

Thoughts on the Necessity of Moral Discipline in Prisons, by *Thomas Bowen*, M.A. 1s.

Rivingtons.

The Economist; or, Englishman's Magazine, No. 1. for January, 1798; price three halfpence, or 2s. 0 for 11. 2s.

Ridgway's Annual Town Guide, or Complete Register of Taxes, to the 8th of February, 1798; containing a copious Abstract of every Clause in the Assessed Tax Multiplication Act, 6d.

Ridgway.

The Four Ages, together with Essays on various Subjects, by *William Jackson*, &c. of Exeter, 8vo. 7s. boards.

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A Catalogue of Books now on Sale, by *Thomas Payne*, bookseller, 1s.

Religious and Philanthropic Tracts, addressed to Friendly Societies, by *J. Cress*, M.A. Vicar of Sudbury, 2s. 6d.

Baldwin.

A new edition of *Heraldry in Miniature*, 3s. sewed.

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The *Maquettade*; or, a Collection of New Enigmas, Logogriphs, &c. &c. vol. II, containing the Solution of vol. I, to be continued annually, 1s. 6d.

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An Economical and New Method of Cookery; describing above 30 cheap, wholesome, and nutritive Dishes, by *Eliza Mudge*, 2s. 6d.

Chapple.

Extrales Nouvelle & Royale, ou Almanas Historique, Politique, & Litteraire, pour l'An 1798 de la Naissance de J. C. & pour l'An 6 du Règne de Robespierre & de ses Successeurs, par M. V—, 2s.

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Considerations on the original and proper Objects of the Royal Hospital of Bridewell, addressed to the Governours, by *William Waddington*, Esq. 1s. 6d.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Monthly Army List, for February, with Corrections to the last Month, and with the present Head Quarters of every Regiment of the Regulars, the Fencibles, and the Militia; in the manner of *Steel's List of the Navy*, 1s.

Hookham and Carpenter.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

A New System of Physiology, comprehending the Law by which Animated Beings in general, and the Human Species in particular, are governed, in the various States of Health and Disease, by *R. Saunders*, Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital, 2 vols. 8vo. boards, 14s.

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Essays on the Microscope, by the late *George Adams*, the second edition, with considerable Additions and Improvements, by *Frederick Kammacher*, fellow of the Linnean Society, 4to. 32 plates, 28s.

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Geometrical and Graphical Essays, containing a general Description of the Mathematical Instruments used in Geometry, Surveying, &c. &c. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged, by *W. Jones*, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Jones.

NOVELS.

The Castle on the Rock; or, Memoirs of the Eldertand Family, by the Author of *Derwent Priory*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. boards.

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Elise, by *M. de Florian*, translated by *Mrs. S. Cumming*, 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. boards.

Wright.

Parental Duplicity; or, the Power of Antisice, a Novel, 10s. 6d.

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Milistina; or, the Double Interest, 2 vols. 8s.

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The Heir of Montague, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. sewed.

Lane.

PHILOLOGY.

ETHEA HTEPOENTA; or, the Diversion of Purley, by *J. Horn Thos*, A.M. formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, published by Subscription, in 3 vols. 4to. price 1s. 2d. — The First Volume is now ready to be delivered to Subscribers.

Johnson.

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fra dubbi miei," is strongly characteristic, and, in some parts, conveys the sense of the words so emphatically, that the auditor may say, in the language of Metastasio himself,

"L'aure che ascolto intorno
"Mi fanno palpitar.

The Genealogy of the British Kings, including the Heptarchy; composed by T. Attwood. The words written by G. Saville Carey. Price 3s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

This production is professedly composed for the laudable purpose of impressing on the memory of youth, by the attraction of new and successive melodies, the important and interesting subject of English History. To undertakings of this nature, under whatever form they appear, we cannot but avow ourselves to be the zealous friends. But surely, the object of mental improvement can never be more engaging to the juvenile mind, than when recommended by so alluring a vehicle as that of music.

Considering the tender age of those for whose benefit this work is chiefly designed, and that a familiarity and plainness, bordering on puerility, was an absolute requisite of the plan, both Mr. Carey and Mr. Attwood have acquitted themselves with much address. But, to confine our observations to the music; the several airs and recitatives, of which the genealogy consists, are so pleasingly conceived, and so judiciously arranged and contracted, as to maintain and interest the attention to the end. Wherever the composer has found the subject of the words sufficiently prominent and distinguished to demand a particular cast of expression, he has attended to that circumstance, and generally with great success. In a word, the happiness of the execution scarcely yields to the excellence of the design.

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This air, originally trivial in itself, assumes, in its present state, somewhat of respectability. The variations were given to it by Mr. Bryan, are calculated to attract the attention of Piano-Forte practitioners. They are easy, progressively faithful to the theme, and every way suited to the improving finger of the juvenile musician.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON

From the 20th of December to the 20th of January.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
CATARRH	10
Inflammatory Sore Throat	13
Ulcerated Sore Throat	2
Typhus Mitis	4
Typhus Gravior	3
Intermittent Fever	1
Melies	2
Ephemera	1
Acute Rheumatism	2
Trauma Traumatica	1

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough	12
Hoarseness	4
Cough and Dyspnoea	16
Hæmoptys	3
Pulmonary Consumption	4
Hydrothorax	3
Asthes	5
Anasarca	8
Cephalalgia	4
Ophthalmia	2
Fluor albus	2
Menorrhagia	2
Amenorrhœa	1
Menorrhagia Difficilis	3
Chlorosis	2
Obtipation	2
Gastrodynia	5
Dyspepsia	2
Enterodynia	7
Worms	1
Pneumonia Ani	2
Hernia	3
Colica Pictonum	1
Dysenteria	2
Hæmorrhoids	1
Dysuria	3
Ischuria	3
Stridula	2
Hydrochondriasis	1

No. of Cops.

Mythias	4
Beligierio	1
Convulsio	1
Hemiplegia	1
Paralysis	2
Chorea	1
Tremor	1
Vertigo	4
Herpes	8
Herpes Pusillifolius	5
Piora oris	2
Pseudo	2
Dimer	4
Nephralgia	1
Rynoidia Vagina	3
Chronic Rheumatism	7
Sciatica	1

PURPERAL DISEASES.

Menorrhagia Lochiales	2
Prolapsus Vagine	1
Hæmorrhoids	2
Rhurefis	1
Stranguria	1
Mastodynia	1
Swelling of lower Extremities	1

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Aphthæ	3
Convulsio	2
Imperforated Anus	1
Crusta Lactea	1
Idertitia	2
Ophthalmia purulenta	1
Worm Fever	1

The present season being uncommonly mild, the number of catarrhal and pneumonic diseases has been comparatively small. Many persons, who are usually afflicted with these complaints at this time of the year, have either entirely escaped, or have been very slightly affected by them. The frost, however, though it lasted but for a few days, rather increased the number, and aggravated the symptoms of these diseases. In one case of catarrhal fever, besides a considerable degree of pain in the head, particularly about the frontal sinus, soreness, and excoriation of the fauces, and some rigidity in the muscles of the lower jaw, the cough and difficulty of breathing were so urgent, as to require the application of leeches and a blister to the sternum; these means, accompanied with gentle purging, and the use of antimonials and squills, succeeded in the removal of the disease.

For

It having been antounced to the public, in the last Magazine, that the late reporter of the Monthly State of Diseases in London had signified his periodical communications, and that a similar correspondence had been established with a Gentleman in a different part of the town; it may be proper to observe, that the limits of the Dispensary which he attends include the whole of the City, and extend likewise considerably to the North and to the East — It may not be improper farther to remark, that his situation affords a favourable opportunity of giving some report respecting the state of Purperal and Infantile Diseases.

For some weeks past, there has been a large number of cutaneous diseases; the different species of herpes have prevailed, and, in some instances, pustular eruptions have been very obstinate. The strenuous manner in which the use of the nitrous acid had been recommended, induced us to try it in some of these cases; and we have a pleasure in reporting that, in several instances, it produced a speedy removal of symptoms. That a conclusion respecting the powers of this medicine might not be rendered dubious by the use of external remedies, of a different kind, a lotion, composed of this acid and water, was used in those cases in which any external remedy was thought to be necessary. In two cases of tinea these means succeeded. The use of this medicine was not, in many instances, attended with any inconvenience; and in those cases where any pain in the stomach or bowels was complained of, a larger dilution of the acid, or the addition of a small quantity of any tincture, or spirit, prevented any farther effect of this kind.

The case of Trismus terminated fatally. It was preceded by a slight wound in one of the fingers, from which very little inconvenience arose until several days after the accident, when the jaw became suddenly fixed; some slight convulsions were felt in different parts of the body, the pulse became exceedingly quick and feeble, and in a few days the patient expired. The colica pictonum was succeeded by anasarcaous swellings of the lower extremities, accompanied with such a difficulty of breathing, as indicated some effusion into the cavity of the thorax. These symptoms may be attributed to a state of constitution induced by repeated attacks of the former disease, to which the patient, who was a painter by trade, had for several years been subject, or, perhaps, with as much probability, to an intemperate use of spirituous liquors in which he had indulged himself, and which might co-operate with the other cause in producing the effect. The mischief arising from this species of intemperance has been admirably well described by the writer of the account of diseases prevalent in the month of November.

In one of the cases of hydrothorax, on the death of the patient, an opportunity of-

ferred of inspecting the body; upon elevating the sternum, and inspecting the cavity of the thorax, we discovered a large quantity of a brown or reddish coloured fluid. There was likewise a preternatural quantity of a similar fluid in the pericardium. The left lobe of the lungs was much compressed, so as to appear much diminished in its size; and there were considerable adhesions of that portion of the pleura which covered the lungs, to that which lined the cavity of the thorax.

The deaths in the Bills of Mortality for the last four weeks, are stated as follows:

Abcess	4
Abortive	3
Aged	100
Ague	1
Apoplexy	11
Asthma	41
Bleeding	2
Brain Fever	1
Cancer	7
Child-bed	18
Consumption	320
Convulsions	300
Dropsy	61
Fever	195
French Pox	5
Gout	10
Hooping Cough	14
Jaundice	5
Inflammation	23
Lunatic	3
Measles	16
Mortification	1
Palsy	8
Pleurisy	1
Scurvy	1
Small-Pox	38
Still-born	32
Suddenly	8
Teeth	36
Thrush	4
Water in the Head	8

• The body was opened at the particular request of the deceased, who, not long before his death, mentioned his wish on this subject, and solicited a promise from his family, that it should be complied with; assigning, as a reason for this request, that a knowledge of the seat of his complaint might contribute to the relief of others, who might be afflicted in the same manner. Such a request being rather unusual, especially among persons in a lower rank of life, deserves to be mentioned, as highly worthy of imitation.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In January, 1798.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. Pitt's Assessed Tax Bill, the rise and progress of which were given in our last number, has, after some modifications, received the Royal assent, and been passed into a law. Among the numerous meetings to oppose this measure, that held at the Crown and Anchor on the 2d of January, of the United Committees of the outlying parishes of the metropolis, deserves particular attention. Among other resolutions breathing that spirit of rational liberty, which was wont to animate the breast of almost every Englishman, there was one which expressed the concern of the Meeting, at "Seeing instituted in this country parochial inquisitions, where the people can only obtain redress by disclosing the secrets of their private concerns, and submitting, perhaps, their most important interests to the investigation of men, who can have no particular motive to protect, and may have many inducements to harass and oppress."

The last important debate upon this Bill in the House of Commons, was upon its third reading on the 3d of January, which was adjourned, and concluded on the 4th. Mr. Thompson first rose, and pointed out the striking inconsistencies of the Bill, and its oppressive tendency. He was followed by Mr. Tyrwhitt and Mr. Nicholls, who both opposed the Bill. On the same side Sir Francis Burdett made what may not only be called an energetic, but a bold speech: he observed, that though he agreed with those who thought this mode of raising the supplies was highly objectionable, yet were it altogether unobjectionable in itself, he would oppose the granting of such supplies, because he detested the purposes they were intended to promote, the prosecution of "this detestable war," and the support of a system of corruption. These were the accursed ends for which the people of this country were to groan beneath a load of increased taxes: he was not sorry that at this late period, when the clouds of prejudice were in some measure passed away, and when men from distress were brought to think, and reflect upon the past, to have an opportunity of saying a word, which he attributed entirely to the ambitious projects of Ministers upon the origin

of the war, for the subjugation of France. By means of the immense revenue raised upon the people of this country, he added, a corrupt Minister had debauched the very spirit of the nation, and prepared us to become slaves, and the proof of it was our want of generosity and spirit in submitting to become the instruments for enslaving others: "For let no man flatter himself," said he, "that he has not been implicated in the guilt of that horrible conduct, which the Minister adopted with regard to Ireland, unless he may have done all in his power to prevent it."

Sir Francis then traced the outlines of the melancholy state of the Sister Kingdom, which he founded upon the report of the Earl of Moira, and upon information he had himself received. This Irish system, he observed, had already passed over into Scotland, and the same spirit had discovered itself at home, though not to the same extent. He concluded by declaring, that he never would at any time, or under any circumstances, become an accomplice in the guilt of supporting a system, which if it could be supported, and was to be persisted in, would eventually destroy the freedom of his country.

Dr. Laurence, Lord Hawkesbury, and several others on the ministerial side of the House, supported the Bill, and defended the measures of administration. The debate was then adjourned.

On its being resumed the next evening, Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Fox exerted their talents against the passing of the Bill, and against the conduct of Administration. Mr. Sheridan was extremely severe upon the assertions made by Dr. Laurence the preceding evening, particularly the comparison which the Doctor had drawn between us at present, and the great Roman Republic in the height of its fame and glory. Was it ever stated, said he, that the Roman bulwark was a naval force? This kind of rhodomontade declamation used by the learned gentleman, Mr. Sheridan said, was finely described by one of the Roman poets—

—"I, demens, curre per Alpes,
Ut parvis placeas, et declamatio fias."

The Doctor appeared to come to that House as *executor* to administer to Mr. Burke's *fury*, without any of his *fire* or *genius*.

K

Mr.

Mr. Fox defended himself against the assertions or charges which had been brought against him on that and the preceding night, by several adherents of the Minister, who had insinuated that he and his party had not the confidence of the people: he said if he were to imitate the example set before him, he could shew how much more the charge was applicable to his Majesty's Ministers. If petitions of distrust from several of the most respectable districts of this kingdom were proofs that they had lost the approbation and support of the country, it was certain that many such petitions had been presented to the throne. He had had frequent occasions to go to the Levee to present such petitions: it was the fashion of the day, that the public should be derided; it was the King's, Lords, and Commons House of Parliament, not the Commons of Great Britain, not the voice of the people that was now to be regarded—now that the Bill of Rights was destroyed, the public voice was to be nothing. Thus an Alderman of London had presumed to say, that his constituents were for the measure of this Bill, directly in opposition to a resolution of the Livery in Common Hall, in which they had declared their disapprobation of its principles. In reply to some illiberal reflections, of Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Fox exclaimed, "Why is the Honourable Gentleman so violent against me, but that he is ready to lend himself as a ready instrument of the Minister, in order by these ingenious misrepresentations to divert the public attention from the subject that presses hard upon his instructors; just as in 1784, he lent himself as a fit instrument to spread in the county of York the report "that I was desirous to seize upon all power, and seat myself on the Throne." For such an office he is eminently qualified. Mr. Fox next spoke in extenuation of a charge, which some of the Minister's friends had brought against him of using ambiguous and dangerous expressions, when he had spoken of a Radical Reform in Parliament. To prevent future misrepresentation, he said what he meant was, "that a radical reform both in the representation of the people in Parliament, and of the abuses which had crept into the practice of the constitution, together with a complete change of the system of administration, was the sole ground upon which he could be prevailed upon

to take any responsible office in his Majesty's Councils." Was explanation, said he, necessary to this? If it were, he should answer in other words; "that instead of governing on the principle of the present Minister, which went to increase the influence of the Crown, and to abridge the rights of the people; he wished to see both restored to that just balance which the constitution required, and which was essential to the happiness both of king and people." In short, he meant exactly what Lord Chatham meant, when he said "that by a change of system, it was not merely the removal of Ministers, but a thorough dereliction of the principles upon which their administration had been carried on." He meant what Lord Camelford meant, when he declared he would vote against granting the supplies. His declaration was, that he would not vote for granting a supply until a pledge was given him, not merely for the removal of Ministers, but also for a complete and total change in the system of both foreign and domestic government. This declaration had been attributed to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, but improperly.

Mr. Fox next alluded to the letter which had been published a little time before, said to be from Earl Moira relative to a change of administration, to which reference had been made in the former part of that debate. He declared, that he had no more concern in, or knowledge of what had passed upon the occasion to which it referred, than the Hon. Secretary. An application he understood had been made to the noble Earl, for whom he had a very high personal respect, inviting him to form a new administration: he knew not who they were, he had never been let into that secret; but the publication of that letter had made known a fact of a very important nature to the country, viz. that there was a number of members of that house who gave their support to the Ministers, though at the same time they thought that they were utterly unfit for their situations, and that there ought to be a change. "If I had given any advice to the noble Earl upon the subject," said Mr. Fox, "I can assure the Hon. Secretary, that it would have been a very disinterested one, notwithstanding the insinuation he has thrown out.—I should have said, my Lord, take care;

care; unless you have a pledge for a reform, as your security for the good which you intend, you are venturing into a country where men of your frankness are not a match for the insidious arts which will be practised against you. You are invited only for the purpose of putting an end to the war, in order that the system which you stifle for the moment, may be re-established." After making cogent arguments on the Bill, he concluded with drawing an affecting picture of the state of Ireland.

Mr. Pitt replied to Mr. Fox and the other members of opposition. On the question that the Bill be now read a third time being put, the House divided,

Ayes 196—Noes 71—Majority 125. The Bill was then sent to the Lords, where it was passed, and received the Royal assent by Commission a few days afterwards.

On the 11th of January, Mr. Dundas presented a message from the King, purporting that his Majesty had received various advices of preparation made in France, in pursuance of the design repeatedly professed, of attempting the invasion of these kingdoms, that he was firmly persuaded that by the zeal, courage, and exertion of his subjects, struggling for whatever was most dear to them, such an enterprise, if attempted, would terminate in the ruin and confusion of those who might be engaged in it; but that he in anxious concern for the welfare of his people, felt it incumbent upon him to omit no suitable precaution which might contribute to their defence. His Majesty, therefore, in pursuance of the Act passed for providing for the augmentation of the Militia, thought it right to make this communication to the Commons, to the end that the said Militia might be drawn out and embodied, and to march as occasion should require. The House of Commons on the 12th of January, adjourned to the 5th of the following month.

IRELAND.

The melancholy detail of the sufferings of Ireland has often been dwelt upon, and we believe generally for the laudable purpose of rendering the deplorable situation of that country as public as possible, in order that persons in England, who have it in their power to relieve its misfortunes, might have no opportunity of pleading ignorance of their existence.

Some affidavits have been made respecting the trial of the late Mr. Orr. Arthur Johnson and Archibald Thompson, two of the jury, who were impanelled to try the deceased, have sworn that spirituous liquors were introduced into the jury room, while they were considering the verdict, with which several of the jury were intoxicated; that the deponent, Thompson, was so intimidated by one of the jurors by threats, &c. as to be induced to concur in a verdict contrary to his opinion. Another of the jurors deposed, that had he known that the consequence of returning a verdict of guilty upon that occasion, would have been followed by the death of the accused, he should not have agreed to such verdict.

FRANCE.

In a public sitting of the Directory on the 21st of December, a deputation from the principal Bankers and Merchants of Paris, presented an address, in which they intreated the Directory to send a message to the legislative body, inviting them to open a loan for the purpose of procuring a speedy and effectual means for making a descent upon England. The Directory complied with the intreaties of the deputation, and sent a message the same day to the Council of Five Hundred, requesting them to adopt measures for raising a loan for the desired purpose. After the address and message were ordered to be printed, Jean de Brie rose, and asked "Who was the citizen that did not burn to revenge the wrongs done to France by the government who created *La Vendee*, the *Cbouans*, and the *Chauffers*, and who alone had prolonged the evils of war? Yes! said he; we will verify the opinion of the Member of the English Parliament, who said that the obstinate resistance of Pitt to peace, had only tended to consolidate the Republic. Let England that has so frequently disturbed the tranquility of our country, tremble in its turn for its own safety!"

The Council referred the message to a Committee, and ordered a report to be made as soon as possible.

This project of invading England, and of ruining it by every possible means, was in the month of January the order of the day in France, and appeared to acquire new energy at every step; donations were pouring in from every quarter, to defray the expense

pence of the proposed descent. The addresses with which these gifts were accompanied, were marked with the same degree of extravagance as the messages of the Directory to the Legislative Body upon this subject. The Central Bureau of Paris, however, surpassed all competition in the violence of its invective. It accused our Government of having enslaved and reduced the people of England to the condition of brutes; and it compared the agents of the government to wolves feeding upon human flesh. The principal motive for the popular fury, which prevailed in these addresses, was derived from the calumnious statement of the Directory, which accused us of refusing the means of subsistence to 20,000 French prisoners of war now in England.

The measure upon which the Directory seemed to place more reliance than upon its projected plan of invasion, was that of annoying our commerce in all its points of communication with the Continent. This measure was the subject of a message dated the same day as the news was received in Paris of the taking possession of Mentz by the Republican troops.

After having caused all the English goods and merchandize, with which all the magazines and warehouses throughout the Republic were stocked, to be seized in one day, the French government proceeded to declare, that a law should be enacted, declaring, that vessels belonging to every foreign country, laden with English merchandize, or having goods on board, either as the whole or part of the cargo, should be deemed legal prizes; and that no foreign ship, which in prosecution of her voyage, should have entered an English port, should be admitted into the ports of France, unless in cases of distress.

The French have divided the countries on the left bank of the Rhine into six departments; namely, the Department of the Roer, chief town, Crevelt; the Department of the Liffel, chief town Coblentz; the Department of the Rhine and the Moselle, chief town, Bonn; the Department of the Rhine and the Nahe, chief town; Mentz; the Department of the Sambre and the Moselle, chief town Deux-Ponts; the Department of Mount Tonnerre; chief town, Worms.

ITALY.

We shall now proceed to give the outline of an extraordinary event which took place at Rome on the 17th of December.

The brother of the Conqueror of Italy, Citizen Buonaparte, Ambassador from the Republic of France to the Court of Rome, has written a very long letter to the Minister of foreign affairs, giving the particulars of an insurrection which took place there on the 17th of December.

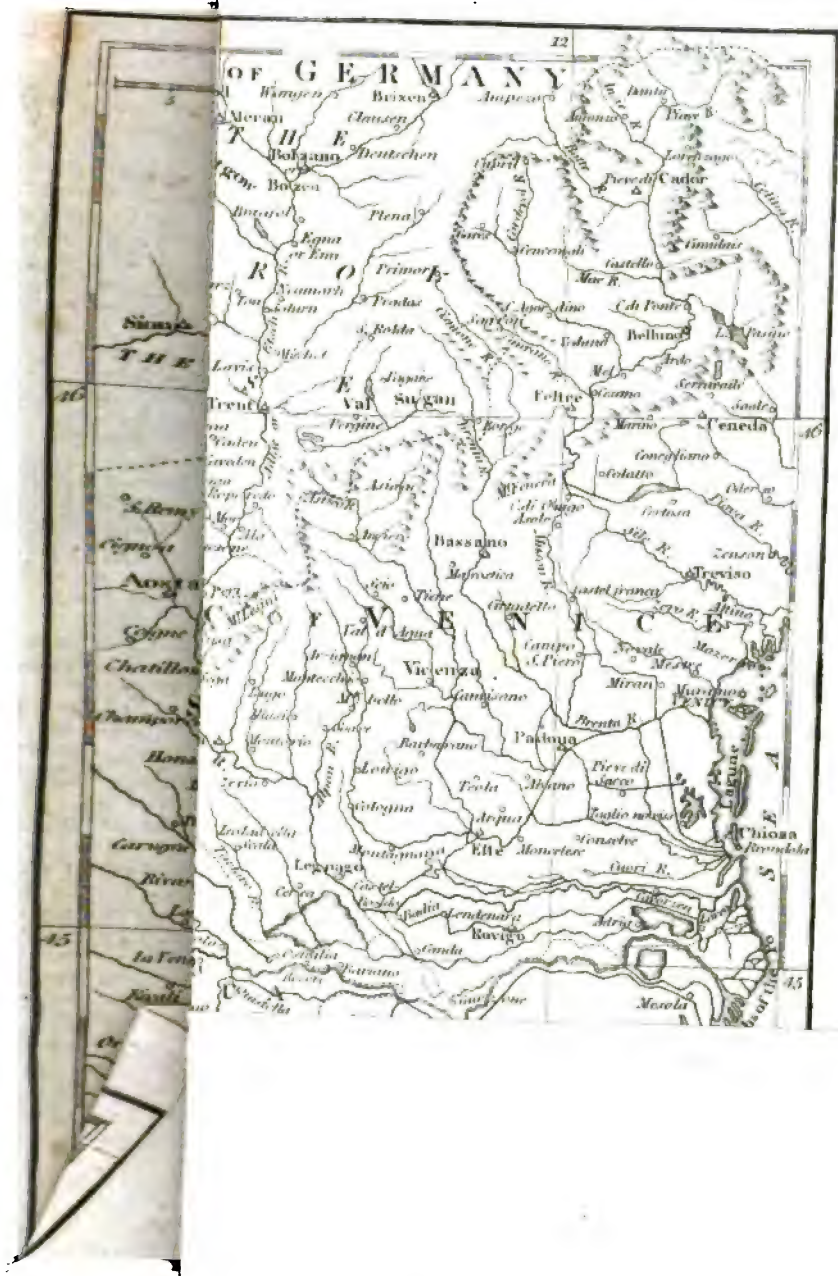
The leaders in this affair called repeatedly upon the Ambassador, Buonaparte, requesting him to protect this popular movement. This he opposed with all his power, and was soon convinced of the real views of the insurgents; his palace was assailed by the multitude, and by the troops of the government, who, on the other hand, kept up a constant fire upon the former. The Ambassador, Buonaparte, went out accompanied by General Duphot, and the Adjutant-general Sherlock, with the hopes of appeasing the disturbance, and of inducing the insurgents to quit the French jurisdiction; he soon, he says, had reason to be convinced that they had a design upon his life. General Duphot was shot by the papal soldiery, and the Ambassador was obliged to have recourse to flight for safety. Fourteen hours after this assassination, and notwithstanding the Ambassador's frequent message to the Secretary of State, no person was sent by the Roman Government to enquire into the state of things. The Ambassador filled with indignation, as he says, against a weak and murderous government, resolved to quit Rome, and solicited passports for that purpose, and went immediately to Florence, whence he wrote to Paris. The Ambassador speaks in the warmest terms of the attention he received from the Tuscan and Spanish Ambassadors, who braving all dangers, came to visit him in his palace.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock Exchange, January 27, 1798.

Stocks yesterday experienced a rise of nearly one per cent. previous to which they had gradually sunk. Consols, which were done for the opening at 49 3-4ths, opened at 47 3-4ths, ex. div. The prevailing opinion is, that no material depression will take place till after the bargain for the loan.

5 PER CENT. ANN. opened on the 22d of this month, at 70.



Wood, of Tooley-street, to Miss
of Welwyn, Hants.

Bingley, of Red Lion-passage, Fleet-
to Mrs. Bassett, widow of the late
Bassett, in the East India trade.

St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. Pope,
in Spencer, both of Covent-garden.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Keyfall, was
of the rev. John Keyfall, of Millman-street,
Bedford-row.

In London, in his 68th year, Mr. John
Lewis Baumgartner, merchant.

At his house in the Crescent, Minorities, Mr.
Wm. Midford, surgeon.

At

the same, chief town;
Department of the Sambre
et Meuse, chief town Deux-
Ponts; Department of Mount
Fleury, chief town, Worms.

the opening at 49 3-4ths, opened at 47 3-4ths, ex. div. The prevailing opinion is, that material depression will take place till after bargain for the loan.

5 PER CENT. ANN. opened on the 22d of this month, at 70.

4 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 29th of last month; at 59 1-4th, and continued without much variation till yesterday, when they rose to 59 3-4ths.

3 PER CENT. CONS. opened on the 19th of January at 47 3-4ths, and with little variation continued till yesterday, when they rose to 48 3-4ths.

LOTTERY TICKETS are on the rise—Present price in the market 11l. 15s. a 17s.

Dividends are now paying on 3 per Cent. Consols, 1726—5 per Cents—India Stock—South Sea Stock—Imperial Annuities—and 1731.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.] At St. Botolph, Aldgate, Mr. Thomas Everett, of Horningham, Wilts, to Miss Mary Eustace, of the Tower.

Mr. Benjamin Broomhead, of King-street, to Miss Eaton, of London-wall.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. James Welford, of King-street, to Miss Grove, of Salisbury-street.

Mr. Brown, jun. Holborn, to Miss Sarah Rawlinson.

At St. Martin's Church, Mr. Weatherbey, of Newmarket, to Miss Hill.

In London, Charles Lutwidge, esq. Captain in the Royal Lancashire Militia, to Miss Dodgson, daughter of the late Bishop of London.

In London, Capt. Lowndes, of the Buckinghamshire Militia, to Miss James, daughter of Robert James, esq. of Corbyn's Hall, near Stourbridge.

At St. Mary's Abchurch, Canon-street, Charles Stayner, esq. Governor of Church-hill Factory, Hudson's Bay, to Miss S. E. Bayless, of Wood-street, Spital-fields.

Mr. Wm. Reeve, law-stationer, of Lyon's-inn, to the second daughter of Mr. Bingley, Bookeller, of Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street.

Thomas Seward Beachcroft, Esq. to Miss Charlotte Lewis, of Frederick's-place.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Major Hutchinson, to Miss King, daughter of the late Dr. King.

At St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, Lieutenant-Colonel Rattray, of Craighall, in the county of Perth, to Miss Julia Simpson, daughter of James Simpson, esq. Chancery-lane.

In London, Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald Ferguson, to Miss Munro, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Hector Munro, K. B.

Mr. Wm. Murray, of Laurence Poultney-lane, to Mrs. Devenish, of Gower-street.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Mr. Wm. Scott, attorney, of Pentonville, to Miss Belknap.

Mr. Haywood, of Tooley-street, to Miss Crawley, of Welwyn, Hants.

Mr. Bingley, of Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, to Mrs. Bassett, widow of the late Capt. Bassett, in the East India trade.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. Pope, to Mrs. Spencer, both of Covent-garden.

Mr. Henry Hall, of Watling-street, to Miss Livett, of Albermarle-street.

Mr. Thomas Jones, of Little Moor-fields, to Miss Seward, of Foster-lane.

Died.] In Grosvenor-square, John Wilkes, Chamberlain of the City of London.—For a particular account of whom see the former Part of this Number.

At his house in Chatham-place, Blackfriar's Bridge, Samuel Brooke, esq.

In London, Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart. father to Lady Melbourne.

In Newgate-street, Mr. Andrew Lawson, flour-merchant.

In his 78th year, Mr. Thomas Edgerton, of Giltspur-street, West Smithfield.

At his house in little Ruffel-street, Bloomsbury, Thomas Waken, esq. of Eastcot.

In Warwick-street, Charing-cross, whilst on a visit from the country, Miss Margaret Griffith, of Caernarvon.

At his house in Nottingham-street, of a scarlet fever, John Webb, esq. aged 39; and four days after, likewise of a scarlet fever, Mr. John Webb, his son, aged 16.

Mr. Martin, attorney, who defended the cause of Williams for publishing Paine's Age of Reason.

In Cheap-side, Mr. Robert Hillcock, sen. chinaman.

In an apoplectic fit, Francis Kemble, esq. of Swithin's-lane.

Wm. Stone, esq. of Robert-street, Adelphi.

In an advanced age, Mr. Preston, musical-instrument-maker, and music-seller, in the Strand. He was allowed to be the best guitar-maker in the kingdom, and the original inventor of tuning that instrument with a watch-key.

At Hackney, Miss Elis. Bezech.

In London, Mr. T. Breary, a yeoman of the guards.

In London, Mrs. Ballachev.

At her house in Upper Grosvenor-street, Dowager Lady Beauchamp Proctor, widow of the late Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor, of Langley Park, in Norfolk.

In Fenchurch-street, aged 74, Mrs. Hannah Lewis.

In Tower-street, Mr. Horton Crippen.

In John's-street, St. George's in the East, aged 87, Mr. J. Pinchbeck.

At his house, Edgware-road, W. Mawhood, esq.

At the house of Sir Hugh Palliser Waltem, bart. Miss Ann Gates, second daughter of the late John Gates, esq. of Dedham, and sister to Lady Walters. Her death was occasioned by a cancer in her left breast, which had baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians and surgeons for nearly two years.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Keyfall, wife of the rev. John Keyfall, of Millman-street, Bedford-row.

In London, in his 68th year, Mr. John Lewis Baumgartner, merchant.

At his house in the Crescent, Minorities, Mr. Wm. Midford, surgeon.

At

At her brother's house at Hounslow, Mrs. Allen, wife of Ralph Knight Allen, esq. of New House, in Essex.

In Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, Edward Hall, esq. a gentleman who, from the first institution of the Whig Club of England, filled the important office of Secretary with the universal and constant approbation of the Society. The integrity and consistency of his political life, and the native urbanity of his manners, will long endear his memory to his friends, and to all the lovers of political liberty.

In Upper Harley-street, in an apoplectic fit, J. Kingstone, esq.

In Pall-mall, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Wm. Phillips, esq.

At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Elizabeth Macdonald, eldest daughter of Major Macdonald.

In Queen Ann-street, West, Mrs. Blackwood, wife of Capt. Blackwood.

At her house, in her 81st year, Mrs. Gubbard.

At Hamerton, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Liddiard.

At Pimlico, Mr. Yeates, sen.

At St. George's in the East, aged 65, Mrs. Pemberton.

At her house in Curzon-street, May-fair, in her 82d year, Mrs. Whitten.

In Earl-street, Blackfriars, Mr. John Crozier Hart, 6th of the late Alderman Hart.

On the 21st of November, 1797, died, in Gravel-lane, Southwark, John Macquire, aged 65, whose eventful life might furnish materials for an interesting history, if the humble annals of the poor could lay claim to public attention.

He was originally bred a gardener, but from circumstances became a seaman, in which capacity he served his country on board the *Midwayman* of war, when that ship, under the command of Commodore John Bladen Tinker, esq. assisted at the siege of Pondicherry, in the old French war; and shared in the bounty of the Nabob of Arcot, on that occasion.

Returning on the conclusion of peace to the occupation of a day labourer, he worked occasionally at a foundry in Southwark, till the time of the American war, when his active spirit again prompting him to the service of his country, he entered on board the *Mary Letter* of Marque, of London, commanded by Capt. Robert Beatty, in which ship he made a voyage to the West Indies.

On his return, being taken into the navy, he served on board the *Agasson* man of war, in a voyage to Africa and the West Indies, whence he was transferred to the *Grampus* store ship, bound to England.

From this ship, disabled, water-logged, and foundering, he was almost miraculously saved by his old commander Captain Beatty, who fortunately came in sight, when the *Grampus* was in the greatest distress.

He was now again conveyed to the West Indies, and having become an invalid, was sent home in a Transport.

After traversing the Atlantic in safety, the vessel foundered in sight of land. He was once more saved, and got on shore near Plymouth in 1780, from whence, coming to London, he was admitted into Greenwich Hospital. Marrying afterwards, and becoming an out-pensioner, he settled near Portsmouth, his wife having a pension from the Trinity-House. On the small income thus arising, about 8l. 16s. per annum, and the produce of their joint labour, they maintained themselves and their child, now an orphan, of 11 years old, and totally destitute, his mother dying in August last, and leaving no relative capable of giving him support.

On Monday, the 15th, at her son-in-law's, Mr. Joseph Weald, Blackman-st. Southwark.

In the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Experience Noble, relict of the rev. Daniel Noble, who was for many years the respectable Pastor of a general Baptist Church in Barbican (now meeting in Worship-street) and of a Sabbatarian congregation in Mill-yard, Goodman's-fields. This worthy woman, after a long life of activity and usefulness, suffered a gradual decay of body and mind. For a short period previous to her dissolution, she lay in a state of insensibility, and at last became unable to receive her accustomed nourishment. Such is the humiliating condition to which our frail nature is subject, but this imbecility will be amply recompensed at the resurrection of the just. J. E.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Hanover, on the 2d Inst. the well-known Hanoverian General Freytag, in the 77th year of his age.

At Hamburg, on the 15th Inst. Scheven, the rich banker. He was supposed to be worth a million, and with this immense property was a miser of the most penurious cast.

At Calcutta, Hugh Mac Leod, esq. Sub-Secretary of the Government, and eldest son of Daniel Mac Leod, esq. of Geanies, in Ross Shire.

At Dacca, in Bengal, Charles Taylor, esq. a senior merchant in the Hon. East India Company's service.

In the East India, Lieutenant-Colonel John Cox.

At Spanish Town, Jamaica, Henry Munro, esq. surgeon, of St. Thomas in the Vale.

On his passage from the West Indies to America, Robert Masters, M. D. Physician to the British forces at St. Domingo, and late of Great Marlney-street, Bath.

At Tobago, Lieut. J. M. Hardy, of the Cyane sloop, only son of Charles Maddocks Hardy, esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

At Pisa, in Italy, Ralph Lambton, esq. Member for Durham.

At the same place, in his 20th year, Mr. Charles Lubbock, youngest son of William Lubbock, esq. of Lamma, in Norfolk.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES:

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; so rubric are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.

For the Convenience of our numerous Provincial Readers, this Department of the Magazine is classed, at considerable Expence and Trouble, into distinct Counties, which are arranged Geographically.

Communications (POST PAID) to this Department of the Monthly Magazine, particularly of biographical Memoirs of eminent and remarkable Characters, will always be received and noticed with Gratitude.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a late meeting of the Grocers in Newcastle, the Aut of 131. was subscribed towards supporting and extending the humane institution of the *Cook or Life Boat*, at South Shields, of which circumstantial mention is made in our last month's Magazine.

Charles John Brandling, esq. has been elected Representative in Parliament, for the town of Newcastle, in the room of his father, who has resigned his seat.

Married:— At Newcastle, Mr. John Dochin, to Miss Dorothy Mackay. Mr. Timothy Dobson, of the Star and Garter Inn, to Miss Watson. Captain Wm. Rutherford, of Cusburn Bridge, to Miss Hannah Bedlington, of Byker-Hill, near Newcastle.

Mr. Thomas Elliot, Surgeon in Newcastle, to Miss Curry, daughter of Robert Curry, esq. of Bishop-Oak, county of Durham.

At Bolden, Mr. Wm. Jowley, of North Shields, to Miss Roberts, daughter of the late Joseph Roberts, esq. of Morpeth.

At Stockton, Mr. Fincher, of Newham, near Yarm, to Miss Vipond, of the former place.

At Alnwick, Mr. Peter Chaston, of Newcastle, to Miss Upfal, of the former place.

Died:— At Newcastle, in her 67th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Mousley. Mr. Richard Dobson, attorney. Aged 72, Mrs. Tabitha Smith. Mr. Jacob Bell. Aged 60, Mr. Wm. Tickle, sen. clock and watch maker. Mr. John Spooner, of the customs.

Likewise, Mr. J. Weatherhead; later:— He was employed in packing flates at Spencer's Quay, near the Javal-groupe, when he unfortunately fell into the River, and was drowned.

At Yarm, after a tedious illness, Mr. Wm. Dowson, merchant.

At Stockton, aged 77, Mr. Wm. Wilkinson, rope-maker.

At his son's house, near Sennibside, aged 91, Mr. John Norther.

At Nether-ton, after a short illness, Mr. J. Potts, steward to the Duke of Carlisle.

At Sunderland, in his 57th year, Mr. Thomas Hayton.

At Rothbury, Miss Catharine Wilkin.

At Norton, near Stockton upon Tees, Mr. Ralph Davison.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A corn market, to be held weekly, every Friday, under the sanction of the Earl of Egremont, will be opened at Helket New Market, on the 2d day of February. The great distance of any other market gives ground to hope, that in point of time, trouble and expence, both buyers and sellers will reap essential benefit from this establishment.

A sow, kept at Hollowmire, near Ulverston, which was only four years old last September, has farrowed 229 pigs, which, on an average, is 57 per year; and, except the first time, always brought up 12. Within 19 weeks and three days, she farrowed twice. This affords a plain proof, that, as soon as the pigs are taken off, the sow will breed again directly. The animal in question went to the male the very next day, and the young were taken away at three weeks old, which is contrary to the generally received notion. The owner of this pig has cleared 40 pounds by her, within this four years. The last year but one, he cleared 141. 74s. Such success ought to encourage farmers in the breed of pigs, which might be rendered a great national and individual benefit.

Henry Fisher, of High Bark-House, in the parish of Settmurthy, lately put an end to his own existence, by hangings. He had frequently given intimations of his design to his wife, who not only was particularly vigilant herself to defeat his purpose, but engaged several of the neighbours to watch him in his solitary walks. One day, however, whilst some boys were playing near his barn, he entered it, locked the door after him, and thrust the key under it, so as to be easily observed. From the general complexion of the circumstances, it appears, that his intentions were rather to create an alarm; than actually to destroy himself. But, upon the door being unlocked, the unhappy man was found dead. He had hung himself, and the rope breaking, he fell over a cart, by which accident he broke his back.

Married:— At Carlisle, Walter Scott, esq. advocate, to Miss Margaret Charlotte Carpenter, daughter of the late John Carpenter, esq. of the city of Lyons. Mr. Anthony Penn,

Benn, of Hensingham, to Miss Frances Years, of Carlisle.

At Whitehaven, Mr. William Wells, of Workington, to Miss Catharine Blades, of the former place.

At Bampton, Mr. Thomas Noble, of High How, to Miss Ann Nicholson, of Knipe, both in that parish.

At Crosthwaite church, near Keswick, Mr. Daniel Jopson, of Borrowdale, to Miss Betty Wilson.

At Ulverston, Mr. Wm. Turner Seade, to Miss Isabella Trinkhall.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Clark, jeweller, to Miss Dover.

At Moreby, Mr. Wm. Lawson, to Miss Jane Slater.

At Wigton, Mr. Sanderson, merchant, to Miss Todd.

At Wabburthwaite, Mr. Jonathan Whinnerah, of Ravenglass, to Miss Hannah Borrowdale, of the former place.

At Brampton, the rev. Thomas Ramsgay, to Miss Ewart, only daughter of the late David Ewart, esq. of Brampton.

Died.] In Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mrs. H. Skelton. In her 51st year, Mrs. Mary Nutsford. Suddenly, Mr. John Sowerby, mariner. Mr. Robert Twedie. In his 23d year, Mr. Thomas Fleming.

At Carlisle, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Smith, town-major.

At Kendal, in an advanced age, Mr. Joseph Gough. Miss Elizabeth Chambre. Mr. Giles Batty. On his return from Madeira, aged 26, Mr. Wm. Wakefield; and, on New Year's day, aged 28, his brother, Mr. Edward Wakefield, sons of John Wakefield, banker, in Kendal.

At Warnell-fell, in the parish of Sebergham, Duncan Robinson, aged 100 years. He bore arms in the service of George the First, during the rebellion of 1715. He served afterwards in the wars, and was present at most of the memorable battles and sieges, that Great Britain was concerned in, till the year 1760.

At Threepthwaite, near Whitehaven, aged 94, Mr. D'Arcy Curwen.

At Nest, near Keswick, aged 93 Mr. Joseph Hodgson.

At Chestnut-Hill, likewise near Keswick, Mr. James Culling.

At Gilkwhaiteigg, near Kendal, Mr. Tho. Baynes.

At Workington, aged 73, Mrs. Sarah Cowx. Aged 87, Mr. Joseph Steele. Miss Mary Heron.

At Dissington, in her 81st year, Mrs. Dorothy Heskett.

At Harrafsdyke, at the advanced age of 95, James Laddy, who, for many years, was in the habit of walking the streets of Whitehaven, with a wooden leg, and leading an ass, with besoms for sale. By this occupation, and some small relief from the parish of Haltwhistle, in Northumberland, (the place of his nativity) he was enabled to support himself decently, till within a few weeks of his decease.

His faculties were unimpaired to the day of his death.

LANCASHIRE.

The Harriet, of Liverpool, belonging to T. Barton, esq. has made no less than 33 voyages from that port to Barbadoes, and back, during the last 10 years and three months; an instance of commercial expedition scarcely to be paralleled. In the course of her successive voyages, she has taken and retaken a considerable number of vessels from the enemy, and rescued several others from falling into the hands of the French.

The officers of the Rochdale Volunteer Corps have agreed to give a premium of 10 guineas to every volunteer who shall have, in lawful wedlock, twin male children born alive, and that such of the officers as the parents shall approve of, shall stand godfather on the occasion. These gentlemen had lately an opportunity of appropriating this humane and judicious donation, the wife of one Ashworth, a private in Capt. Hamer's company, having been safely delivered of two fine boys.

Married.] At Lancaster, Capt. Quilliams, of the ship Flora, to Miss Bland.

At Manchester, Mr. John Grime, of Bolton, to Miss Mary Broadbent, of the former town. Mr. Maurice Lewis, to Miss Daniel. Mr. John Knowles, to Mrs. Robinson. Mr. Isachar Thorn, jun. to Miss Siddall. Mr. Thomas Perkins, to Miss Charlotte Finney. Mr. James Grindrod, corn-factor, to Miss Stones.

At Liverpool, Mr. James Brown, surgeon, to Miss Sarah Skeithorne, of Everton. Mr. Jonathan Dixon, to Miss Owen, daughter of the late rev. Mr. Owen, of Angelica. Capt. Gawn, to Miss Johnson. Mr. Jonathan Garrett, to Miss Elizabeth Matthew. Capt. John Kendall, of the Prince, to Miss Ann Baldwin. Mr. John Tobin, to Miss Aspinall.

At Crosby, near Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Wright, of Leeds, to Miss Tempest, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Tempest, esq. of Broughton-Hall.

At Salford, Mr. John Gregory, to Miss Harkman.

Mr. Wm. Reece, of Oldham, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss Whitehead.

At Rochdale, the rev. Wm. Hodgson, to Miss Hay.

At Ormskirk, Mr. S. Shearson, to Miss Riddihough.

At Blackburn, Mr. Russell, of Manchester, to Miss Ainsworth, of the former town.

Died.] At Lancaster, aged 74, Mr. John Foster.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Clarke, the oldest clerk in the Custom-House of that port. Aged 93, Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Gregory. After a severe and tedious illness, Mr. Robert Tyres, joiner. Aged 80, Mrs. Greatham. Miss Rebecca Brown. Mr. Henry Rigby. Mr. J. P. Sutton. Miss Usher. Mrs. Baillie.

At Manchester, aged 73, Mr. John Daniel. Mrs. Hatfield,

In his 89th year, the rev. T. Walker, minister of Douglas chapel, in this county.

At Flinton, aged 76, Mrs. Gilbody.

At Bolton le Moors, in consequence of a fall down stairs, Mrs. Scofield.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Sharples, widow.

At Anderton, Mr. J. Clayton.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Hadfield, of Travis Mill.

At Leigh, suddenly, in his 62d year, the rev. James Hartley, of Martinicroft, near Warrington, vicar of Leigh, and minister of Holesfare, both in this county.

At Ouseborough, near Blackburn, at the very advanced age of 103, Mr. T. Singleton.

At Armley, aged 102, Mrs. Ann Simpson.

At Warrington, Mrs. Wilson.

At Liverpool, in his 67th year, William James, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

The Twelve Church Burgesses, at Sheffield, have subscribed 50 guineas annually to the New General Infirmary at that place.

The Corporation of Hull have very patriotically resolved to subscribe 500*l.* towards the exigencies of the State, in this alarming crisis. For this purpose, the salary of the Mayor is to be discontinued; and an address has been agreed to, recommending his Worship to give no more public dinners, on any account whatever.

Beilby Thompson, esq. besides a donation of two fat heifers and a quantity of wheat to the poor of Ebscricke and Whildrake, has transmitted the sum of 100*l.* to the Lord Mayor of York, to be distributed among the necessitous poor of that city. To render this liberal benefaction as diffusive as possible, the parish officers have been requested to furnish lists of proper objects in their respective districts, among whom it will be distributed in small sums.

Married.] At York, Mr. John Morley, to Miss E. Beale, of Dringhouses.

At Leeds, Mr. Wm. Bingley, of Chapel-Allerton, to Miss Gledhill. Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart. of Bowling-Hall, to Miss Buck, eldest daughter of Samuel Buck, esq. of New Orange, near Leeds.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Hoyle, to Miss Sarah Fox.

At Bridlington, Mr. White, surgeon in the 34th Regiment, to Miss Taylor.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Keir, of Horforth, to Miss Metcalfe, daughter of Mr. Metcalfe, supervisor at the former place. Also Joseph Haigh, esq. of Gulsar-Hall, to Miss Amelia Fenton, second daughter of Wm. Fenton, esq. of Spring-Grove.

At Beverley, Capt. Trollope, of the 40th regiment of foot, to Miss Mary Ford, second daughter of the rev. Dr. Ford, of the former place.

At Otley, Mr. Thomas Shaw, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Catharine Stanhope Haddon, youngest daughter of the rev. P. Haddon, vicar of Leeds.

At South-Ottrington, Mr. Thomas Bramley, jun. to Miss Gilby, late of London.

At Whitby, Mr. Stort, shipmaster, to Miss Robinson.

At Hull, Lieut. Adamson, of the Surry Militia, to Miss Christina Sotheran. And, on the same day, Mr. Vernon Sotheran, jun. to Mrs. Rousby, of Croom, near Malton.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Deighton. In his 87th year, the rev. John Whittell, formerly pastor of a congregation of protestant dissenters, at Brighthelmstone. He had been confined to his house for the space of 19 years, from the misfortune of a broken thigh, imperfectly set. He retained the use of his faculties to the last, and bore his long confinement with exemplary fortitude and resignation.

At Leeds, Mr. Hurst, attorney. Mr. David Lupton, second son of Mr. Arthur Lupton, merchant. Mr. George Pattison. Mr. Wm. Hardon.

At Ackworth, the rev. Charles Butter, vicar of Bolton upon Dearn, and chaplain to the countess dowager of Merborough.

At Beverley, aged 40, Mrs. Brownrigg.

At Pontefract, of an apoplectic fit, Miss Fofs, only daughter of the late Mr. Fofs, of Bawtry. In his 40th year, Mr. Noble, surgeon and apothecary.

At Scarborough, in his 44th year, Mr. William Williamson, landing walter in the Customs at that port.

At Leyburn, in the North Riding, aged 73, George Bouthead.

At Barton upon the Humber, aged 92, Mr. Marris, formerly in the profession of the law, from which he had retired several years.

At Bretton, near Wakefield, Mr. Noble, many years agent to the late Sir Thomas Blackett, bart. and since to Colonel Beaumont, of Bretton-Hall.

At Gainborough, aged 79, Mr. Wm. Quines.

At Market Weighton, Mr. Wm. Brighton.

At Hull, suddenly, Mr. Milson, bookseller and stationer. In his 26th year, the rev. Thomas Browne, late of Bridlington, nephew to Mr. Thomas Browne, bookseller, in Hull. In his 69th year, General Adams, formerly in the East India service.

At the same place, in the course of his second Mayoralty, and in the 81st year of his age, the Worshipful John Banks, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Bishop of Lincoln's exertions to establish a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen belonging to the county of Lincoln, have been crowned with great success. From the printed list of benefactors and subscribers, it appears, that the benefactions already received amount to 519*l.* 11*s.* and the annual subscription to 603*l.* 15*s.* Both these sums, it is confidently hoped, will be considerably increased, before the first annual meeting, next Midsummer.

Married.] At Walsall. Mr. Thomas Hepwood, of Aldridge, to Mrs. Mary France, of Gold Farm, a maiden lady, aged 63.

At Louth, Mr. Brown, musician, to Miss Dennisa.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Robinson. Mrs. Poyntell, sister of Mr. Wm. Taylor, at the public office for news-papers, Warwick-square, London.

At Stamford, Mrs. Apsey. Mr. Thomas Robinson, grocer. Miss Lilly.

At Bridge Casterton, near Stamford, Mrs. Robinson.

At Corrington, Mrs. Rutherford.

At Heighington, near Lincoln, Mr. John Brown.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Wainwright, jun. to Miss Elizabeth Hornbuckle, of Barston, Leicestershire. Mr. Billiard, hofier, in Narrowmarsh, to Miss Tunnicliffe, of Ashborne, Derbyshire. The rev. R. Wolefley, to Miss M. Middlemore. Mr. Wilton, to Miss Morley. Mr. J. Martin, to Miss Henshaw.

Richard Welby, esq. of North Muskham, to Miss Brittove, of Beethorp Hall.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. James.

At East Retford, William Holland, M.D.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Spencer, surgeon, of Duffield, to Miss Elizabeth Hancock, of Derby.

The infant daughter of Sir Nigel Bowyer Grefley, bart. of Drakelow.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Wm. Harrop, to Miss Mary Owen.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. R. Duke, a respectable school-master. Mr. Benjamin Yoxall. Mr. Henry Clubbe. Mrs. Ledham.

At Nantwich, Mr. R. Spencer.

At Malpas, at the advanced age of 93, James Povey, a pauper. The longevity of many of the inhabitants of this town, is frequently instances as a proof of the salubrity of its air.

At Tarvin, after a long and severe illness, Mr. Thomas Sadler.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, Mr. Dixon, of Liverpool, to Miss Bource, of the former town.

At Ludlow, Mr. James Nash, to Miss Boulcot. Mr. Edward Harries, to Mrs. Sheppard.

At Wem, Mr. Edwards, grocer, to Miss Martha Harper. Mr. Badger, of Ellesmere, to Miss Jeffreys, of Wem.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Corrie, partner in the mercantile house of Corrie and Craig. In his 57th year, after a severe and lingering illness, Mr. Charles Fowler. Mrs. Morhall. Aged 87, Mrs. Pearson.

At Ludlow, aged 72, Mr. Hammonds, baker. Mrs. Tipton.

At Market Drayton, Philip Hinton, esq. His loss will be severely felt by the poor in that neighbourhood.

At Whixall, Mrs. Price, wife of the rev. Mr. Price, Curate of that place.

At Worthen, Mr. Thomas Davies.

At Berrington, Mrs. Lawrence.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Edwards.

At Claremont Hill, Mr. John Leech.

At Necessiff, aged 87, Mrs. Hayward.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Seigford, near Stafford, Wm. Phillips Inge, esq. of Thorp Constantine, to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Euphemia Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

At Checkley, near Cheadle, the rev. Mr. Langley, to Mrs. Okeover.

Died.] Near Stafford, aged 50, Mr. Brindley, supposed to be the fattest man of his height in the kingdom.

At Newcastle under Line, Mr. Robt. Smith, son to Mr. James Smith, bookseller.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Orders have been given by G. Western, esq. of the General Post-office, that all letters, put in at Mountfrel, shall be forwarded to Leicester and Loughborough on the day of their being delivered, and in like manner from those places to Mountfrel.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Cox, to Miss Bruce.

At Branston, Mr. Gregg, of Garthorpe, to Miss Henshaw, of the former place.

At Leicester, Mr. Cort, to Miss Ann Robinson, second daughter of the rev. Mr. Robinson.

At Sebfon, Mr. Shenston, to Miss Lydia Shenston.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. J. Barfoot. Aged 87, Mrs. Blaud.

At Ashby de la Zouch, on the 17th inst. in his 78th year, after an illness of two months, Thomas Kirkland, M.D. Member of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, and of the Medical Society in London, Author of Medical Surgery, and many other valuable publications. By his death, the community has lost a zealous enquirer after science, and a most successful practitioner, whose ardour in his pursuits for the improvement of his profession, did not abate but with his death. It is hoped, that a third volume of his work, "An Enquiry into the present State of Medical Surgery," which he had nearly finished before his last illness, will be given to the world, by some of his professional friends.

At Loughborough, after a short, but severe illness, Miss Sophia Farrow.

At Sutton Broughton, suddenly, in the midst of conversation, and whilst making tea for company, Miss A. Beal, aged 20.

At Kegworth, Mrs. Asley.

At Foston, in her 89th year, Mrs. Kennerley.

At Blaby, aged 17, Mr. Richard Flude.

At Reartby, Mr. Morley, grazier.

At Thornton, the rev. Mr. Abbot, vicar of that place.

At Great Glyn, aged 81, Mr. George Cooper.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

The Countess of Northampton has made a present of gowns, petticoats, and shoes, to 30 poor

poor women in the neighbourhood of her seat in this county.

Married.] At Oakham, John Parker, esq. of the Northamptonshire Militia, to Mrs. Pancourt Jessop.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The drover and guard of the Wisbeach mail coach were convicted, at the Cambridge Quarter Sessions, of having suffered a *gentleman of the university* to drive the carriage, whereby it was overturned, and a woman much hurt. But on paying all expences, and making satisfaction to the injured party, they were reprimanded and discharged.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. W. Brooks, to Miss Elizabeth Wiles. The rev. Philip Wynter, late fellow commoner of Sidney College, to Miss Beales.

At West Wrating, Mr. Edward Haylock, to Miss D. Browning, of Weston Colville.

At March, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. Hanslip Long, an opulent and respectable farmer at Lynn, to Miss Kirkby, of the former place.

At Ely, Mr. Luke Dench, attorney, to Miss Bennington.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Adams. Mrs. Hannah Willoughby.

In Thorney Fen, Mr. Philip Bailey, farmer and grazier.

At Basingbourn, Mr. James Ind, late of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire.

At Over, Mrs. Frances Stevens.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Eynesbury, near, St. Neot's, Mrs. Coufens.

At Buckden, suddenly, Mrs. Norman.

At Eaton-Socoe, suddenly, Mr. Blofield.

At the same place, likewise suddenly, Mrs. Sarah Bolton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Hardingstone, near Northampton, the rev. Ashton Wade, to Miss Mary Walpole, daughter of the Hon. Richard Walpole.

At Piddington, the rev. T. W. Barlow, Prebendary of Bristol, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Bockest, of South Mims.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Jeremiah Rudfoll.

At Stanion Mill, Mr. Wm. Osborn, who had for several years retired from business, on the smallest stream, but, perhaps, with the largest property of any miller in the county.

At Oundle, in an advanced age, Mrs. Cook.

At King's Cliffe, aged 73, Mr. Robert Burton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The frauds practised by the carriers of coals in the vicinity of Birmingham, have determined the overseers of the poor to issue instructions to the keeper of the weighing machine not to specify on the tickets which he issues, the weight of any waggon or cart, unless such waggon or cart has been previously

weighed empty, and duly registered in the town books.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Rea, of London, to Miss Ann Wheeler, of the former place. And, on the same day, Mr. Wm. Rea, of London, brother of the above, to Miss Ann Wheeler, sister of the former bride.

Andrew Hewkett, jun. esq. of Moxhull-Park, to Miss Adderley, only daughter of Ralph Adderley, esq. of Coton, Staffordshire.

At Birmingham, Mr. T. Randall, to Miss Fleck. Mr. Christopher Schooley, of Pen-teride, to Miss Bannister, of the former town.

At Shustock, Mr. John Bush, to Miss Mary Boughe.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Netchell, of the Bull's Head. Mr. Josiah Rose. Mr. John Reynolds.

At Coventry, Miss H. Hervey.

Mr. Wm. Grove, of Penn-wood. This gentleman, some time since, very liberally presented a service of communion plate to the church of Penn.

Christopher Wren, esq. of Wroxhall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Humphrey Ruff, to Miss Warder. Mr. Jones, to Miss Lloyd.

Died.] At Bromsgrove, the Rev. John Best, vicar of Chadlesley Corbett, and master of the free school at Bromsgrove.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

To obviate the inconvenience arising to graziers and other dealers, from the want of a Fair being established at Ledbury, between Christmas and Easter, it has been resolved to hold an annual Fair, toll free, on the first Monday in February, for the sale of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and other commodities usually sold on such occasions.

Married.] At Knill, Samuel Romilly, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Garbett, eldest daughter of Francis Garbett, esq. of Knill-court.

At Staunton upon Arrow, Mr. John Smith, farmer, to Miss Ann Davies.

Died.] At Berrington, on the 15th instant, in the 86th year of her age, the Hon. Mrs. Harley, Lady of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Caldecott, Mr. Alexander Young, merchant, of London, to Miss Mary Wife, of the former place.

William Curre, esq. of Itton Hall, to Miss Bushby.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. H. Hunt, to Miss Sixsmith, of Clifton. Mr. Wm. Thomas, exciseman, to Mrs. E. Pofton. Mr. Nott, to Miss Perrin.

At the same place, Capt. Tornhill, of Ireland, to Miss Edwards, of Bath.

At Haresfield, George Monro, esq. to Miss Whitcombe, coheirs of Edw. Whitecombe, esq. of Orlett, Worcesterhire.

the opening, chief town;
Department of the Sambre
et Meuse, chief town Deux-
Ponts, Department of Mount
Faucigny, chief town, Worms.

the opening at 49 3-4ths, opened at 47 3-4ths,
ex. div. The prevailing opinion is that
material depression will take place till after the
bargain for the loan.

5 PER CENT. ANN. opened on the 22d of
this month, at 70.

4 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 29th of last month, at 59 1-4ths, and continued without much variation till yesterday, when they rose to 59 3-4ths.

3 PER CENT. CONS. opened on the 19th of January at 47 3-4ths, and with little variation continued till yesterday, when they rose to 48 3-4ths.

LOTTERY TICKETS are on the rise—Present price in the market 11l. 15s. a 17s.

Dividends are now paying on 3 per Cent. Consols, 1726—5 per Cents—India Stock—South Sea Stock—Imperial Annuities—and 1731.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.] At St. Botolph, Aldgate, Mr. Thomas Everett, of Horningham, Wilts, to Miss Mary Eustace, of the Tower.

Mr. Benjamin Broomhead, of King-street, to Miss Eaton, of London-wall.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. James Welford, of King-street, to Miss Grove, of Salisbury-street.

Mr. Brown, jun. Holborn, to Miss Sarah Rawlinson.

At St. Martin's Church, Mr. Weatherbey, of Newmarket, to Miss Hill.

In London, Charles Lutwidge, esq. Captain in the Royal Lancashire Militia, to Miss Dodgson, daughter of the late Bishop of London.

In London, Capt. Lowndes, of the Buckinghamshire Militia, to Miss James, daughter of Robert James, esq. of Corbyn's Hall, near Stourbridge.

At St. Mary's Abchurch, Canon-street, Charles Stayner, esq. Governor of Church-hill Factory, Hudson's Bay, to Miss S. E. Bayless, of Wood-street, Spital-fields.

Mr. Wm. Reeve, law-stationer, of Lyon's-inn, to the second daughter of Mr. Bingley, Bookeller, of Red Lion-passag, Fleet-street.

Thomas Seward Beachcroft, Esq. to Miss Charlotte Lewis, of Frederick's-place.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Major Hutchinson, to Miss King, daughter of the late Dr. King.

At St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, Lieutenant-Colonel Rattray, of Craighall, in the county of Perth, to Miss Julia Simpson, daughter of James Simpson, esq. Chancery-lane.

In London, Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald Ferguson, to Miss Munro, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Hector Munro, K. B.

Mr. Wm. Murray, of Laurence Poultnery-lane, to Mrs. Devenish, of Gower-street.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Mr. Wm. Butt, attorney, of Pentonville, to Miss Belamy.

Mr. Haywood, of Tooley-street, to Miss Crawley, of Welwyn, Hants.

Mr. Bingley, of Red Lion-passag, Fleet-street, to Mrs. Bassett, widow of the late Capt. Bassett, in the East India trade.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Spencer, both of Covent-garden.

Mr. Henry Hal, of Watling-street, to Miss Livett, of Albermarle-street.

Mr. Thomas Jones, of Little Moor-fields, to Miss Seward, of Foster-lane.

Died.] In Grosvenor-square, John Wilkes, Chamberlain of the City of London.—For a particular account of whom see the former Part of this Number.

At his house in Chatham-place, Blackfriar's Bridge, Samuel Brooke, esq.

In London, Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart. father to Lady Melbourne.

In Newgate-street, Mr. Andrew Lawson, flour-merchant.

In his 78th year, Mr. Thomas Edgerton, of Giltspur-street, West Smithfield.

At his house in little Ruffel-street, Bloomsbury, Thomas Waken, esq. of Eastcot.

In Warwick-street, Charing-cross, whilst on a visit from the county, Miss Margaret Griffith, of Caernarvon.

At his house in Nottingham-street, of a scarlet fever, John Webb, esq. aged 39; and four days after, likewise of a scarlet fever, Mr. John Webb, his son, aged 16.

Mr. Martin, attorney, who defended the cause of Williams for publishing *Paine's Age of Reason*.

In Cheapside, Mr. Robert Hillcock, scabinaman.

In an apoplectic fit, Francis Kemble, esq. of Swithin's-lane.

Wm. Stone, esq. of Robert-street, Adelphi.

In an advanced age, Mr. Preston, musical-instrument-maker, and music-seller, in the Strand. He was allowed to be the best guitar-maker in the kingdom, and the original inventor of tuning that instrument with a watch-key.

At Hackney, Miss Eliz. Beach.

In London, Mr. T. Breary, a yeoman of the guards.

In London, Mrs. Ballachey.

At her house in Upper Grosvenor-street, Dowager Lady Beauchamp Proctor, widow of the late Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor, of Langley Park, in Norfolk.

In Fenchurch-street, aged 74, Mrs. Hannah Lewis.

In Tower-street, Mr. Horton Crippen.

In John's-street, St. George's in the East, aged 87, Mr. J. Pinchbeck.

At his house, Edgware-road, W. Mawhood, esq.

At the house of Sir Hugh Palliser Waltem, bart. Miss Ann Gates, second daughter of the late John Gates, esq. of Dedham, and sister to Lady Walters. Her death was occasioned by a cancer in her left breast, which had baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians and surgeons for nearly two years.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Keyfall, wife of the rev. John Keyfall, of Millman-street, Bedford-row.

In London, in his 68th year, Mr. John Lewis Baumgartner, merchant.

At his house in the Crescent, Minorities, Mr. Wm. Midford, surgeon.

At



Mary Cullen. Henry Godfrey Faussett, esq. of Heppington, to Miss Nott, daughter of the late Fettiplace Nott, esq. of Marston-Hall, in the county of Warwick. Mr. Richard Lester, to Miss Down. Mr. Wm. James, to Miss Larkins.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Egger, to Mrs. S. Sharp. Mr. John Weaks, to Miss Margaret Pottifor.

Mr. Wm. Shipwright, of Deptford, aged 23, to Miss E. Driver, of East-lane, Bermondsey, aged 42.

At Blackheath, Mr. George Enderby, to Miss Sampson.

At Ashford, the rev. Stephen Long Jacob, Fellow of Worcester College, to Miss Bond, eldest daughter of the rev. James Bond, vicar of Ashford.

At Milton church, next Gravesend, T. March, esq. of Borden, to Miss P. Matton, of the former place.

At Smarden, Mr. Stephen Hoerck, to Miss Susannah Smith. Mr. Ishmael Gurr, to Miss Ann Pearson.

Lieutenant H. Weir, of the Navy, to Miss Philadelphia Wakeman.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Evenden. Aged 75, Mr. Moses Levi. Mrs. Blunden. Mr. Wm. Flackton, a respectable bookseller of that town. Mr. Richard Boghurst, sen. Mr. Pierce. Mr. Stockford, surgeon of the Oxford Fencibles.

At the same place, Mr. Hodge, surveyor of Excise, in consequence of falling into the masonry of scalding wash, at Messrs. Bishop's distillery.

At Blackheath, the Lady of Capt. Patton. After a lingering illness, Wm. Allen, esq.

At her apartments in Greenwich Hospital, Mrs. Lobb, widow of the late Capt. Lobb, of the Royal Navy, and one of the Matrons of the Hospital.

At Northfleet, by a fall from the Chalk Cliff, Mr. Ward, of the Leather Bottle inn.

At Upper Delph's Farm, near St. Margaret's, Rochester Mr. Richard Boghurst, sen. gentleman farmer.

At Whitstable, Mr. James Adley, sen. coal-merchant. Aged 45, Mr. James Canbourn.

At Chillham, aged 35, Mrs. White.

At Margate, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Attwood.

At Deal, in child-bed of twins, Mrs. Barber. In her 81st year, Mrs. Mary Allen.

At Dover, Robert Colt, esq. of Auldame, brother-in-law to Henry Dundas, esq. Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Atkins. Mr. Thomas Yearde, of the Customs. Mr. John Nethersole, attorney. Mr. Elias Worthington, boat-builder. Mr. Hugh Price, of the Three Kings public-house. Mrs. Goodwin.

At Folkestone, to which place he went for the recovery of his health, Wm. Collens, esq. Aged 54, Mrs. Rutton. In her 73d year, Mrs. Button.

At Deptling, aged 81, Mrs. C. tt.

At Faversham, aged 56, Mr. George Cowland.

At Herne, aged 78, Mr. Charles Palfrey. In his 67th year, Mr. Richard Torr. Mr. Larkins.

At Woolwich, Mr. W. Groves, late master of the King's Head, Rochester, who was shot, some time since, in the head, by a gang of foot-pads.

At Greenwich, Mr. Thomas Cobham, many years a surgeon in the Royal Navy. The day previous to his decease, he had a party of friends to dine with him, and went to bed at night, at his usual hour, in perfect health, but was found dead in the morning. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by an apoplectic fit, or from a sudden attack of the gout in his stomach, to which he was very subject.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Emmerfon, wife of Mr. Richard Emmerfon, banker.

At Ashford, aged 93, Mr. Janneway.

SURREY.

Married.] At St. George's, Southwark, Mr. B. Hull, of Bermondsey, to Miss M. Hull, of Devises.

At Lambeth Church, Mr. James Cortie, of the Nine Elms, to Mrs. E. Price, of South Lambeth.

At Reigate, Mr. T. Pickstone, to Miss Hoare, of the former place.

Died.] At Peckham, Richard Rayley, esq.

At Camberwell, Mr. Thomas Macgregor, of Messrs. Cox and Greenwood's Office.

At Botleys, in the parish of Chertsey, after a long illness, Miss Emily Mawbey, aged 18, youngest daughter of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart.

At Reigate, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. James Cooper, of Swithin's-lane, merchant.

At Esher, suddenly, in an advanced age, John Wright, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Scott, brother-in-law to Lord Oxford, to Miss Ogle, daughter of the dean of Winchester; and sister-in-law to the celebrated Mr. Sheridan.

At Southampton, Leonard Wray, esq. to Miss M. Cornud, of Chelsea.

At Newton, John Gosling, esq. of Upper Fitzroy-street, to Miss E. Curtis Cherry, daughter of George Cherry, esq. Chairman of the Victualling Board.

Died.] At Southampton, suddenly, whilst on a visit to her brother, the master of the ceremonies at that place, the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Thornhill. Also Major Lockhart Russel.

At Appleshaw, John Butcher, esq. a justice of peace for the county of Hants.

At Milford, near Lymington, aged 41, Mr. John Jennins.

On Milford Hill, Mr. Wm. Whitlock, cheesemonger. He was a man of a very singular turn of mind, and, for these last seven years, kept a coffin in his bedchamber. Pursuant to the express directions of his will, his corpse was conveyed to Pitton, his native village, in a waggon, followed by two mourning coaches.

At Arlesford, on his way to Winchester, to vote at a contested election of freemen, Mr. Oliver Beckett.

At Maynard Farm, Stratfieldsay, after a short illness, Mr. Wm. Tubb, aged 49.

At Fareham, in her 84th year, Mrs. Kinchin.

At Chelbolton, Mr. John Tredgold.

At Christchurch, in the prime of life, Miss Lucy Jeans, eldest daughter of Dr. Jeans.

At an advanced age, Mr. John Foote, many years master of the free school at Tytherlay.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Reading, after a lingering illness, Mr. Hannington, of the Wheat Sheaf inn. Aged 71, Mr. Bartlett. In her 83d year, Mrs. Willis. Mr. Hornblow.

At Burghfield suddenly, Col. Robert Blane.

At Abingdon, Mr. Thomas Kendall, who regularly, in his line of business, made the circuit of England twice a year, for a series of years.

At Harehatch, near Maidenhead, Mr. John Young.

At Mongewell, after a short illness, in his 24th year, Mr. Wm. Hulcup.

At Windsor Castle, suddenly, Mrs. Corbyn. She dropped down in an apoplectic fit, as she was walking after dinner, and expired immediately.

WILTSHIRE.

The Duke of Marlborough, according to annual custom, gave, on the 6th inst. a donation of seven fat oxen, and an adequate proportion of bread, to be distributed among the poor in the neighbourhood of Blenheim.

Married.] At Bowood Park, Robt. Smith, esq. to Miss Vernon.

Died.] At Salisbury, after a severe and lingering illness, Mr. Brownjohn.

At Ramabury, Mrs. Chitty, of the Bell Inn.

At Yeovil, Onesiphorus Worry, esq.

At Sopworth House, in her 12th year, Miss Hardwicke, only daughter of the rev. Dr. Hardwicke, Rector of Sopworth.

At Dean, in her 42d year, Miss Mary Lynch, one of the Nuns, at Dean's Mansion House.

At Swindon, Master Henry Goddard, youngest son of Ambrose Goddard, esq. one of the Representatives for Wilts.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, the rev. James Bretherton, to Miss Ponting. Pascoe Grenfell, esq. of Taplow, in the county of Bucks, to the Hon. Georgina Sentleger, sister of the present Lord Viscount Doneraile. Also Mr. Crumpton, of the Theatre, to Miss Ann Cottel, daughter of the late Mr. J. Cottel, pumper at the Hot Bath. Mr. John Penny, to Miss Mary Ann Howell.

At Lindham, the rev. Mr. Hodge, of Glastonbury, to Mrs. Lane, of the former place.

Died.] At Bath, in his 61st year, Knight Mitchell, esq. a gentleman of large property in Cambridgeshire. Mr. Lydeard, plumber. Mr. Richard Egan, aged 85. Mrs. Purdie, mother of Mrs. Pritchard, of the Parade Coffee-house. Mr. Oakley. Lady Deane. Miss Anderson. George Core, esq. Anthony

Chapman, esq. of Tarrant Gunville, Dorset. Mr. Happerfield. Mrs. Trotman.

At Wells, the rev. T. Payne; A. M. one of the Canons Residentiary of the Cathedral Church, Rector of Langattock, and brother to the Countess Dowager of Northampton, and Lady Frances Seymour.

At Honiton, Miss Ann Sweeting.

At Downend, Mr. Wm. Emmett.

The rev. Mr. Hawes, many years Curate of Box, near Bath.

Near Bath, in an advanced age, Mr. Muspratt.

By the bursting of a blood vessel, Mrs. Jennings, of Hooper's-court, near Walcot Church, Bath.

At Widcomb, unlamented by a single fellow-creature, Jacob Igar, of notorious memory, who has long been a terror to the poor and distressed inhabitants of Widcomb, and its neighbourhood. Igar was deeply implicated in the transactions relative to the will forged by Sir John Briggs, and only got clear by turning evidence. His wife, who was subpoenaed in his behalf on that trial, died the day previous to its coming on. Since that period he has lost five children out of six.

At the same place, Mrs. Mary Houle.

At Long Ashton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Collinson, mother of the late rev. John Collinson, Vicar of that parish.

At Yatton, Mrs. Young.

At Glastonbury, in her 77th year, Mrs. Bond: She had a presentiment of her decease, and went, in consequence, to take leave of her children and grand-children, 91 in number.

At Worle, Mrs. Wollan.

At Godney Farm, near Glastonbury, Mr. Comer, grazier.

At Wincanton, aged 68, Mr. Deane.

DORSETSHIRE.

A supply of fresh water from the Boiling Rock, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Weymouth, is already brought within the turnpike gate of that town, which stood in great need of this indispensable necessity of life.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. John Tapp, jun. to Miss Stickland.

At Blandford, James Randolph, esq. of Bath, to Miss K. St. Barbe, of Landdown Crescent, Bath.

Died.] At Weymouth, Mr. Lonnon, master of the Bear inn; and, a few days after, Master Sherry, his son-in-law.

DEVONSHIRE.

The rev. John Kidd, a clergyman, in the North of Devon, was lately reduced to such great distress, as to solicit relief by public subscription. He had a wife and five infant children, whom he had long supported on the scanty pittance of his curacy; and his character appearing to be unblemished, the subscription was liberally supported by the superior clergy and gentry of his diocese. The Bishop of Exeter, greatly to his honour, without any other knowledge of this worthy man, than what arose from their public circumstances,

finances,

lances, has now crowned his good fortune, by allowing on him the Vicarage of Coleridge, at Churcholeigh, worth 100*l.* per annum.

Three large barrels of counterfeit brass and copper coins, imported from Bristol, have been lately seized at Barnstaple by the officers of the Customs.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. White, carpet-manufacturer, to Miss Wireton. Mr. A. Toller, linen-draper, to Miss Pickard.

At Barnstaple, Lieut. Paddon, of the 20th Regiment of Foot, to Miss Chappel.

Died.] At Exeter, aged 73, Mr. Thomas Balle. Miss White. Mrs. Bais. Mrs. Daw. At Whitestone, near Exeter, aged 68, Mrs. Mary Holman.

At Dawlish, in his 25th year, Mr. Thomas Palmer.

At Farringdon, Mrs. Cholwick, wife of John Burridge Cholwick, esq. and daughter of the late, and sister of the present Sir John Duntze, bart.

CORNWALL.

Married] At Falmouth, Mr. James Coad, to Miss Bryant.

At Flushing, Mr. Samuel O'Brien, to Miss Mary Paddy.

Died.] At Flushing, near Falmouth, Mr. John Williams, of the Customs.

At Helstone, Mrs. Mary Robinson, a maiden lady, daughter of the rev. Wm. Robinson, and grand daughter of the late Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart.

WALES.

Married.] At Pembroke, the rev. John Holcombe, of Chelveston, to Miss Roberts, daughter of Capt. Roberts. At same place, Mr. Webb, of Greenhill, to Miss Thomas, of Corstyn. Mr. Foxcroft, of Nottingham, to Miss Bowling, of Pembroke. At Cardigan, Mr. Howell Williams, of Tenby, to Miss Phillips.

At Cardiff, Robert Clutterbuck, esq. of Watford, Herts, to Miss Capper, eldest daughter of Colonel Capper.

Died.] At St. Pettoch's, Mrs. Pritchard, wife of the rev. Mr. Pritchard.

At Beaumaris, in his 78th year, William Lewis, esq. of Llandymfon, Father of the Corporation of Anglesea.

IRELAND.

Died.] November 18, Mrs. Edgeworth, wife of Mr. Edgeworth, of Edgeworth's Town, in the county of Longford; a most amiable and universally beloved, and much lamented woman.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Cambree House, Fifeshire, Sir John Sinclair, bart. of Longformacus.

At Edinburgh, Mr. James Gordon, Principal Accountant to the British Linen Bank, established under Royal Charter for the encouragement of the linen manufacture in Scotland.

At the same place, aged 72, Charles Stuart, esq. formerly Surveyor-General in North America.

At Middleton, near Edinburgh, Robert Hepburn, esq. of Clerkington, one of the Commissioners of the Honourable Board of Customs for Scotland.

At Forres, in Scotland, Baillie Thomas Eddie, Chief Magistrate of that Borough.

At Balcargine, at the extraordinary age of 108, John Mac Gregor. He was born in the year of the battle of Killcrankie, and ended his life on the anniversary of his birth, Christmas-day, old stile, 1797. He was present at the battle of Sherrifmuir, and afterwards served in the Scotch Brigade, in Holland. He lived in the service of the family of Balcargine upwards of 50 years; retained his faculties to the very last; and, till the preceding year, walked frequently about.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1798.

THE mild state of the weather in the latter part of the present month, has been highly favourable for the purposes of the practical farmer, and much business has consequently been done, especially in the more northern parts of the Island. In places where the nature of the soils would admit, some farmers have begun to fallow the turnip grounds for the next crop, and others are plowing the grounds from which the turnips have lately been eaten off, as a preparation for barley. The fields in general look green, and winter corn has for the most part a promising appearance, but this is not by any means the most dangerous month for them.

GRAIN. The markets for all sorts of grain are on the whole rather dull, but more particularly so for oats, beans, and pease.

The average price of wheat throughout England and Wales, was, on the 20th of January, 5*s.* 5*d.* and of barley, 2*s.* 10*d.*

MEAT. Butchers meat continues to hold its price, or perhaps is rather on the rise.

Beef on the last market day fetched from 3*s.* to 4*s.* 2*d.* and mutton from 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*

HOPS. These are also getting higher.

The prices of Kentish Hops vary between 70*s.* and 105*s.* for bags, and 80*s.* to 120*s.* for pockets.

. THE ENQUIRER will be resumed again in a month or two, as will the articles from the *Peruvian Mercury*. Communications of Biographical Anecdotes of persons recently deceased, are always acceptable.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

XXVIII.] FOR FEBRUARY, 1798.

[VOL. V.]

The Four Volumes of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which are now completed, may be had complete of any Bookseller, price Thirty Shillings, neatly half-bound, or any single Number, or Volume, may be had separate, at the Pleasure of the Purchaser.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the year 1783, I went in the stage-coach from London to Salisbury. Upon entering it, I perceived three gentlemen, one of whom strongly attracted my notice. He was a corpulent man, with a book in his hand, placed very near to his eyes. He had a large wig, which did not appear to have been combed for an age: his cloathes were threadbare. On seating myself in the coach, he lifted up his eyes, and directed them towards me; but in an instant they resumed their former employment. I was immediately struck with his resemblance to the print of Dr. Johnson, given as a frontispiece to the "*Lives of the Poets*;" but how to gratify my curiosity I was at a loss. I thought, from all I had heard of Dr. Johnson, that I should discover him if, by any means, I could engage him in conversation. The gentleman by the side of him remarked, "I wonder, Sir, that you can read in a coach which travels so swiftly; it would make my head ache." "Aye, Sir," replied he, "books make some people's head ache." This appeared to me *Johnsonian*. I knew several persons with whom Dr. Johnson was well acquainted; this was another mode of trying how far my conjecture was right. "Do you know Miss Hannah More, Sir?" "Well, Sir: the best of all the female versifiers." This phraseology confirmed my former opinion. We now reached Hounslow, and were served with our breakfast. Having found that none of my travelling companions knew this gentleman, I plainly put the question, "May I take the liberty, Sir, to enquire whether you be not Dr. Johnson?" "The same, Sir." "I am happy," replied I, "to congratulate the learned world, that Dr. Johnson, whom the papers lately announced to be dangerously indisposed, is re-established in his health." "The civillest young man I ever met with

in my life," was his answer. From that moment he became very gracious towards me. I was then preparing to go abroad; and imagined that I could derive some useful information from a character so eminent for learning. "What book of travels, Sir, would you advise me to read, previously to my setting off upon a tour to France and Italy?" "Why, Sir; as to France, I know no book worth a groat: and as to Italy, Baretti paints the fair side, and Sharp the foul; the truth, perhaps, lies between the two." Every step which brought us nearer to Salisbury, increased my pain, at the thought of leaving so interesting a fellow-traveller. I observed that, at dinner, he contented himself with water, as his beverage. I asked him, "Whether he had ever tasted *bumbo*?" A West-Indian potation, which is neither more nor less than very strong punch. "No, Sir," said he. I made some. He tasted; and declared, that if ever he drank any thing else than water, it should be *bumbo*. When the sad moment of separation, at Salisbury, arrived, "Sir," said he, "let me see you in London, upon your return to your native country. I am sorry that we must part. I have always looked upon it as the worst condition of man's destiny, that persons are so often torn asunder, just as they become happy in each other's society."

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you may think this little narrative worthy of a place in your excellent Repository. Although many writers have detailed the private life of Dr. Johnson, so that his character is completely understood, yet every little anecdote, hitherto unpublished, respecting such a prodigy of literature, cannot, I should suppose, be altogether uninteresting. I remain, Sir, your's,

Wicksire,
Feb. 12, 1798.

H. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
WHEN a work is delivered entire to the public, it seldom, or never, is necessary for the author to appear in its defence, or explanation; as, if good, it will defend itself, if bad, it is not worth defending, and no defence can serve it. But, when a publication proceeds progressively, and is attended with considerable expence, both to the proprietors and the purchasers, by whose opinion it stands or falls, it is sometimes incumbent on the honesty of the Editor, to account for seeming deficiencies. With this view only, I solicit admission for the following brief, but necessary, explanations, relative to a work conducted by me, "*The Portraits of illustrious Persons of Scotland*." I remain a well-wisher to your liberal and interesting publication.

JOHN PINKERTON.

Hampstead, 14th Feb.

The work, intitled "*Iconographia Scotica, or Portraits of illustrious Persons of Scotland*," is complete in four parts, forming one volume in 4to. or 8vo. Another, styled "*The Scottish Gallery, or Portraits of Eminent Persons of Scotland*," many of them after pictures by the celebrated Jameson at Taymouth, and elsewhere, will speedily appear in similar parts.

Some of the plates, in the first publication, fall far short of the editor's expectation, notwithstanding all his exertions, and his insisting on three or four being cut up, and superior pieces of art substituted. In the second work it is hoped there will be no reason for complaint on this score, as Mr. EDWARD HARDING, of Pall Mall, superintends all the engravings; many of which are by GARDINER, and other eminent artists. The portraits themselves rather exceed those of the first work, in curiosity and importance: the accounts of remarkable persons, are, in many instances, more extensive; and a Dissertation will be prefixed to the volume, on the Rise and Progress of Painting in Scotland.

In the first work, several of the plates were inserted by the publisher in opposition to the editor's advice and remonstrance; such as some fac-similes, from Jonson's *Inscriptiones*, a Mary Magdalen, crying and writing, put for a Mary, Queen of Scots, &c. Yet, amid these defects, there is a great number of good plates, from very interesting portraits.

The editor, disgusted with those bad

plates, and other disagreeable incidents, required that his name should not appear in the title, and actually dashed it out in the copy shewn to him: yet it was inserted.

In the second work, the subjects are select, and some exquisitely engraven. No bad plates, nor doubtful portraits, will appear.

It only remains to apologize for the want of some portraits, promised in the Prospectus, and which have not been given.

1. There is no portrait of Robert II. at Taymouth. Erroneous information was the cause of this, and other mistakes.

2. There is no portrait of Elizabeth More.

3. One of the portraits of Margaret, queen of James IV. is procured. The other is in a royal palace---and it is a singular institution, since the reign of Charles II. that no picture, in any of the palaces, can be copied without a perquisite of four guineas to the Chamberlain's clerks. As it is a perquisite, it is indispensable---but certainly nothing can be more disgraceful to the present flourishing state of the arts in this country.---This, however, will not prevent the appearance of this portrait in due time: the distance from town, and its being the only one in that palace, are the real causes of the delay.

4. Cardinal Innes, A. D. 1412, is procured, as are all the others mentioned in the Prospectus, except the following:

5. Regent Murray, at Fonthill. A drawing was taken. It is some Scottish gentleman, of the end of last century, in a Highland dress.

6. Bishop Dunbar, at Aberdeen, is a recent and imaginary picture.

7. There is no portrait of Robert II. at Strawberry Hill.

8. There is no portrait of Sir Robert Murray in the apartments of the Royal Society.

9. The Cardinal Beton, at Holy-rood-house is imaginary. Mr. Pennant informs me, it is a foreign Cardinal of last century---and the portrait in an oval, is quite unlike the manner of Beton's time.

10. The Earl Douglas, at Cavers, is of dubious existence.

11. Lord Westcote's duchess of Richmond is already engraved for the *Memoirs of Grammont*.

12. Dr. Burnet, of the Charter-house, has been often engraved, and was, it is believed, an Englishman. He is an honour to his country; but this work is confined to the neglected province of Scottish iconography.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
TO the books, which C. D. recommends to your correspondent I, I beg leave to add the following, which it may

may be presumed, had not fallen in the way of that ingenious writer; but which are much to the point, and are considered, I apprehend, as possessing much merit.

1. Two Tracts entitled, one, "*An Essay on the Power of Numbers; and The Principles of Harmony in Poetical Composition.*" The other, "*An Essay on the Power and Harmony of Prosaic Numbers: being a Sequel to one on the Power of Numbers and the Principles of harmony in Poetic Compositions.*" 1749. These pieces are anonymous; but it is well known that they were written by the Rev. John Maion, M. A. author of a Treatise on Self-knowledge, and seven volumes of Sermons, which met with good acceptance; and many years the respectable minister of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Chestnut, in Hertfordshire.

2. "*An Essay on the Harmony, Variety and Power of Numbers in general:*" and another on those of "*Paradise Lost,*" in particular: printed in a posthumous volume of the "*Poems of the Rev. Samuel Say;*" for nine years minister of the dissenting congregation in Prince's-street, Westminster. These essays have been much admired by persons of taste and judgment. The second was written at the desire of Mr. Richardson, the Paister. The editor of both, and of the poems, was William Duncombe, Esq. youngest son of John Duncombe, Esq. of Stocks, in Hertfordshire, the friend of Archbishop Herring.*

3. "*Observations on Poetry, especially the Epic; occasioned by the late Poem upon Lemnias.*" The name at the end of the preface, authorises us to ascribe this piece to Dr. Pemberton, one of the Professors at Gresham College, from whence it is dated, 9th May, 1738: author of a "*View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy,*" and, if my memory be correct, the last surviving friend of that great man.

This communication, it is hoped, may be agreeable to both your correspondents, and serve to complete lists of publications on English versification and prosaic harmony.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

Taunton, 16th Jan. 1798, J. T.

* See Archbishop Herring's Letters to W. Duncombe, Esq. p. 71, 72, &c. and the correspondence of John Hughes, Esq. in 3 vols. by John Duncombe, M. A. v. 1. p. 19. and edition. For some Memoirs of Mr. Say, the reader is referred to the "*Protestant Dissenter's Magazine for August and September 1796.*"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS female Friendly Societies (through the philanthropy of the British Ladies) may probably become more general, I venture to send you the outlines of a plan of one instituted at Wisbech in the year 1796; how far it may reach the benefit intended by such institutions, and how long the fund may be adequate to its needful outgoings, I leave to better calculators to enquire; but the liberal relief it affords in cases of child-bed, cases, which, amongst the lower orders of society, call aloud for sympathy, will, I doubt not, incline the humane promoters of similar associations, to give it a serious attention.

Honorary members at its institution	78
Benefited do.	108
Total amount of cash, by donations and subscriptions	£214 14
Disbursed to sick members	34 9
Balance remaining	180 5

The honorary members appoint annually three or more stewards, who are to visit the sick, and carry their weekly allowance, these, with the secretary and stewards (for the time being) form a committee, deemed competent to transacting the business of the society. Each honorary member pays on admission 5s. for a printed copy of the rules 6d. and 6s. 6d. for a year's subscription in advance; those benefited pay 2s. 6d. entrance, 3d. for a copy of the rules, and 6d. the first Monday in every month, at any hour or place appointed by the stewards. There is a small fine for non-payment, which is applied to encreasing the fund. Annual and quarterly meetings are held, but the expence of a dinner was thought unnecessary.

Any benefited member, when taken ill or lame, and unable to pursue her usual employment, (provided her illness is not occasioned by misconduct) is allowed 3s. 6d. a week for the first month of her confinement, and 2s. 6d. a week if her illness continues for a longer time. Married members, in cases of child-bed, receive regularly 3s. a week for one month, and 2s. 6d. a week so much longer as the stewards judge necessary. Those who remove from Wisbech, are not entitled to any weekly allowance.

The sum of 20s. is paid to any married member on the death of her husband; and 5s. for each of her children then living, under 14 years, upon such death being duly certified to the Stewards.

The monthly subscriptions of each single benefited member, or widow, who has not received any relief from the fund upon her lying-in, or the death of her husband, cease at the attainment of her 58th year; and if, having received benefit, she continues her subscription two years longer, in either of these cases, she is entitled to receive annually (for life) the sum of 4d. by four equal quarterly payments; but such member has no further claim upon the society.

Every member must subscribe to the fund one year before she can receive any relief from the institution; nor are any admitted above the age of 45, or who do not at the time enjoy good health.

Besides this institution (which bids fair to meliorate the afflictions attendant on poverty, without debasing the mind) at Wilbech, some ladies have formed a society for lending the necessitous, in cases of child-birth, suitable linen during their confinement, which, after a stated time, is returned to the person under whose care it is placed. From this, much benefit has arisen, many being totally unable to procure what was absolutely requisite in such situations.

Wilbech, Feb. 17.

A.

Milton's Imitations of the Ancients. BY
MR. WAKEFIELD.
(CONCLUDED).

The Angel ended, and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice, that he a while
Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd
to hear. Par. Lost, b. viii. ver. 1.

The immediate prototype of this elegant and pleasing passage in Apollonius Rhodius has been pointed out, but that author only enlarged on a thought, with which the father of poetry had supplied him, in Odyss. xiii. 2.

Ὡς εἶπεν· οἱ δ' ἀρὰ πάντες ἀκνὴ γήμοντο
σιωπῇ.

Καὶ δὲ μὲν δ' ἐσχότο παρὰ μέγαρον οἰκίστα.

And the turn of Pope's version plainly shews, that Milton was present to his mind:

He ceas'd; but left so pleasing on their ear
His voice, that h'aring still they seem'd to hear,
A pause of silence hush'd the shady rooms.

Plato too, in the beginning of his Menexenus has borrowed this beauty from Homer:

Speaking, or mute, all comeliness and grace
Attends thee, and each word, each motion
forms: ver. 221.

An elegant, but, I think, unequal imi-

lution of a well known distich in Takkylus, iv. 2. 7,

Illam, quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia vertit,
Compositi sunt subsequiturque decor.

Whom they sought, I am:
ver. 316.

Coram, quem queritis, adjun-
Troius Aeneas: Virgil, Aen. i. 595.

Canst raise thy creature to what height thou wilt

Of union or communion: ver. 430.

Præsens vel imo tollere de gradu
Mortale corpus: Hor. od. i. 35. 2

all heaven
And happy constellations on that hour
Shed their selectest influence; the earth
Gave sign of gratulation, and each hill;
ver. 511.

prima et Telus et pronuba Juno
Dant signum: fulsere ignes et conficiis Aether
Connubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nym-
phæ. Virg. Aen. iv. 166.

in all enjoyments else
Superior and unmov'd; here only, weak
Against the charm of beauty's pow'rful
glance: ver. 931.

This exquisite stroke of ingenuous nature
seems dilated from Sophocles, Trachin.
488.

Ὡς τὰλλ' ἐκείνῳ παρ' ἀριστοῦν χερσὶν
Τὰ τῆς ἑρμῆος ἐς αἶαντα ἔδωκεν ἴφν.
And exactly in the same sentiment Philo-
stratus, vit. Apoll. Ty. iv. 25.

ὁ παπᾶς τῇ μὲν ἀλλῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ ἔργον
τῇ δ' ἐρῶντι τῆς τέχνης.

What she wills to do, or say,
Seems wisest, virtuouslest, discreetest, best;

So Polybius, Hist. i. 14. Δοκμοὶ δὲ
μοὶ πεισθῆναι τι παραπληροῦν τοῖς κρῖσι
διὰ γὰρ τὴν αἰσῶν καὶ τὴν ἑλπίαν ἰσχυρῶς, φιλοφ-
μοῖ πάντα δοκμοῖσι οἱ καρχηδοῖσι πειραχ-
θαι φρονίμως, καλῶς, ἀνδρῶδες, οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι
τῶν αἰσῶν· Φαβίῳ δὲ, τέρματι τῶν.

More grateful than harmonious sound to th'
ear: ver. 660.

que carmine gratior aurem
Occipat humanam: Hor. sat. li. 2. 93.

So saying, he arose: to whom Adam thus
Follow'd with benediction: ver. 644.
Dixit, et in caelum paribus se sustulit alis.
Agnovit juvenis, duplicesque ad sidera palmas
Sustulit, et tali fugientem est voce secutus:
Virg. Aen. ix. 14.

So parted they, the Angel up to heaven
From the thick shade, and Adam to his
bower: ver. 652.

Τὴν αὖτε βελαντινὴν ἀνταχθῆν ἄμην κινῶν
Εἰς ἄλᾳ αὖτε βελαντινὴν αὖτε ἀνταχθῆν
Οὐρανῶν,
Ζεὺς δ' ἐν πρῶτῳ θυμῷ.

Compare

Compare also *Odys. N. sinem.*

smiles from reason flow,
To brutes deny'd: book ix. ver. 239.

Nemescius, de homine, p. 22. ed. Oxon.
ἰδὲ ἵστί τις ὥσπερ ἀνθρώπου το γλαστομένη,
καὶ δὲ καὶ μὲν τὴν προσοπί, καὶ πᾶσι,
καὶ αἰ.

Earth felt the wound; and nature from her
seat,
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of
woe

That all was lost; ver. 782. That
This incomparable specimen of sublimity
and pathos is essentially indebted to a
passage from Virgil already quoted at
ver. 511. of the preceding book, and to
Georg. iv. 491.

Ibi omnis
Effusus labor, atque immitis rupta tyranni
Fœdera; etorque fragor stagnis auditus Aver-
nis.

Compare too *Hom. Il. N. 491.*

And knew not eating death: ver.
This is a pure *Græcism*: καὶ 792.
βαρύτερος φωνήσας.

Sky lower'd; and muttering thunder, some
sad drops

Wept —: ver. 1002.

Αἰματοςσοῦς δὲ ψιαδὲς κατὰ χεῖρας ἱερᾶς,
Παῖδα φίλον τιμῶν: *Hom. Il. II. 459.*

breeding wings
Wherewith to scorn the earth: ver. 1010.
Speris bustum fugiente pennis: Hor. od. iii.
2. 24.

The bended twigs take root, and daughters
grow

About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade:
ver. 1105.

etiam *Parnasia laurus*
Parva sub ingenti matris se subjicit umbrâ:
Virg. Ges. ii. 19.

Which he presumes already vain and void,
Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,
By some immediate stroke: book x. ver. 50.

Ignovisse putas, quia cum tonat, ocyus illex
Sulfure discolor sacro, quam tuque, do-
musque? *Persius ii. 24.*

Bridging his way: ver. 310.

καταφρασε καλῶν *Hom. Il.*
O. 357.

With hatefullest disrelish writh'd their jaws.
ver. 569.

Tristia tentantum sensu torquibus amoveri
Virg. Geo. ii. 247.

Why am I mock'd to death, and lengthen'd
out

To deathless pain? How gladly would I
meet

Mortality my sentence? ver. 773.

Quo vitam dedit eternam? cur mortis ademp-
ta est

Conditio? Possem tantos finire dolores
Nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire sub
umbras.

immortalis ego? *Virg. Æn. xii. 379.*

Shattering the graceful locks
Of these fair spreading trees: which bids us
seek

Some better shroud: ver. 1066.

And gan anon, so softly as I coude,
Amonge the bushes prively me to stroude:
Chaucer's Blacke Knight, stanza 21.

To whom the Father, without cloud serene.
Book xi. ver. 45.

This alludes to *Psalm xcvi. 2.*
“Clouds and darkness are round about
him.”

and, if by prayer
Incessant I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not
cease

To weary him with my assiduous cries:
ver. 307.

prec quâ fatigent
Virgines sanctæ minus audientem
Carmina Vestam? Hor. od. i. 2. 62.

who, if we know
What we receive, would either not accept
Life offered, or soon beg to lay it down,
Glad to be so dismissed in peace: ver. 505.

The poet had in view a well-known
epigram of *Posidippus*:

Ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦδε δουὶς ἰσχυρὰ αἰρεῖται, ἢ το γυνὸν
Μῆδὲ πῶρ, ἢ το θανάτῳ αὐτῆς τῆς
μῆδους.

And the last clause is from *Luke ii. 29.*

others from the wall defend
With dart and javelin, stones and sulphurous
fire: ver. 567.

Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis,
Molisque ignem, nervoque aptare sagittas:
Virg. Æn. x. 130.

Baptizing in the profuent stream: xii. ver.
442.

Livy, i. 43.—“*Pueros in profluentem aquam*
mitti jubet.”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE last number of your Magazine
announces that Dr. BEDDOES will
soon favour the public with one or two
more centuries of observations, on the
anti-venereal effects of nitrous acid; and
that he thinks he shall be able to bring
forward such facts as shall, in some mea-
sure, account for the general failures that
have

have happened. From an hint which this respectable physician has dropped, it appears, that "only a second letter from Mr. SCOTT, of Bombay," has yet fallen into his hands: I therefore conceive, that it may be a piece of agreeable intelligence to him, as well as to the other advocates for "the new specific," to be informed, that several letters have been lately received from Bombay, in which Mr. SCOTT endeavours to corroborate his former remarks, and proposes another mode of administering this remedy. In the fourth letter, dated August the 5th, 1797, he relates, "A case of lues venerea cured by bathing in the diluted nitric acid, that affords (he says) the most satisfactory evidence of its great and truly surprising efficacy:" and he even supposes that this method "is still more effectual than its external use." The ingenious author concludes with these remarkable words: "In a few years, I think, that mercury, as a remedy for the lues venerea, will be banished by this acid; and, in some of my dreams for the improvement of the condition of man, I even imagine, that the poison of Syphilis may, in a great measure, be extinguished over the face of the earth, not by the efforts of the magistrate, but by an agent like this, safe, simple, and efficacious."

As the result of my own trials, in nearly sixty cases of lues venerea, differs, ~~in~~ from the experience of Mr. SCOTT, and of many other gentlemen, I cannot but feel anxious to see a detail of "the facts" which Dr. BEDDOES has promised; and as the truth, wherever it may lie, can only arise from the general mass of evidence, I shall deem it incumbent upon me, to publish all my cases, as soon as the other duties of my profession afford me leisure. In the interim, I shall be happy to receive such additional communications as practitioners may please to honour me with. Every case, faithfully drawn up, will serve to throw light on this interesting subject; and therefore ought not to be lost to the public.

I cannot forbear suggesting a hint, which, I fear, some of our zealous experimenters stand in need of; that an hasty opinion may be the occasion of accumulated sufferings to our patients; and that a wise man will suspend his judgement until the matter of enquiry shall have been fully investigated: the introduction of a doubtful remedy, and the rejection of an almost infallible one, in the treatment of Syphilis, is too serious an affair to be trifled with.

I remain, &c.

Great Russell-street,
Feb. 20, 1798.

W. BLAIR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT seven years ago, a variety of schemes were formed, under the name of Tontines, which promised great advantages to subscribers, from the improvement of money at compound interest, increased by the benefits arising from survivorship; and as many of these schemes are now about expiring, it is very probable that the managers and secretaries (who appear to be the persons most benefited by them) will offer to the public new proposals, holding out a still more alluring prospect of accumulating wealth, from the present high interest of money. Schemes of this kind are principally adapted to a class of persons who are least qualified for examining into the principles upon which they are founded; and such persons, not finding the unwarranted hopes they had been led to entertain realised, may, in their disappointment, reject every mode of making provision for a future period, and, consequently, a disposition highly laudable in the individual, and beneficial to the community, be much discouraged. This consideration, I hope, will be a sufficient apology for submitting to the public, through the medium of your Magazine, a few remarks on the statement lately published, for the information of the members of one of these societies; the term of which being expired, the members are about to receive their expected profits in the division of the stock.

The plan was formed for seven years; the contribution being thirteen shillings per quarter: the total sum appears by the account as follows:

986 Deaths and Defaulters,	£. 3,872	3 0
3550 Subscriptions completed	64,610	0 0
Fines	-	928 15 0
Dividends on Stock	-	21,679 7 8

Total 81,090 5 8

These sums appear as the total receipt; but, it must be observed, they are exclusive of expence per quarter, paid on each share for management, which amounts on shares that have been completed to 248 1/2 l. besides what has been paid on the shares forfeited; which, if they are supposed to have been continued on an average three years each, makes 295 l. to which must be added, a demand of two shillings per share, made on the payment of the last subscription. What this additional payment of 355 l. was for, unless as a year's insecure salary to the projector, till he shall have found out a new set of subscribers, is difficult to conceive; but, with the two former, it makes the expence of management amount to three thousand, one hundred, and thirty-five pounds.

Had the deaths and defaulters been given separate, it is probable that the latter would have appeared the greater number; from which the present members may draw the satisfactory inference, that they have acquired about *two thousand pounds* from the poorer subscribers, who have become incapable of continuing their payments, and thus, instead of deriving any benefit from the scheme, have lost the little sums that, if they had not been drawn from them by the hope of improvement, might have been laid by, and afforded them some relief in a time of want. But it is not my object at present to notice, particularly, the immoral tendency of encouraging hopes of gain from the distresses of others, or to show how delusive and unprofitable most of the Tontine schemes appear, when examined upon the principles on which they pretend to be formed; the latter was done, at a time when these mischievous projects were very prevalent, in a manner that must have determined every one, who could be convinced by demonstration, or biased by the opinion of acknowledged abilities and judgment on the subject*. It is evident, however, that the majority of the subscribers to the different Tontines must have been ignorant of the very small profits they could reasonably expect from these schemes, and, perhaps, placed too implicit a confidence in specious proposals, sanctioned by the names of persons of character, whom they considered better informed than themselves. Such subscribers must, by this time, have been undeceived, or very soon will be; and it is to prove to others the necessity of understanding the nature of any speculation, that may be proposed to them, before they engage in it, that the following fact is stated:—The whole amount of stock purchased with the above sum of £1,090l. 5s. 8d. is 118,198l. 8s. 4d. in the three per cent consols, which is now to be sold, for the purpose of making the expected division of accumulated capital, interest, and profits. If sold at the present price of 48, it will produce 56,735l. 4s. 10d. which, divided among the present members, gives them 51. 19s. 7d. each. So that, after the trouble of making quarterly, or half-yearly payments, for seven years, the possibility of having been unable to continue the subscription, the risk of losing what they had paid, by the death of the nominee, and the loss of all interest whatever, they must be content to receive at 18s. 5d. less than they have actually

paid, and confess that they have been grossly deceived by false expectations.

Feb. 8, 1798.

J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a subscriber to a charity-school, the regulations of which are in many respects judicious and liberal; but where, from time immemorial, the "Bible" and "Church Catechism" are the only books which have been used; and I find, upon enquiry, that this remark will apply to many other similar foundations, especially such as have been long established. Now, though it may be easy to produce reasons why these are not the most suitable school-books that might be thought of, yet it is not quite so easy, for those who are not conversant in such matters, to recommend the most proper substitutes. If, therefore, any of your intelligent correspondents, who may have turned their attention to the subject, would have the condescension to suggest a few popular works on religion, morality, natural and civil history, &c. proper to be adopted in charity-schools; or to communicate any other practical information relative to the administration of such institutions, they would, probably, render an essential service to the public, and would greatly oblige your constant reader,

M. S.

Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 7, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correspondent of your's, in the last Magazine, is hardy enough to assert, that the late Mr. Burke was ignorant of the Greek alphabet; and knew so little of Latin, as not to be able to translate his own quotations.

Of Mr. Burke's classical attainments, I know nothing from any other sources of information than those already before the public, and Mr. M'CORMICK, in his life of that singular man, is silent on the subject; but I think the public know enough to render the assertion of your correspondent very doubtful; and, as one of that public, I will here state the probable evidence in favour of Mr. Burke's learning.—Mr. Burke was early devoted to classical pursuits, under the direction of a master, who has not been charged with entire ignorance of letters. Mr. Burke spent some years at college in Dublin, and obtained honours in the college. The whole life of Mr. Burke was spent in literary pursuits. He was the constant companion of Dr. Johnson, a man as superlatively

perditionally attached to ancient learning as to religion, and in the habit of reproaching every one (Garrick, for instance) who had not a considerable knowledge of ancient authors; and yet this literary censor always bestowed upon Burke indiscriminate and unbounded praise.

Mr. Burke was the admired companion of Mr. Fox, whose attic taste is well-known.

Mr. Burke, in his writings, often refers to Grecian literature; and sometimes appeals, in his late works, for the justice of his criticisms, to the decision of Mr. Fox.

The Latin quotations, in the writings and speeches of Mr. Burke, (in some of his speeches, too, conceived and delivered in haste) are numerous and apposite.

I state these facts, in refutation of the assertion of your correspondent, as what the public know, and as probable evidence that Mr. Burke was *learned*, in the common acceptance of that term.

I have an object in view. I am anxious to know the *truth* in this particular concerning the attainments of Mr. Burke: and I wish as well to invite the communications of your correspondents on this subject, as to impress upon the mind of Dr. LAWRENCE, the necessity of affording us exact information on this head, in his life of his illustrious orator and statesman.

Were it known that Mr. Burke was ignorant of Latin and Greek, it is to be feared, that it would banish Horace and Homer from the schools. We must know the fact.

I had conceived, and I do conceive, that it is almost impossible to form an orator and writer, like Mr. Burke, without giving him a knowledge of the languages of Greece and Rome. I do not mean to say, that a knowledge of Latin and Greek will make any man a fine writer, or a speaker; nor have I forgotten the dry reproof that a man of wit once gave a pedant in my presence:—"Sir, I have read all the best authors of Greece and Rome." "Yes, Sir," was the reply. "you can boast of attainments that Shakspeare never knew."

PYRRHO.

London, Feb. 18, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE attention of medical men has lately been much directed to the effects of the Nitric Acid, exhibited internally: and though those effects have been found very different, by different practitioners, yet it is evident, from the whole collective testimony, that a very

valuable medicine, which had been hitherto wholly neglected in its uncombined state, is added to the *Materia Medica*.

But as the disagreeable taste which it possesses, and the bulky form in which it has been given, have raised objections to its use, it is a matter of consequence, that gentlemen, who are engaged in making trials with it, should have early information, that there is great probability, that the Nitric Acid, diluted to the degree at which it has been given by the mouth, is, like Mercury, when applied to the skin, absorbed, and afterwards produces in the system, the same effects that arise from its internal use.

By the last fleet from the East Indies, I received a letter from Dr. SCOTT, of Bombay, the gentleman who first recommended, and himself commenced, the internal use of the Nitric Acid. Inclosed was a pamphlet, containing, in addition to the letters which he had before published, two additional ones, in which he communicates this important information, not founded on conjecture only, but on actual experiment.

In one inveterate case of Syphilis, in which the relief from Mercury had been imperfect and temporary, Dr. SCOTT applied cloths, wet with the Nitric Acid; with these the legs of his patients were surrounded, and the cloths were kept moist with additional water, for an hour or two daily. The relief received was remarkable: the symptoms, which were of the worst kind, disappeared; his strength returned; and, at the end of three months, he continued in good health, though, during that period, he used no other remedy than Nitric bathing.

In other cases, Dr. SCOTT caused the legs, and part of the thighs, to be immersed for an hour, night and morning, in water, acidulated with Nitric Acid, as far as the skin could bear it without uneasiness. This mode was attended with equal success. And, as a small quantity of acid is sufficient to acidulate a large portion of water, and as the same acidulous water will last for a long time, Dr. SCOTT observes, that a bath so large as to cover the whole body may be prepared at a small expence.

From the marked action of the Nitric Acid, on the resinous substance of the bile, Dr. SCOTT thinks it probable, that bathing in dilute Nitric Acid may be serviceable in the early stages of the yellow fever. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

THOMAS HENRY.

Manchester, Feb. 22, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

312.
YOUR Correspondent V. O. V. (vol. 4. p. 429.) appears to have misunderstood my letter (p. 195). My purpose was not to refute objections to a new mode of spelling, but to disprove an opinion of the Analytical Reviewers, which seemed to repress attempts at improvement. With this view, I endeavoured to shew how much superior the method proposed by Mr. Elphinston, was to that of Mr. Webster, in adapting orthography to pronunciation.

In this I had nothing to do with the connection of orthography with etymology. I left Messrs. Elphinston and Webster to examine and refute the objections which have been advanced against alteration, and contented myself with expressing a wish that such improvements might be adopted, as appeared to be necessary.

Your Correspondent thinks no change at all advisable, and offers some arguments in proof of his opinion, which he seems to consider unanswerable. To one or two of his objections I mean to reply.

The one on which he lays most stress is, that an alteration in the method of spelling would destroy all etymology.

Etymology, though an amusing, is by no means a necessary study, it can only be useful so far as it assists in fixing the meaning of words; now it is apparent that derivative words bear frequently so very different a signification from their primitives, that etymology is full as likely to mislead, as to assist, in discovering their meaning. Some examples, taken from Mr. Elphinston's work, are subjoined.

English words derived from the French		Which signifies
Physician	Physicien	A natural philosopher.
Patient	Patient*	A suffering malefactor.
Journey	Journée	A day.
Voyage	Voyage	A journey.
Plate	Plat	A dish.
Lemon	Limon	Citron.
Citron	Citron	Lemon.

These are only a few of the many examples that might be given, to prove the variance of words from their primitive signification, in all of which, a learner would be misled by trusting to etymology, the destruction of which, therefore,

* This word is likewise used in French to signify a person on whom the surgeon is performing an operation, but never means what we mean by the word patient, as attended by a physician or apothecary.

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(even if it were effected by it) cannot be of consequence enough to prevent alteration.

But it does not appear that etymology will, or *can* be destroyed by a new orthography, especially if in forming this, no new letters or signs are introduced: for instance, the derivation of very many words would be as readily discoverable in Mr. Elphinston's orthography, as in the present mode of spelling, and many words, particularly those derived from the French, would much more resemble their primitives: for as the French have made very considerable improvements in spelling, and have dropt unnecessary letters in a great number of words, the adopting the same plan in our language, would, in many instances, keep us to a right etymology, whereas, at present, we are liable to mistake the originals of many words, by supposing them, on account of the spelling, derivatives from the Latin, though, in fact, they came to us from the French.

Such mistaken derivations have formerly been made. The earlier etymologists were chiefly acquainted with the Latin language; of French they knew little or nothing; no wonder then, that in tracing etymologies, they overlooked the medium, through which words were derived to us from the Latin, and thinking this lost the immediate original, they frequently introduced unnecessary letters into words, to shew, as they thought, more effectually their derivations. This is the reason why we have written, and still continue to write, such words as *feign*, *sovereign*, &c. with the unnecessary g. Some etymologist, ignorant of the French *feindre*, *souverain*, &c. derived these words from *finjo*, *supra regnum*, &c. and introduced the g to preserve the etymology.

In the Italian language, in which a reformed orthography has been carried farther than in any other, the etymology of words is easily discoverable; neither in the French is it more difficult to be traced than it was two hundred years ago, though a very considerable alteration in spelling has likewise taken place in that language. In no other European language, which I have been able to examine, has etymology been destroyed; though in all, the spelling has been considerably altered.

But in case a new system of orthography should deprive us of the means of tracing the derivation of words, still the old books would be quite sufficient to preserve all necessary information concerning the etymology of our language.

N

What

What has been advanced is, I hope, sufficient to shew that we ought not to be deterred by the bugbear etymology, from adopting an improved method of spelling, if that can be proved on other accounts necessary.

It would be highly advantageous to this country that a knowledge of its language should be more widely extended; but the difficulties of acquiring this knowledge, are universally allowed to be more considerable in the English than in almost any European language. Lessen these difficulties, and the study of it will become more general.

The want of a proper orthography, or true picture of speech, is one principal difficulty, and the cause of others. Make the written language as exact a representation as possible of the oral, and this difficulty vanishes. To effect this, we must either alter our mode of spelling, and adapt it to our present pronunciation: or we must learn to speak as we now write.

By the first, the best pronunciation will be ascertained, and, as far as possible, secured from change; by the second, the beauty of the language will be destroyed, and some of its most harmonious sounds will be converted into others, barbarous, uncouth, and scarcely utterable. This, indeed, is already, in some measure, the case; many of our words being at present constantly mispronounced, in consequence of having been so long miswritten; and it is to be feared, that the pronunciation of others will soon be vitiated, because men in general think that they are less likely to be deceived by learning from books, than from conversation.

It is astonishing, that in the spelling of our own language, we are resolved to be without a system, though we find the necessity of system in every other branch of learning. We use one combination of letters to express a sound in one word, yet we have another combination of letters to express precisely the same sound in another word, for instance, in *force*, *coarse*, *source*---red, lead, &c. yet in other words we make the same letters represent different sounds, as in *love*, *love*, *prove*---both, doth, moth, &c. &c. *ad infinitum*. All is confusion, all is darkness and difficulty.

Yet we are told, we must not endeavour to regulate this confusion, to enlighten this darkness, to overcome this difficulty! Why? Because "it would destroy all *etymology*, which is cause enough in all conscience for dropping the design!"

V. O. V. says, "If we are not agreed upon our pronunciation, we cannot alter

our mode of spelling, if we are agreed, there is no need of it." On the contrary, if we are agreed upon our pronunciation, we should endeavour to preserve that pronunciation in its present purity; if we are not agreed, the fixing pronunciation by an exact orthography, would be a very desirable object, and would tend materially to meliorate the language.

Instead of endeavouring to amend our spelling, V. O. V. advises to improve the grammar, which he acknowledges is very defective; but, I fear, the time and talents of grammarians will be employed to little purpose in improving that, till the most essential part, orthography, is settled. Grammar depends on this; while orthography is confused, grammar cannot be clear.

The Monthly Magazine is too much occupied to allow many pages to any one subject; I fear I have already intruded too much on them, otherwise it would not be difficult to enlarge on the advantages that would result from the adoption of a more clear and judicious mode of spelling; whether this could be more effectually accomplished by new combinations of the letters we at present possess, or by introducing new signs into the alphabet, it is not my business to determine. Mr. Elphinston, in his very elaborate work, has shewn that much may be effected by the letters already in use, and his method has at least this recommendation, that it is formed upon system. That improvement may be made in it I am willing to allow; but improvement of any kind, I despair of seeing, since such *far-fetched* reasons as the following are represented as absolutely conclusive against it!

"What necessity is there for altering our spelling? Do we not sufficiently understand one another for all the purposes of common life?" &c. &c.

Jan. 6, 1798.

S. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it is one of the principal objects of your valuable Miscellany, to communicate to your readers agricultural information, I imagine that the following remarks upon *Waste Lands* in Great Britain, will prove acceptable, and, perhaps, provoke discussion upon this important subject.

We have wastes in England and in Scotland---Do they not demand cultivation? Are they not capable of it?---No man can be so ignorant as to imagine that

it would not be excellent policy to bring our wastes into cultivation; but the grand difficulty is in doing it. We must examine their capability of profitable improvement. It is not a trifling evil against which I at present speak. From the most attentive consideration, and measuring on maps pretty accurately, I am clear there are, at least, 400,000 waste acres in the single county of Northumberland. In those of Westmoreland and Cumberland there are many more. In the North and part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the contiguous parts of Lancashire, and in the West of Durham, there are still greater tracts. You may draw a line from the north point of Derbyshire to the extremity of Northumberland, of 150 miles, which shall entirely consist of waste lands, with very trifling exceptions of small cultivated spots.---The East Riding of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Cambridgeshire, have large tracts; Devonshire, and Cornwall immense ones. The greater part of Scotland remains unimproved. To these may be added, a long catalogue of forests, heaths, downs, chaces, and other wastes, scattered through the other counties, and even within sight of the capital: forming, when combined, a monstrous proportion even of the whole territory. I know not so melancholy a reflection as the idea of such waste and uncultivated lands being so common in a kingdom that hourly complains of the want of bread. The complaints of the poor, that they cannot get bread to eat, are general and serious. Our political pamphleters dwell eternally on the causes of this scarcity; they talk of post-horses, dogs, commons, inclosures, large farms, jobbers, bakers, and rascals; but all to little purpose. Their schemes of improvement are as wild as the causes to which they attribute the evil. They overlook the plain maxim, that in proportion as you increase the product of a commodity, in proportion will the price fall. Bring the waste lands of the kingdom into culture, cover them with turnips, corn, and clover, instead of ling, whins, and fern, and plenty will immediately be diffused. If you want to make a commodity cheaper, surely the way is to increase the quantity of those that sell, or to lessen the money of those that buy:---the latter we cannot do---but the former is, or ought to be, in our power; and we had better make use of it than rail incessantly against jobbers and regraters. I have mentioned that there are many millions of waste acres

in this island. Among the numerous causes which have been held out for the high prices of provisions, and the depopulation of the kingdom, the *engrossing of farms* is principally eminent: our pseudo-politicians had much better talk of *engrossing estates*. One evil is imaginary, the other real. I do not apprehend (for various reasons, besides the mere effect upon agriculture) that there can be too many freeholders in the kingdom; but certainly there may be too few. The ranks of men will not be well distinguished when there are no little estates. With relation to husbandry, we see at present that the agriculture of immense estates is worse, upon the average, than that upon small ones. The moors and other tracts of uncultivated land are so little valued, that they have been sold for low prices.---So far south as Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and upon the sea-coast, intersected by turnpikes, and close, to populous towns, large tracts have been bought freehold at a guinea an acre, and some even at ten shillings. These grounds are purchased, not with a view to cultivate, but to increase the domain for hunting-country, for shooting moor-game, and other Cherokee sports. Another circumstance which occasions our wastes to be left in their present state, is the general idea of their incapability of cultivation. There cannot be a doubt but that this idea is mistaken and erroneous in a very high degree.---In some future letter shall endeavour to prove it satisfactorily.

I am very clear, that if the legislature would purchase all the wastes in Britain that come to market, and *immediately resell* them in parcels of twenty or thirty acres, the beneficial consequences would be astonishing.---Would to heaven an act passed obliged possessors to sell waste lands, if not in culture, after a certain period. But this will not happen, and therefore I shall bestow no more words upon it. The reason that men have treated this scheme as impracticable, originated in the notion that the wastes were to be *FARMED*; but nothing is more distant from my idea. To *farm* them would be a visionary scheme indeed, but to *improve* them is a very different thing. In the next number of your Magazine, sir, I will *particularly* explain my ideas upon the subject:

We often hear the state of our wastes, and of population, spoken of with regret. But why should such conversation, which carries with it an appearance of patriotism, be indulged, if its meaning consists in the mere language? it is to be deeply regretted

regretted, that a more active conduct has not long ago produced some effects; but unhappily our wastes are still in their desolate condition. Upon cultivation depends (in my opinion, in a very high degree) power, wealth, and national influence---I hope that something will be effected. Some degrees of wildness and imprudence had better far be the consequence, than to continue for another century sleeping, and dully sluggardized in that dismal torpor which can never produce ought that is valuable. In a wealthy, refined, and polished age, *activity* ought to be the characteristic of the nation.---Animated endeavours are an honour to any age---Sleep, therefore, no more over your moors, your downs, and forests; but exert the same spirit of improvement, oh, ye great! which every other branch of political economy enjoys to distinguished a degree.---This is the rty with of a man, who remains, dear

Your sincere well-wisher,

n. 30, 1798. A LIVERPOOLIAN.

For the Monthly Magazine,
STATISTICAL PAPER.

Translation of Economical and Political Questions, by the Citizen VOLNEY.

SECT. I.

Physical State of a Country.

ART. I. GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

1. What is the latitude of the country?
2. ----- longitude?
3. What are its limits?
4. How many square miles does its face contain?

ART. II. CLIMATE, or the STATE of the HEAVENS.

5. What is the state of the mercury Reaumur's thermometer during each month?
6. ----- variation in the same day, at morning and noon?
7. What is the height of the quicksilver in the barometer during each month?
8. What are the greatest variations?
9. What are the prevailing winds during each month?
10. Are they general or variable?
11. Are there fixed periods for their duration and return?
12. Are there periodical land and sea winds? and what is their tract?
13. In what direction are the winds first felt---on the quarter whence they come, or is that to which they blow *?

* It has been remarked, that in land winds, (*le zephyr de terre*) the sails which are first

14. What are the qualities of each wind? are they dry or rainy; warm or cold; violent or moderate?

15. In what month does most rain fall?

16. How many inches fall in a year?

17. Are there any fogs? and at what season?

18. Are there any dews? where and when, and at what time are they greatest?

19. Do the showers fall gently, or are they severe?

20. Are there any snows, and how long do they endure?

21. Are there any hail-storms, and at what season?

22. What winds bring snow and hail along with them?

23. Is there any thunder? when, and what wind reigns at that period?

24. In what direction is it usually dissipated?

25. Are there any hurricanes? what wind prevails antecedently?

26. Any earthquakes? at what season? what are the prefaces? do they succeed rains?

27. Are there any tides? what height do they reach? what winds accompany them?

28. Are there any *phenomena* peculiar to the country?

29. Has the climate experienced any known changes? and what?

30. Has the sea risen or fallen? to what extent? and when?

ART. III. STATE of the SOIL.

31. Does the country consist of plains or mountains? and what is their elevation above the level of the sea?

32. Is the land covered with trees and forests, or is it naked and unclothed?

33. What are the marshes, lakes, and rivers?

34. Is it possible to calculate the number of square leagues in mountains, marshes, lakes, and rivers?

35. Are there any volcanoes? and are they burning or extinguished?

36. Are there any coal-mines?

ART. IV. NATURAL PRODUCTS.

37. What is the quality of the soil? is it argillaceous, calcareous, stony, sandy, &c.?

filled are those nearest the shore, or in other words, nearest the winds. It would seem then that the same law ought to prevail in the sea breezes (*la bise de mer*) but it is otherwise, for the former rule takes place there also. It would be desirable to know, what particular winds produce these different effects.

38. What are the mines and metals?
39. What are the salts and salt-pits (Jabnes)?
40. What is the disposition and inclination of the different strata found in wells and caverns?
41. What are the most common vegetables, trees, shrubs, plants, grains, &c.?
42. What are the most common animals, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects, and reptiles?
43. Which of these are peculiar to the country?
44. What are the weights and sizes of these, compared with ours?

SECT. II. Political State.

ART. I. POPULATION.

45. What is the physical constitution of the inhabitants of the country? their usual height? are they fat or lean?
46. What complexion are they of? and what is the colour of their hair?
47. What is their food, and how much do they eat daily?
48. What is their beverage? are they given to intoxication?
49. What are their occupations? are they labourers, or vine-dressers, or shepherds, or seamen, or do they inhabit towns?
50. What are their accidental or habitual maladies?
51. What are their characteristic moral qualities? are they lively or dull, witty or phlegmatic? silent or garrulous?
52. What is the total mass of population?
53. What is that of the towns, compared with that of the country?
54. Do the inhabitants of the country live in villages, or are they dispersed in separate farms?
55. What is the state of the roads in summer and winter?

ART. II. AGRICULTURE.

N. B. The methods of agriculture being different, according to the different districts, the best way of becoming acquainted with this subject, is to analyze two or three villages of different kinds; for example, a village in a plain, another on a mountain; one where the vine is cultivated, and another where farming alone is practised. In each of these villages a farm should be completely analyzed.

56. In any given village, what may be the amount of the inhabitants, men, women, old men, and children?
57. What are their respective occupations?
58. What quantity of land is cultivated by the village?

59. What are their measures of length and capacity, compared with ours?
60. What is the price of necessaries, compared with that of labour?
61. Are they labourers, proprietors, or farmers? do they pay in money or kind?
62. How long do their leases run, and what are the principal clauses in them?
63. How many farms are there, dependent on each village?
64. What is the proportion between the good and bad land?
65. Which are the best cultivated, large or small farms?
66. Do the farms consist of home or outlying grounds?
67. Are the fields enclosed? and in what manner?
68. Are there any commons? and what do they produce?
69. Is there any right of passage through private property?
- Having determined respecting the details of a farm, you are to enquire,
70. The number of labourers, the mode in which they are lodged, the quantity of land and animals?
71. What is the rotation of crops?
72. How many years in succession are the lands cultivated, and what fallow are they allowed?
73. What grains are sown yearly? and what quantity is allowed to an acre?
74. What are the periods for sowing and reaping?
75. What is the difference between the produce and the expences of every year?
76. What is the quantity of land in natural and artificial grasses?
77. What quantity of land is requisite for the feeding a cow, ox, mule, horse, sheep, &c.? How much does each consume in a day?
78. What are the animals used in agriculture? how are they harnessed?
79. What are the instruments of tillage?
80. What is the rent of the farm, compared with its estimated produce?
81. What is the interest of money?
82. How are the husbandmen fed? the amount per annum? and the value of the stock?
83. What is the weight of a fleece, and of the meat under it?
84. What profit is supposed to accrue from a sheep? and also from an ewe?
85. What kind of manure is used?
86. How does the family employ itself in the evenings? and what species of industry does it practise?
87. What

87. What is the difference observable between the manners and the improvement of a village where vines are cultivated, and one that produces corn? between a mountain village, and one seated in a plain?

88. In what manner is the vine cultivated?

89. What are the different kinds of wines? how are they kept? what the quality? the species of grape? the produce of an acre? the price of any given quantity?

90. What are the trees cultivated? olives, mulberries, elms, chestnut, &c.? What are the particular modes of rearing them? What is the average produce of each? and of an acre?

91. What are the other products of the country, either in cotton, indigo, coffee, sugar, tobacco, &c. and the methods used in cultivating them?

92. What new and useful article can be introduced?

ART. III. INDUSTRY.

93. What are the arts most practised in the country?

94. Which of these are the most lucrative?

95. What is remarkable in each, on the score either of economy or effect?

96. What arts and manufactures are most cultivated?

97. Can any others be introduced? and which?

98. Are there any mines? of what kind? how are they worked, especially those of iron?

ART. IV. COMMERCE.

99. What are the articles imported and exported?

100. What is the balance of trade?

101. What kind of carriages are used for the *transit* of goods? are there any waggons? of what kind are they? how much do they carry?

102. What weight can a horse, mule, ass, or camel carry?

103. What is the rate of carriage?

104. Of what kind is the internal and external navigation?

105. What are the navigable rivers? are there any canals? can any be cut?

106. What is the state of the coast in general? is it high or low? does the sea encroach on, or leave it?

107. What are the ports, havens, and bays?

108. Is the exportation of grain permitted or denied?

109. What is the interest of money among commercial men?

ART. V. GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

110. What is the form of the government?

111. What is the distribution of powers, administrative, civil, and judicial?

112. What are the imposts?

113. How are they laid on, assessed, and received?

114. What is the expence of the receipt?

115. What is the proportion between the taxes and the revenue of the contributors?

116. What is the amount of the imposts of a village, in comparison with its revenue?

117. Is there a clear and precise code of civil laws, or only of customs and usages?

118. Are there many lawsuits?

119. What is the principal cause of contention in the towns and country?

120. How is the right of property verified? are the title-deeds in the vernacular tongue, and are they easily read?

121. Are there many lawyers?

122. Do the suitors plead in person?

123. By whom are the judges nominated and paid? are they appointed for life?

124. What is the order observed in respect to successions and inheritances?

125. Is the claim of primogeniture allowed? are there any substitutions and testaments?

126. Do the children all inherit alike any kind of property whatever? what is the result in the country?

127. Is there any property in *mortmain*; any legacies left to the church; any foundations?

128. What authority do the parents exercise over their children? and husbands over their wives?

129. Are the women very luxurious? in what does their luxury consist?

130. What is the education bestowed on the children? what books do they learn?

131. Are there any printing-offices, newspapers, libraries?

132. Do the citizens assemble for conversation and reading?

133. Is there a great circulation of persons and commodities in the country?

134. Are there any post-houses and post-horses?

135. What, in short, are the establishments, no matter of what kind, peculiar to the country, which merit observation on account of their utility?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, B----d, 16th Jan. 1798.

HAVING considered the artless charge of plagiarism, by Mr. W. A. of Newcastle, against Mr. JOHN LESLIE, and the attempt of defence of Mr. LESLIE by the ingenious Mr. JOHN PLAYFAIR, Professor of Mathematics in the College of Edinburgh, I must be of opinion, that the charge has not been removed by Mr. PLAYFAIR; and, I believe, few of your readers will entertain a different opinion on the subject, though it should turn out, perhaps, that the plagiarism originated not from the celebrated M. EULER, but from Mr. VILANT, Professor of Mathematics in the University of St. Andrews'. And Mr. LESLIE's fame would not surely have suffered any diminution, by a candid and honest acknowledgement of the source of his first lights on the subject.

According to information, at different times, from students at the College of Edinburgh, Mr. PLAYFAIR recommended always Mr. VILANT's Analysis to his students, when on algebra. Mr. PLAYFAIR, therefore, cannot be supposed to be unacquainted with the 19th proposition and corollaries of the Analysis, where the very method seized on by Mr. LESLIE, is given and applied to many examples of indeterminate equations, and of commensurate affected equations of different degrees, &c. Mr. PLAYFAIR may not, perhaps, know that the resolution of indeterminate and affected equations, &c. according to this proposition and corollaries, had always been given very fully from the year 1765, in the second mathematical class, *St. Andrews*; as I learned from notes I took in this class in the year 1779, when I attended the same, along with Mr. JOHN LESLIE, whose attention I called in a particular manner to indeterminate equations, when the same was entered upon: and which notes I copied from a memorandum book in Mr. VILANT's writing, containing rules and examples for all equations, approximations, logarithms, &c. and dated at the beginning with the year 1765.

If, therefore, Mr. LESLIE had pretended only to some little attempt at improvement in point of form, he would not have exposed himself so plainly to a charge of plagiarism: and if Mr. PLAYFAIR's memory had not failed him so completely, and if he had not been imposed on by his more artful newly acquired disciple, common candour would not have allowed him to commit himself so far, as to speak of

Mr. LESLIE as an inventor. What Mr. PLAYFAIR has stated about putting Mr. EULER's Algebra at first into Mr. LESLIE's hands, requires some explanation. Upon Mr. LESLIE's leaving St. Andrews, in 1782 or 1783, he carried with him some examples of indeterminate equations, &c. as there resolved, and showed the same to Mr. PLAYFAIR; and it was then, and then only, that Mr. PLAYFAIR first put into his hands the algebra of the celebrated EULER, and the first copy, probably, of that work imported into Scotland; a point of time this, long prior to that of drawing up the paper in the "*Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions*," so justly animadverted on by your correspondent Mr. W. A. of Newcastle.

And though the method in the Analysis be general for every species of indeterminate equations, &c. and for all equations that may by substitutions be brought or reduced to the form prescribed; as no examples of indeterminate equations involving rational squares, cubes, &c. are there given, this small treatise being but an abridgement of part of a comprehensive System of the Elements of Mathematical Analysis, some merit, it may be said, is due to Mr. LESLIE, for giving examples of those indeterminate equations; and this would be granted, as here stated, if the celebrated EULER, by pre-occupying the ground, had not, as already mentioned, cut off Mr. LESLIE from every pretence to originality, even in this of adding to the examples.

But too much, perhaps, has been said on a subject, so easy and obvious in its principles and application, as can attach but little merit to the discussion thereof. And if Mr. PLAYFAIR had not been induced to come forward rather incautiously, and with more appearance of ostentation, &c. than is natural to his character and dispositions; and, if gratitude to an old master, who, with too much art and too little candour, has been kept entirely out of view by Mr. LESLIE, had not roused my feelings, &c. your correspondent Mr. W. A. of Newcastle, as fully able, would have been left to substantiate his charge completely on the part of Mr. EULER, without any interference, from,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,
BENONI.

P. S. It should be observed, that at St. Andrews, indeterminate equations were resolved two ways. (1.) By converting the

the equations into analogies. (2.) By expressing both sides as fractions, as in the Analysis: and that, as easy and plain examples were given, so, for complex cases, particular reference was made to De Moivre and Dodson, and perhaps to other authors. It should also have been stated, when Mr. LESLIE announced to Mr. PLAYFAIR the discovery of his method of resolving indeterminate equations, that reference was immediately made by a gentleman present, to the Analysis, 19th proposition; True, that's true, says Mr. PLAYFAIR, recollecting himself; but Mr. LESLIE rejoining, he never saw the book! nothing more was then said on the Analysis.

B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNDERSTANDING from your notice in last Month's Magazine, that it is your intention to present your readers with periodical accounts of the State of Literature, &c. in Spain; and conceiving that any communication relative to the manners of that country, cannot fail of proving interesting and acceptable, I am induced to transmit you the following extracts from "*Langle's Travels in Spain*," of which a fifth edition has very lately appeared in Paris, in 270 pages octavo, embellished with several engravings, &c.

Speaking of the profound homage and veneration which the Spaniards are accustomed to pay to the Virgin Mary, the ingenious author observes:

"Not a single street or house is to be found in all Madrid, which is not decorated with a portrait or bust of the Blessed Virgin. Incredibly is the annual consumption of flowers made use of in Spain for crowning the Virgin's image; incredible the number of hands which are constantly employed from morning till night in dressing her caps, turning her petticoats, and embroidering her ruffles. Every Spaniard regards the Virgin in the light of his friend, his confidante, his mistress, whose whole attention is directed to himself, and who is perpetually watching over his happiness. Hence the name of Mary hangs incessantly upon his lips, mixes in all his compliments, and forms a part of all his wishes. In speaking, in writing, his appeal is always to the Virgin; who is the guarantee of all his pro-

mises; the witness of all his transactions! It is in the name of the holy Blessed Virgin, that the ladies intrigue with their gallants, write billets-doux, send their portraits, and appoint nocturnal assignations.

The Spanish wool is universally acknowledged to be incomparably superior to any in Europe. But this wool is not of equal quality in every province of the kingdom; there are various sorts, which are distinguished by the names of the different manufactories. The first in repute is that known by the denomination of the *Segovias Léonêses*; to this class belongs the wool which bears the name of *l'Infantado de l'Asturie*, that of the *Trois Couvents de l'Escorial*, of *Don Bernardin Sanchez*, and of *Don Joseph de Vittoria*. On an average, the Spaniards vend annually about 4000 *arobes* of wool, each *arobe* weighing 25 pounds.

Next to the *Léonêse*, the *Segovian*, stands in highest repute. This is not quite so fine as the former, and bears a variety of names, according to the districts and manufactories where it is prepared. The finest of this sort is called *les Cavellieres*. The provinces which produce the best and superior sort of wool are, Arragon and Valencia, Upper and Lower Andalusia, Castile and Navarre. It is a common prejudice, that the fineness and incomparable whiteness of the Spanish wool are the result of the climate; but this is an absolute error; the true cause of the perfection of the Spanish wool is to be found in the manner in which the Spaniards rear their sheep. The other nations of Europe have cultivated all the arts and sciences with success, except the art of rearing sheep---the Spaniards, on the contrary, have neglected almost every branch of science except this art. In Spain are still to be found vestiges of that simple, pastoral life, which, in the earlier ages of the world, was deemed so honourable, and which rendered those who devoted themselves to the rearing of sheep, so superlatively happy.

The Spaniards pay little or no regard to the wise precept of Moses, to refrain from burying their dead for the space of three days. In Madrid, Valladolid, Salamanca, and, indeed, in almost every part of Spain, it is dangerous to indulge too much a natural propensity to long sleep; a person, who oversleeps his customary hour, incurs the risque of being interred alive. Among other instances of culpable precipitation in this respect, indeed it justly deserves the name of homicide, the fate of a young, amiable, and uncommonly

* The first edition of this work, published in 1785, was, in pursuance of a parliamentary decree, publicly burnt in Paris by the hands of the common hangman.

commonly beautiful lady, who had married a Swiss officer in the Spanish service, and was, most unfortunately, a victim to this system of precipitation, being buried alive, and left to perish in her coffin, deserves to be particularly noticed. The corpse was afterwards, at the desire of her friends, conveyed to her native country, and interred in a town in the canton of Berne. All travellers who pass near the place make a point of visiting her tomb; and numbers go considerably out of their way for this express purpose; I, among others, have contemplated it with peculiar admiration and satisfaction. The monument, which appears to open, represents Madame Langhans, who died in child bed, after being delivered of a dead infant, in the act of raising the broken tomb, disencumbering herself from her grave clothes, and whilst she fondly presses her reanimated child to her parental bosom, soaring from her late prison to the glorious mansions of eternal bliss.

All this, and more than this, is depicted in this beautiful mausoleum. The figures seem to move, to breathe; every gesture is faithfully portrayed, every motion strongly characterized. The enraptured look of astonishment with which the risen saint eyes the near prospect of opening heaven, is marked with a strength of expression, which nothing but the inspiration of native genius could dictate. It is a genuine emblem of the resurrection; or rather, it is the resurrection itself personified.

This original and spirited effusion of elevated genius; this lively conception, this *ode in marble*, if I may be allowed the expression, is the production of a young Swedish artist, who, after having travelled all Europe, and, in the course of his peregrinations, animated, as it were, with his chizel, stone and bronze, in various shapes, was left at last to perish in a London prison, where he was confined for debt.

The abuses of luxury appear in all their native absurdity, in the funeral pomp and parade which characterizes the Spaniards. Upwards of a hundred carriages, five or six hundred priests and monks, with at least 2000 flambeaus, form the ordinary appendage of a common funeral.

By virtue of a late edict, which a due regard to the health of the living certainly renders necessary, it is enacted, that no burials shall be permitted within the gates of Madrid. In open defiance, however, of this salutary law, the clergy continue to bury in the churches, in the

view of doubling and tripling the bequests they are in the habit of receiving on these occasions, or to pay their court to the relatives of the deceased. For this purpose, grave-diggers are engaged to disinter the corpse during the night, and convey it into the church. This evasion of the law is tolerated in a country, where the clergy may be said to have usurped all power and rule into their own hands.

The ancient custom of burning the bodies of the deceased is long since totally abrogated. There are many persons who regret this circumstance, and to their number I must honestly avow myself to belong. Death, in itself, has little or no terrors. It is the concomitant ideas of *putrefaction, a coffin, worms, &c.* which dismay. These are the magic spells which appal the heart; all these would be effectually done away, by readopting the practice of cremation. Add to this, the unspeakable consolation it must afford to the survivors, to preserve, not only the remembrance, but the relics of their departed relatives and friends; to be in possession of their sacred ashes; to have their remains continually before their eyes.

Gladly would I give a hundred Louis d'ors, with my ring and watch, to boot, in exchange for a box filled with the ashes of my deceased mother. Her picture, however striking, however animated the resemblance, is but her *picture*; it is not *herself*, it is not the smallest particle of *her*; it is an assemblage of colours, a proportion of oil and canvas.

In Spain, the domestics wait at table in their jackets, and with their hair in papers. They are so filthy, that one has not the stomach to call for drink at their hands; so horribly hideous, that they strike terror into the beholders, and so deformed and stunted in their growth, that one might be tempted to conclude nature had only half finished her work in their formation.

A long retinue of valets constitutes the highest luxury and ambition of a Spaniard. But no masters under heaven are so badly served by their domestics, who are constitutionally awkward, and slow to a proverb in their motions. They are sure to break whatever they lay their hands upon; they have not the smallest idea of dressing hair; and will scarcely make a bed in a couple of hours. Even then, the job is so wretchedly performed, that it is necessary to make it over again. If you send them with a letter, or a message, you must never hope to see them again.

again, without sending other messengers in quest of them; and as to an answer, they have either never solicited one, have forgotten to wait for it, or have dropt it on the road.

Every person is indiscriminately buried in a religious habit. The men are equipped in the uniform of Capuchins; the women are dressed like Pilgrims, and young girls like nuns of the order of *Sacred Grises*. Exclusive of the habit, the defunct is loaded with a preposterous freight of rosaries, *Agnus Dei*, beads, &c. &c. which are fastened to the neck, the arms, the feet, &c. and with which the cap, the sleeves, and pockets of the deceased are completely stuffed.

Without these precious relics, a Spaniard would never be able to die in peace. But to obtain this desirable object, relics alone are not sufficient. More efficacious means must be employed; proper legacies and bequests must be devised to the church, and for pious purposes. Hence the moment the life of a rich Spaniard is pronounced to be in danger, two or three battalions of monks quit their cells, and march immediately to keep guard round his bed. Nothing now is to be heard, but the terrible sounds of bell, fire, brimstone, eternal torments, purgatory, &c. &c. whilst the wretched patient, to escape from the flames which threaten to devour him, and to keep his tormentor, the devil, at arms' length, wastes his whole fortune in daily, weekly, monthly, and annual *obits*; and, at length, dies stupified and distracted, amidst an inundation of holy water, prayers, and menaces.

Few scenes can afford a richer fund of merriment, than to witness the superstitious eagerness, with which the Spaniards besiege the churches and confessionals on the eve of any grand festival. It would weary calculation to enumerate the kicks, and boxes on the ear, which are exchanged among the warring devotees in less than a quarter of an hour. What completes the absurdity and ludicrous whimsicality of this diverting scene, is the arrival of some grandee, or *hidalgo*, who, escorted by a lacquey, carrying a cushion for his master's accommodation, forces his way through the crowd, and, whilst the combatants are engaged in fierce contest, darts before them into the confessional, throws himself upon his knees, wisely taking care, however, not to wear them out for want of a cushion, and in this condition, repents at his ease the sins and enormities he has committed.

The ways of God are dark, inscru-

table to our circumscribed vision. He governs his heaven by his own laws, and can call into his presence whomsoever he pleases. But the Mussulman, who contracts a hoariness by vociferating *Alla! Alla!---* the Talapoin, who infixes needles in his own flesh---and the Marabou, who conscientiously walks but upon one leg, appear, in my judgment, to be equally deserving of a place in the celestial mansions, with the bigotted Spaniard, who heats himself with passion, and deals out blows to fight his way to the confessional, to obtain absolution."

London, Jan. 1798.

A. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is observed, by the ingenious author of the Spectator, that "A man who has a good nose at an inuendo, smells treason and sedition in the most innocent words that can be put together."

This observation will, in many instances, apply to the Editors of "*The British Critic*"---and particularly to their Review of a small pamphlet by R. M. C. in their Number for November, (p. 566.) where the author is represented as a man of dangerous principles, and his designs so insidiously concealed, as to deceive many readers.

In order to vindicate the author from this charge, I must request the insertion of the following Remarks in your next month's Magazine, wherein I shall endeavour to prove; that R. M. C. was a man who neither entertained nor expressed any sly insinuations against government; but, on the contrary, that loyalty and the love of his country were sentiments which he always (particularly in his pamphlet) openly and manfully expressed. The essay more particularly noticed by the Reviewers is, "*On Prejudice and the Spirit of Party*;" to the leading observation in which, they do not pretend to object; but can by no means assent to the plan "of estimating all actions by an arithmetical calculation of the happiness or misery which they produce;" because, they say, it leads directly to the pernicious maxim "of doing evil that good may come." To shew that this is not the leading maxim insisted on by the author, it will be necessary to give such of your readers, as have not seen the pamphlet, a more extensive and less garbled extract, than the Reviewers thought proper to give.

"One essential requisite (R. M. C. observes)

observes) towards impartiality, is that faculty of the imagination, by which a man places himself in any rank of life, in the midst of any nation, any circumstances, or any age; and fairly and equitably appreciates the miseries that each may be supposed to feel, and the advantages that each may enjoy.

"Such a man always estimates, as much as possible, (*ceteris paribus*) according to the intrinsic nature of the thing, not according to the party, the rank, the nation, or the age it is connected with. He thinks that the welfare and happiness of the majority (without respect to rank or title) is to be the ultimate aim of all our actions: that as the welfare of the prince and the peasant are of equal importance in the eyes of the Creator of both, they ought to be equally so in the eyes of men.---Hence, he estimates all actions by an arithmetical calculation of the quantity of happiness or misery which they produce; and he considers that law, or that constitution, as indefensible which, without any advantage to the community, sacrifices the welfare and happiness of two peasants to the unreasonable gratification of any one man, however high his rank may be."---Is this to enforce the pernicious maxim of "*doing evil that good may come*?"---But, what is still more extraordinary, they cannot easily discern the connection of these assertions, unless they refer them to the French Revolution, whereas, the author's meaning is fully explained in a note at the end of the chapter, which is designedly passed over, without notice; besides, had the author's preface been attended to (but the preface is, perhaps, seldom noticed by Reviewers) they would there have been informed, that "his observations have no view to the situation of public affairs; more immediately present." "It is evident, (continues he,) that his arguments do not at all apply to the present circumstances, but to situations in which we have been, and in which some of us may live to be again."

In the next remark, the author is charged with countenancing "low-born demagogues; when they quarrel among themselves and confiscate property;" but this surely is a gross and wilful misrepresentation.---The author, arguing strongly against prejudice, says, that the man whose mind is under its influence "believes that murder is no murder, because it is commanded by a person bearing the title of a prince, or an em-

peror; and that crimes are no crimes, provided they are committed under the auspices of government: but, if a set of low-born demagogues quarrel among themselves, and butcher some thousands, and confiscate property, according as one faction or the other happens to prevail, an outcry is immediately raised."

A very slight perusal of the above sentence must convince an unprejudiced reader, that this is not the doctrine inculcated by the author, but condemned by him, as natural to the mind of those who are under the influence of prejudice.

R. M. C.'s observation on the injustice of charging the defects of government upon the individual who happens to be born to the administration of it is certainly just; for, as he says, "if the government were not an arbitrary one, the person who administers it would not have the temptation, nor the power, to commit so many crimes."---He brings incontrovertible arguments to prove, that a king must almost inevitably be corrupted by the very nature of his situation: and, although he is charged with *profound silence*, on the transcendent praise of those who have resisted that corruption; it is certainly unjust to attribute that silence to any insidious designs against regal government. It is no more than a just tribute to the memory of the author, to inform the public, that in zeal for peace, order, and obedience to the laws of his country, few (if any) could surpass him.

Carlisle, Feb. 5, 1798. CANDIDUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THOUGH history has been cultivated with considerable success, since the middle of the present century, particularly in this country; and though many obscure periods have been illustrated by the labours of a ROBERTSON, a GRIBBON, and others, there is one subject yet untouched, or at least touched very imperfectly, which might afford a fine field to genius and industry. I here allude to "*A History of the Revival of Literature*," from its first dawn in Italy, in the time of Petrarch, till its complete triumph over ignorance and superstition. This would comprehend a period of no great length; but the execution of such a work would be attended with difficulties that could be surmounted only by great talents and perseverance. Some of the works which contain materials for it are exceedingly

ingly scarce: the materials also are, in general, so scattered, many of them in books now almost forgotten, and buried under the dust of libraries, that it would require a considerable share of time and patience to collect them. Should ever a history of this kind, however, be attempted, no one would deserve a more conspicuous place in it than John de Ravenna, the scholar of Petrarch, who, though he left no works behind him to attest his merit, may be justly considered as one of the first revivers of the Greek and Latin languages in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This learned man taught with as much success as his master, Petrarch, wrote; and, by the oral instruction which he gave in the principal cities of Europe, contributed greatly to the support of that revolution in the arts of teaching and learning, which Petrarch, by his example and writings, began. Without him, the light which Petrarch had kindled would, in all probability, have been either extinguished, or at least obscured: and had he not excited in Italy a desire of being acquainted with the treasures of Roman literature, Manuel Chrysoloras would not have been invited to that country, and the Greek language would not have been cultivated so early, and with so much ardour.---As little, in general, is known respecting the life and character of this friend to letters, the following account of him may, perhaps, not be unacceptable to those fond of historical researches---

John Malpaghino, commonly called John de Ravenna, from the place of his birth, was born in the year 1352, of a family distinguished neither by riches nor nobility. His father, however, committed him to the care of Donatus, the grammarian, an intimate friend of Petrarch, who at that time taught the Latin with great applause at Venice. Donatus thought he discovered such happy dispositions in young Malpaghino, that he recommended him to Petrarch, not only as an excellent assistant to facilitate his labours, by reading or transcribing for him, but as a youth of the most promising talents, and worthy of being formed under the inspection of the greatest man of the fourteenth century.

It appears from some of Petrarch's letters, for it is from these chiefly we can obtain information respecting John de Ravenna, that he fully answered the expectations formed of him; and that he even gained the favour and affection of his patron so much, that he loved him

and treated him as if he had been his own son. In a letter to John de Certaldo*, Petrarch highly extols him, not only for his genius and talents, but also for his prudent and virtuous conduct. "He possesses," says he, "what is very rare in our times, a great turn for poetry, and a noble desire to become acquainted with every useful and ornamental part of knowledge. He is favoured by the Muses, and already attempts verses of his own; from which one can foretell, that, if his life be spared, and if he goes on as hitherto, something great may be expected from him."

Not long, however, after this panegyric was written, young Malpaghino conceived an insuperable desire to see the world; and, notwithstanding all Petrarch's remonstrances, persisted in his resolution of quitting him. Petrarch's paternal care and regard for his pupil appear, on this occasion, in the most favourable light, as may be seen in his letters to Donatus; and his whole behaviour, though the young man insisted on leaving him, without assigning a sufficient reason for his precipitate and ungrateful conduct, does as much honour to his head as to his heart.

The precipitation with which John de Ravenna carried his plan into execution was not likely to make it answer his expectations. He departed without taking with him letters of recommendation which Petrarch offered him to his friends. He, however, pursued his journey over the Appenines, amidst continual rain, giving out that he had been dismissed by Petrarch; but, though he experienced from many a compassion to which he was not entitled by his conduct, he now began to awaken from his dream. He proceeded, therefore, to Pisa, in order to procure a vessel to carry him back towards Pavia; but being disappointed, while his money wasted as much as his patience decreased, he suddenly resolved to travel back across the Appenines. When he descended into the Ligurian plains, he attempted to wade through a river in the district of Parma, which was much swelled by the rains, and being carried by the force of the stream into a whirlpool, he would have lost his life, had he not been saved by some people who were accidentally passing that way. After escaping this danger, he arrived, penny-

* Better known under the name of Boccaccio or Boccace. Certaldo was the place of his birth.

He and furnished, at the house of his former patron, who happened then not to be at home; but he was received and kindly entertained by his servants, till their master returned.

Petrarch, by his entreaties and paternal admonitions, retained the young man at his house for about a year, and prevented him from engaging in any more romantic adventures; but, at the end of that period, his desire for rambling again turned; and as Petrarch found that all attempts to check him would be fruitless, he gave him letters of recommendation to two of his friends, Hugo de St. Severino and Franciscus Brunus, at Rome. To the former of these, Petrarch says, "This youth of rare talents, but still a youth, after proposing to himself various plans, has at length embraced the noblest; and as he once travelled, he is now desirous of doing so again, in order to gratify his thirst of knowledge. He has, in particular, a strong inclination for the Greek language; and entertains a wish which Cato first conceived in his old age. This wish I have endeavoured for some years to subdue; sometimes by entreaties, at other times by admonition; sometimes by representing how much he is still deficient in the Roman language; and sometimes by laying before him the difficulties which must attend him in his journey, especially as he once before left me, and by want was obliged to return. As long as that unfortunate excursion was fresh in his memory he remained quiet, and gave me hopes that his restless spirit could be overcome and restrained. But now, since the remembrance of his misfortunes is almost obliterated, he again sighs after the world; and can be retained neither by force nor persuasion. Excited by a desire which betrays more ardour than prudence, he is resolved to leave his country, friends, and relations, his aged father, and me whom he loved as a father, and whole company he preferred to a residence at home, and to hasten to you whom he knows only by name. This precipitation even has an appearance of prudence. The young man first wished to visit Constantinople; but when I told him that Greece, at present, is as poor as it was formerly rich in learning, he gave credit to my assertion, and at any rate altered his plan, which he could not carry into execution. He is now desirous of traversing Calabria, and the whole coast of Italy, distinguished formerly by the name of Magna Græcia, because I once told him that there were in that quarter several

men well skilled in the Greek language, particularly a monk, Barlaam, and one Leo, or Leontius, with whom I was intimately acquainted, and of whom the first had been some time my scholar. In consequence of this proposal, he begged me to give him a recommendatory letter to you, as you have considerable influence in that part of the country. This request I granted, in hopes that the young man, by his genius and talents, will afford you satisfaction equal to the service which you may render to him." In his letter to Brunus, Petrarch expresses himself as follows: "He is a young man who wishes to see the world as I formerly did, but I never reflect on it without horror. He is desirous of seeing Rome; and this desire I cannot condemn, as I myself have so often visited that city, and could still revisit it with pleasure. I suspect, however, that he will venture on a more extensive ocean, and imagines to find a fortune where he will, perhaps, meet with a shipwreck. At any rate, he is desirous, he says, of putting his fortune to a trial. I wish it may be favourable; should it be adverse, he is still at liberty to return to my peaceful, though small, haven; for I hang out a light, during the day as well as the night, to guide those who quit me through youthful folly; and to enable them to find their way back. The ardour by which he is impelled must not be ascribed so much to him as to his age, and is in itself commendable. If I am not much deceived, the young man loves me and virtue in general. He is unsteady, but modest; and deserves that all good men should contribute to his prosperity as far as they can."

From the letters of Petrarch, there is reason to believe, that John de Ravenna lived with him only about three years in all; and that he had not attained to the full age of manhood when he left him. It appears also, for this circumstance is very obscure, that after he quitted him, he wandered about a considerable time before he was so fortunate as to meet with a protector and patron, at whose house, as he wrote to Petrarch, he at last found a permanent asylum. How long he remained with his patron, whom some believe to have been Cardinal Philip, and what happened to him till the death of Petrarch in 1374, and for some years after, is unknown. The literary monuments of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries say nothing farther of him till his appearance at Padua; where, according to

to the testimony of Siceo*, one of the most celebrated of his scholars, he not only taught the Roman Eloquence, but also the science of Moral Philosophy, with such success and applause, and improved his scholars so much by his life and example, that, according to universal opinion, he far excelled all the professors of those sciences who had ever before appeared. That he was here of considerable service in reviving the study of the Latin language, and of the works of the ancient Romans, was acknowledged by all his scholars, and is confirmed by the following testimony of Blondus†:

"About the same period, Ravenna produced that learned grammarian and rhetorician Johannaes, of whom Leonardus Aretinus used to say, that he first introduced into Italy, after a long period of barbarism, the study of the Latin language and eloquence, now so flourishing; a circumstance which deserves to be enlarged on in the present work. Those well acquainted with Roman literature know, that after the periods of Ambrose, Jerom, and Augustin, there were none, or very few, who wrote with any elegance, unless we add to these good writers, St. Gregory, the venerable Bede, and St. Bernard. Francis Petrarcha was the first who, with much genius and still greater care, recalled from the dust the true art of poetry and of eloquence. He did not attain to the flowers of Ciceronian eloquence, with which many are adorned in the present century, but this was owing rather to a want of books than of talents. Though he boasted of having found at Vercelli Cicero's letters to Lentulus, he was unacquainted with the books of that great Roman *De Oratore*, Quintilian's *Institutes*, the *Orator*, the *Brutus* and other writings of Cicero. John de Ravenna was known to Petrarch both in his youth and in his old age.

* Adolescents tum ego poetas, et instituta Tullii audiebam. Legebat tunc hac in civitate Padus, literarum nutrice, *Johannes Ravennas* vir et sanctimonialis morum, et studio isto excellens, atque si potest sine invidia dici, ceteris, qui magistri artis hujus in terra Italia usquam degerent et doctissimi haberentur, quantum recordari videor, omnium judicio præferendus. Hoc namque a præceptore non eloquentia modo, quam ex ordine legeret, sed mores etiam, ac quædam bene honesteque vivendi ratio cum doctrina, tum exemplis discabatur.—*Sacro Palæstræ*, Ap. Mehus l. c. p. 239.

† *Blondi Flavii Forliviensis Italia illustrata*. Bas. 1559. fol. p. 346.

He was not more conversant with the ancients than Petrarch; and, as far as I know, left no works behind him. By his excellent genius, however, and, as Leonardus Aretinus says, by the particular dispensation of God, he was the preceptor of this Leonardus, of Petrus Paulus Vergerius, of Annebonus de Padua, of Robert Rossi, of James Angeli of Florence, of Poggius and Guarino of Verona, of Victorinus, Siceo, and other men of less note, whom he incited to the study of better knowledge, and to imitate Cicero, if he could not form them or instruct them completely."

"About the same time Manuel Chrysoloras, a man as virtuous as learned, came from Constantinople to Italy, and instructed in the Greek language, partly at Venice and partly at Florence and Rome, all the before mentioned scholars of John de Ravenna. After he had continued this instruction for some years, those unacquainted with the Greek language and the ancient Greek writers, were considered, in Italy, as more ignorant than those unacquainted with the Latin. A great many young men and youths were inflamed with an enthusiastic desire for the works of the ancient Greeks and Romans. At the time of the council of Constance, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, many of my countrymen endeavoured, by searching the neighbouring cities and convents, to discover some of the Roman manuscripts which had been lost. Poggius first discovered a complete copy of Quintilian, which was soon followed by the letters of Cicero to Atticus. As our youth applied to the study of these works with the utmost diligence, that celebrated grammarian and rhetorician, Casparinus de Bergamo, opened a school at Venice, superior to the former, and in which young persons were encouraged to study the ancient languages and writers. About the same time flourished Petrus Paulus Vergerius, Leonardus Aretinus, Robert Rossi, James Angeli, Poggius and Nicolaus de Medici, whom Aretin had long instructed. Guarinus also had begun to instruct many at Venice, and Victorinus at Mantua, when Philip III. Duke of Milan, recalled Casparinus as his subject, from Venice, to Padua and Milan. The increasing study of ancient literature was much promoted by Gerard Landriano, Bishop of Lodi, discovering under some ruins an old copy of Cicero, written in characters scarcely legible, which, among other rhetorical writings of that great Roman,

Roman, contained the whole books *De Oratore*, with his *Brutus* and *Orator*. This saved Casparinus the trouble of supplying the books of Cicero *De Oratore*, as he had attempted to supply the works of Quintilian. As no one was found in all Milan, who could read this old manuscript of Cicero, an ingenious young man of Verona, named Casmus, was so fortunate as first to transcribe the books *De Oratore*, and to fill all Italy with copies of a work which was universally sought for with the utmost avidity. I myself, in my youth, when I went to Milan, on the business of my native city, transcribed, with as much ardour as speed, the *Brutus* of Cicero, and sent copies of my transcription to Guarinus at Verona, and to Leonard Justiniani at Venice, by which means, this work was soon dispersed all over Italy. By these new works eloquence acquired new fire; and hence it happens, that in our age, people speak and write better than in the time of Petrarch. The study of the Greek language, besides the abundance of new and useful knowledge which it disclosed, was attended with this great advantage, that many attempted to translate Greek works into Latin, and thereby improved their style much more than they could have done without that practice. After this period, schools for teaching the ancient languages increased in Italy, and flourished more and more. Most cities had schools of this kind; and it gives one pleasure to observe, that the scholars excelled their masters, not only when they left them, but even while they were under their tuition. Of the scholars of John de Ravenna, two of the oldest, Guarinus and Victorinus, the former at Mantua, and the latter at Venice, Verona, Florence, and Ferrara, instructed an immense number of pupils, and among these, the Princes of Ferrara and Mantua. George of Trebifonde, when he lectured at Rome, had, for his auditors, besides Italians, many French, Spaniards, and Germans, among whom sometimes there were men of rank and eminence. Franciscus Philadelphus, who had been taught at Constantinople by Chrysoloras himself, instructed a great many young men and youths in the Greek and Latin languages at Venice, Florence, Siena, Bologna, and, last of all, at Milan." In the above quotation, the share which John de Ravenna had in revising and diffusing a knowledge not only of the Roman, but also of the Grecian literature, is so clearly represented, that no farther

testimony is necessary to establish his claim to celebrity.

After John de Ravenna had taught at Padua, he removed for the like purpose to Florence, where, as appears, he instructed young people, for some time, without being expressly invited by the government, and without being publicly paid for his labours. In the beginning of his residence at Florence, he seems to have been recommended by Colucius to the learned Charles de Malatesta. "There lives here at present," says Colucius, in one of his letters, "a teacher of great merit, John de Ravenna---he is," continues he, "of mature age; irreproachable in his manners, and so disposed in general, that if you receive him, as I hope and wish, among the number of your intimate friends, you will find him an agreeable and incomparable assistant to you in your labours and studies. What can be more desirable to you than to possess a man who will lucubrate and labour for you; and who, in a short time, can communicate to you what you could not obtain by your own exertions without great difficulty. I do not know whether you will find his like in all Italy; and I therefore wish, that, if you confide in my judgment, you will receive John de Ravenna in the room of your late learned friend, James de Alegretti." It is not known, whether John de Ravenna went to reside with Malatesta or not. It is, however, certain that the former, in 1397, (the same year in which Manuel Chrysoloras came to Florence) was invited thither by the magistrates of that city, with the promise of an annual salary, to instruct young people in the Roman language and eloquence; that John de Ravenna, at the period when he entered into this honourable engagement, was forty-five years of age; and that the scholars of John de Ravenna were, at the same time, scholars of Chrysoloras. Saluratus Colucius, in all probability, was the cause of this invitation; as he was acquainted with the services of John de Ravenna, and knew how to appreciate them. "We know," says he, in one of his letters to John de Ravenna, "and all who respect you know also, that none of the moderns, or even ancients, approached so near to Cicero as you; and that to the most wonderful beauty and powers of speech, you join the deepest knowledge." John de Ravenna, like Chrysoloras, and most of the teachers of the Greek and Roman languages in the beginning of the fifteenth century, was,

no doubt, engaged, at first, only for a few years; when these were elapsed the engagement was renewed, perhaps for the last time in 1412, and he was bound, besides teaching the Roman eloquence, to read publicly, and explain in the cathedral, on festivals, the poems of Dante*. John de Ravenna did not long survive the above renewal of his engagement; for an anonymous writer, who, in 1420, finished "*A Guide to Letter-writing, according to the Principles of John de Ravenna†*," speaks of his preceptor as of a man not then in existence.

T. P. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE article I sent to your Magazine in December last, I am happy to see, has excited some attention. It is a matter that very much concerns the public, and, I hope, the answers that have already appeared, will tend to call forth further information on the subject.

A Private Banker has, in your last, doubted the possibility of the Bank Directors' refusing a plan to prevent forgery, recommended in the manner I formerly stated; while at the same time he allows, that, if it should turn out that they had, he knows no language that can do justice to their demerits. I am not surprised that he should hesitate in crediting such a fact; for the arguments advanced by him to shew the improbability of their acting a part so unaccountable---so culpable---are such as would have deterred any set of men of common understanding from adopting the conduct that has been manifested, on this occasion, by the Bank Directors. But, whatever may have been his doubts on this point when he last wrote to you, they must have been completely removed by the letter that appeared in your last from Mr. LANDSEER. That artist answers the question I had put to him, by stating, in positive terms, that a plan had been offered to the Bank by a Mr. TILLOCK, which was re-

jected by a committee of Bank Directors, though it was the unanimous opinion of himself and Messrs. BYRNE, FITTLER, LOWRY, SHARP, and BARTOLOZZI, that the specimen presented by Mr. TILLOCK was not copyable by any known art of engraving.

It appears too, from Mr. LANDSEER's communication, that, notwithstanding the infamous stile in which the notes of the bank are executed, the engraver to the bank reckons himself an artist superior to any of the above gentlemen; for he attempted to copy Mr. TILLOCK's specimen, though such artists had declared it beyond their power to do it. Whether is the modesty of the Directors in setting up their opinion in direct opposition to that of the artists, or that of their Engraver in attempting what they declared beyond their power, most to be admired, on the present occasion?

Is such consummate folly, not to say criminality, to receive no check? Are these men to have the power of determining finally on a matter of such importance, and to the decision of which they are so completely incompetent? Are the members of the community still to be subjected to losses and frauds, and the ignorant and vicious to be tempted to the commission of a crime which the Bank had the power of preventing?

The Bank Directors have a sacred trust committed to their care; and they ought to recollect that, independent of the tribunal of public opinion, there is a tribunal in this country that has a power to call them to account for the neglect of a duty so important as that of preventing forgery. If they continue to leave the public at the mercy of every bungling engraver's apprentice, when they have the power of securing them against forgers, it is to be hoped that some public-spirited men, who have power and influence sufficient, will step forward, and get this business properly investigated.

That a plan which, by increasing the difficulty, would diminish the number of forgeries, has actually been offered to the bank, the public has already been informed, by Mr. LANDSEER, an artist of the first eminence, and engraver to his Majesty. In a matter of so much moment, it is to be hoped every one who has the means will give what further information he may have in his power, through the medium of your Magazine. The other artists, and the author of the plan, owe it as a duty to inform the public what has been done in this affair, and, I

* Mehus quotes from a Florentine document of the year 1412, the following passage. Quam vir doctissimus D. Johannes de Malpighinis de Ravenna haftenus in civitate Florentiae pluribus annis legerit, et diligentissime docuerit rhetoricam, et auctores majores, et aliquando librum Dantis, et multos intruxerit, &c.

† Seguendo la dottrina dell' eloquente ed onorevole maestro Gicanni Battista nel sup tempo principe della rettorica facultade, &c.

persuade myself, will need no further arguments to induce them to come forward. The public, or those whose immediate duty it is to watch over their interests, will then know how to proceed in a matter that demands such a serious investigation. Could I hope that this business would receive that attention which it merits from all concerned, I might then promise myself that I should never in future be

A SUFFERER BY FORGERY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN the foregoing numbers of your valuable Magazine, I have given translations of the poetry of *Hywel ab Owain*; cotemporary with him was *Owain Cyveilioc*, another chieftain of Wales, distinguished for being a poet, and a great patron of the bards. But we can boast only of having preserved two of his compositions; one of which, called the *Hir-las*, has been given to the public, though not sufficiently faithful, by the late Rev. Evan Evans, in his "*Dissertatio de Bardis*;" the other is given here, and is on the custom of the Welsh princes' making their periodical circuits at the three great festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. These circuits constituted one considerable means of support to them, as the different officers of their establishments were also entitled to be received, according to their ranks, amongst the vassals, as may be seen by the various regulations in the Laws of Hywel, upon the subject.

Englynion a gant teulu Owain Cyveilioc i Gylgau Cymrie.

TEULU Owain lary, lluoŷ anhun trais

Yn eu traws arovun,
Fyrz cyrz eywezau dŷun,
Pa forz ys awn i Vortun?

Dôs, wâs, yn ebrwyz, heb rozi geirda
I'r gwida y sy yndi;
Dywan wân, trywan trwyzi;
Dywed an dyvod i Geri.

Dôs, wâs, o Geri, ac arŷon wrthid,
Rhag an llid an lloŷi
Diwez y doetham i'ti;
Dywed y dŷon Arwyŷlli.

Dygyswyn, genad, gan wawtrydig dorv,
I dervyn Ceredig;
Dywan ar wyllt ar wallt pig;
Dywed dŷon Benwedig.

Dôs o Benwedig, boen ovyz genad,
Can yth wna cywilyz;
Dywan ar gyaan gynys;
Dywed y dŷon Veiridonyz.

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Dygyswyn, genad, gyvyl mardwy gwyr,
Gorsyar ei gylgwy;
Dywan, er traian tramwy;
Dywed y dŷon Ardudwy.

Dygyswyn genad, gain dervyn y wlad
A wledygwys Mervyn;
Dôs i wêst ar Nêst Nevyn;
Dywed an dyvod Lelyn.

Dygyswyn, genad, o gylg dragon llary
Lliofawg ei galon;
Dôs, varŷawg arŷawg, Arvon;
A dywed an dyvod Vôn.

Teulu Owain hael hawl diolaith Lloegyr.
Lliofawg am anraith,
A enir wedy hir-daith:
A anwn ni yn Rhôs nofwaith?

Dôs, wâs, y genyv, ac naŷ amery nêb,
Oni byz vy ngorzery;
Dywan ar vuan vein-ery;
Dywed an dyvod Lanery.

Dygyswyn, genad, gadyr ardal teulu
Teilwng mës o vual,
A dywan Dyno Bydwal;
A dywed an dyvod lâl.

Cyŷwyn i'w thervyn, pathawr eu hoewen
Hir-velyn eu gwaewawr;
Dywan dyw calan lonawr;
Dywed an dyvod Vaelawr.

Dôs, wâs, na oluz, na olaith dy lwrw,
Dy luzlaw nid hawz-waith;
Dywan o Vaelawr vawr-daith;
Dywed an dyvod Gynllaith.

Dôs, wâs, â ŷynghor, na ŷyngain an torv,
Val teuluoz byŷain;
Dywan dwg rybus hyzawain;
Dywed an dyvod Vegain.

Teulu Owain rwyv rhwyŷtrafam wlados:
Poed gwlad nêv ein adlam!
Cyrz cyrwyz, cywlwyz, cyvlam,
Cylg Cymru cymmeralam.

TRANSLATION.

Verse sung by the Family of Owain Cyveilioc at the Circuits of Wales.

The family of Owain the mild, whom the restless hosts of violence frowardly threaten, on the paths of songs and social feasts, which way shall we repair to Mortun?

Go, youth, quickly, without greeting the good man there; take thy course; penetrate through it; say that we shall come to Ceri.

Go, youth, from Ceri, we request of thee, for fear of our wrath, and the end we have in store to bring upon thee; say that we come to Arwyŷlli.

Messenger, be setting off, before an illustrious band, to the confines of Ceredig; take thy course wildly on an arrow's wing; say that we shall visit Penwedig.

Go from Penwedig, messenger of honourable toil, since no disgrace belongs to thee; range, and, with encreased eloquence, say that we shall visit Meirion.

Messenger, be setting off, approaching the

green ocean stream, bordered with loud tumult; take a course, the third of the journey is done, say that we shall visit Arduwy.

Messenger, be setting off along the fair borders of the country, which Mervyn swayed; go and be a guest with Nêst of Nevyn; speak of our coming to Leyn.

Messenger, be setting off, drawing near a mild leader of magnanimous heart; go, armed knight, and traverse Arvon; say that we visit Môn.

The family of Owain the bounteous, to whom belongs the ravage of England, abundant in spoils, will meet with a welcome after a tedious journey: shall we abide one night at Rhôs?

Young man, go from me, and no one greet, unless it be my mistress; sweep along on the fleet bay steed; say that we visit Lanerg.

Messenger, be setting off, over the strong region of a tribe deserving mead out of the horn, and traverse Tyno Bydwal; and say that we visit lâl.

Pass onward to its extremity, heeding not the gallantry of its men with the long yellow spears; take thy course on the first day of January; say we visit Maelor.

Go, youth, and linger not, let not thy progress be half complete; to stop thee is no easy task; from tedious Maelor take thy way; make known we visit Cynlaith.

Young man, go with discretion, announce not our troop as of sorry tribes; take thy course, with the fleetness of a stag thy tidings bear; say we visit Meçain.

The family of Owain the chief withstood kingdoms, may the regions of heaven be our retreat! A range altogether pleasant, altogether prosperous, with united pace, the circuit of Wales we have taken.

The places mentioned in the foregoing verses are all well known at the present time; they are points which nearly describe a circle round North Wales.

Your's, &c.

MEIRION.

Jan. 6, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Memoirs lately published by the Marquis de Bouillé, he says, "The great Frederick himself consulted the conjuring trile; and Gustavus, of Sweden, his nephew, was not without this superstition; a few days before he set out for the Diet at Gessé, he went to consult a sorcerer's named Harviffon." The fact thus related of the King of Sweden is sufficiently known; but I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who may inform me what authority the Marquis has for charging the Prussian hero with this weakness.

Your's,

EUDOR.

TOUR OF ENGLAND, (CONTINUED.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observation agricultural, commercial, &c.

AUGUST 13. Wolverhampton to Sutton Colefield in Warwickshire, 12 miles. The soil chiefly clay, and a heavy sourish earth. I observed some good wheat, for which grain most of the soil is very suitable. The surface level till within a few miles of Sutton Colefield, where some easy rising grounds are met with. The country populous; I passed several villages inhabited mostly by iron manufacturers. A little way from Sutton I crossed a barren common, almost wholly covered with heath, and of three miles extent---a number of bad oak and ash trees grow on the hedges. Near Sutton there is a park of 5000 acres, a great part of which is covered with wood. Farms in this district are generally small, and the country, particularly towards Sutton, is open. Sutton Colefield is a small, but extremely neat, pleasant, and clean market town, and the surrounding country is equally pleasing; near the town I saw a field of oats cut. Harvest not so forward as I expected to find it in these parts: this only the second instance I have seen of its commencement.

August 15. Sutton Colefield to Litchfield in Staffordshire, 8½ miles. Soil light and gravelly, and produces much barley, clover, and turnips. Surface unlevel and irregular; the country open, except towards Litchfield, where the earth is flat, and the views more confined, but is a pretty country. In this district, several fields of barley and oats are cut. Litchfield is a small, pleasantly situated city, containing three parish churches, and about 3,500 inhabitants. The cathedral is a remarkably fine structure; the high spires at the west end are now under repair. A small river runs through part of the town, and pretty walks are formed by the sides of it, through beautiful meadows. The fields in the vicinity of Litchfield are small, and very fertile, and the hedges neat. This town is remarkable for having given birth to two eminent men, viz. the late Dr. Johnson, and Mr.

Mr. Garrick, the comedian. Staffordſhire is noted for its potteries of coarſe earthen ware; theſe, however, are eſtabliſhed further north than I have been: thoſe parts of the country which I travelled through are pleaſant, the ſoil generally rather dry than otherwiſe, and the ſurface even; in ſome parts, the proſpects are all cloſed up with trees and high hedges. Farms are ſmall in general, but I heard of ſome as high as 1000l. a year, and their ſize is annually increaſing, which circumſtance is much complained of by the ſmall farmers. The common rent is about 11. per acre.

Auguſt 20. I left Litchfield and went to Aſhby-de-la-Zouch in Leiceſterſhire, 17 miles. Soil light, and very ſuitable for turnips, barley, &c. to the production of which it is much applied: the ſurface pretty level; fine hedges, and a great number of trees thereon, particularly oak and aſh, and the country in general is very pleaſant. Here I ſhall juſt remark to the north country farmer, that I do not remember ſeeing what he calls a *dead hedge* in any part of the ſouth of England; every hedge is planted with ſomething or other, which, with a very little repairs, is a continual good fence, a circumſtance which ought to be more attended to in the northern counties; growing hedges contribute much towards ſoftening the ſharpneſs of the air. In this diſtrict I again have the pleaſure of ſeeing the beautiful and profitable Leiceſterſhire breed of ſheep, feeding on luxuriant paſture in pretty fields, a ſight more truly pleaſing, in my opinion, than all the ſplendour the metropolis can afford. Aſhby is a ſmall market town, and is inhabited by farmers, common traders, and manufacturers of ſtockings and hats; the country around it is ſomewhat uneven, rather open, much in paſture, and, upon the whole, very agreeable. Farms from 40l. to 300l. a year, but moſtly 50l. to 90l. Rent of land 11. to 11. 10s. per acre.

Auguſt 20. Aſhby-de-la-Zouch to Leiceſter, 17 miles. The ſoil generally a ſtrong clayey loam; land much in paſture, and grazed by ſheep and cattle of the improved breeds. I croſſed a long range of rocky hills, ſome parts of which are rather mountainous; the rocks are hard, and of a blueiſh caſt. This ſcene reminds me of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland. Approaching Leiceſter on this road, the town appears all at once from a ſmall eminence, at one mile and a half diſtance; and has a pretty aſpect. The

five churches, of which three have ſpires, are prominent features: the town has a modern aſpect, ſtands on a fertile plain, is built with brick, and covered with tile, which tinges the whole with a red colour. The population of Leiceſter is about 15,000 inhabitants; moſt of the ſtreets are narrow and dirty; but the market-place is remarkably large, and well ſupplied with butcher's meat and vegetables of all ſorts; the former is the beſt and beſt I ever ſaw, which indeed is not wonderful to thoſe who have ſeen the fine paſtures and ſuperior ſheep and cattle of this country. The principal manufacture of this town is that of worſted ſtockings.

Auguſt 24. Went from Leiceſter to Kibworth-Beauchamp, in Leiceſterſhire, 9 miles. Roads in this, and laſt day's journey, neither very good nor very bad, but muſt, I preſume, be rather unpleasant in winter. The ſoil a clay, or ſtrong deep loam, and peculiarly fertile in graſs, to the production of which it is chiefly applied. This country was almoſt wholly in common fields 30 or 40 forty years ago, but now nearly all incloſed: it was then conſtantly cropped with corn, as is uſual in that caſe; but ſince incloſing, the farmers have run into the contrary extreme, and now very little corn is grown. The luxuriance of the paſture is beyond any thing I ever ſaw, and well ſtocked with the fineſt animals. I took a pleaſant walk to ſeveral villages on different ſides of this place, and paſſed through many fine grazing farms of large extent, ſome of which are occupied by gentlemen-farmers at a great diſtance: this, as well as changing the corn for the grazing ſyſtem, is much complained of by the lower orders of people. Kibworth-Beauchamp is a pretty farming village; the ſurrounding country is beautifully uneven, but the ſloping grounds have no rapid aſcents or deſcents. A few trees on hedges, and here and there a ſmall plantation; theſe, added to the large paſture-fields inclining to different directions, and depaſtured with ſheep and cattle beautifully ſpotted with red and white, gives the whole country the air of one great park. Size of farms, 201. to 300l. a year, average about 100l. Rent 20 to 26s. per acre. About the year 1780, 3,600 acres were incloſed here, when the reſtor was allowed, and accepted, one ſeventh part of the incloſure in lieu of tiſhes.

Auguſt 28. Kibworth-Beauchamp to Briſworth in Northamptonſhire, 17 miles. The roads pretty good, and for 10 or 12 miles

miles goes through a fine grazing country; the surface rather uneven; trees numerous on hedge rows, but permit distant objects to be seen from easy rising grounds; the soil a sort of clay, and cattle as before described. Towards Brixworth the soil is more light, and the plow has more employ; good crops of turnips appear, and the people busy getting in fine barley and oats. In all the districts I have passed since the commencement of harvest, I have observed, that barley and oats are cut with the scythe, afterwards turned with rakes, then put into small cocks, and when sufficiently dry, carted home, and stacked in that loose state; by that method much expence in reaping is saved, and both corn and straw got better off the ground; and I can see no reason why north country farmers should not adopt it; but, such is the force of custom and prejudice, that it will probably be a very long time, before that judicious practice finds its way to Westmoreland and Cumberland. Brixworth is a farming village, and what is somewhat singular, it wholly encompasses a gentleman's seat, (whose name I have forgot) gardens, pleasure-grounds, &c. which are extensive, and that without the villagers' being able to overlook any part of the gentleman's premises. Here I lodged at the house of an honest Yorkshirer, who seemed to prefer this country to his own. In different parts of my tour, I frequently heard of north country curates and excitemen, and in London, the counting-houses are much supplied with country lads from Cumberland and Westmoreland, who exchange the plow and flail for the pen, and prove as expert with the one as the other. Whether it be owing to the keen and pure air of these counties, which sharpens the genius of their inhabitants, or to the ease and small expence with which education is acquired there, or to what other cause we ought to attribute the superior arithmetical and literary knowledge, &c. observable in the middle and lower classes in the north, I shall not attempt to determine; however, the fact, in my opinion, is indisputable.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

TO compleat the series of my sentiments on Italian Literature, I now propose to lay before your readers, a summary view of the best writers of the preceding centuries, and some general re-

mains on the language of that country. I shall insert here the former part of my observations, and reserve for a future Number of your Magazine, the latter part.

So great is the number of Italian writers upon all subjects, that a foreigner, who wishes to acquire a knowledge of the tongue, is exposed to the hazard of making a bad choice, and to entertain, of course, the most strange prejudices against the books and their writers. The notice of such authors as have obtained the approbation of all ages and countries, would be superfluous; the names of Dante, Petrarca, Ariosto, Tasso, Guarini, Tassoni, and Sannazaro, speaking sufficiently for themselves, as beyond all censure or praise. My intention is only to give my ideas concerning such as are well known in the republic of letters, but whose merit has not been as yet exactly appreciated. In this review I shall moreover limit myself to such writers as are of a general interest, historians, philologists, poets, &c. and for sufficient reasons, I shall take no notice of any of the present century, which is the true term from which the decay of the language has commenced.

Montignor Della Casa, is, in my opinion, the most truly correct and elegant of all the Italian writers. His works may be considered as a model of what is called the *didactic style*. He was archbishop of Benevento in the kingdom of Naples, and one of the greatest men in the golden age of learning. He published, among other things, two inestimable tracts on the "*Civilities of Life*," productions which must endure till the final dissolution of society. One of them is entitled, "*Galates*," and contains precepts on the manners of common society; the other, intitled, "*A Treatise on Common Duties*," teaches how to behave in the relations connected with superior or inferior acquaintances.

A rival to the "*Galates*" is the "*Cortigiano, or Accomplished Gentleman*," of Count Balthassar Castiglione, a Mantuan. --- That nobleman was bred in the splendid court of the dukes of Urbino, and was well qualified, in every sense of the word, to write on the duties of courtiers. His style is sprightly, elegant, natural, and easy. By the Italians, the "*Cortigiano*" is called a *golden book*, and certainly the epithet is applied justly.

Cardinal Bembo, a Venetian, was in the court of Leo X. what in another illustrious age the Marchese was in that of

of Augustus. He is one of those who have deserved the best of Italian literature. His style is admirable for the exquisite choice of words. He is censurable, however, for having conformed too much, by a sort of violence, to the genius of the Latin tongue; herein furnishing a bad precedent to the greater part of his contemporaries.

However great be the progress of philosophy, and the exact sciences in other parts of Europe, and in spite of the present decay of Italy in history and poetry, the superiority of the Italians in history cannot be called in question. What is still more remarkable is, that the best and greatest of those historians are perfectly pure and elegant writers. Among these, Guicciardini and Machiavel take the lead. If the sciences could be appreciated by the judgment of men, like works of imagination, more disputes would have been started in Italy concerning the respective merits of these two great political writers, than concerning the poetical superiority of Tasso and Ariosto. Both Guicciardini and Machiavel are sovereigns in the subjects of history and politics; and the dignity of their style is equal to their sentiments: it has been objected, however, to Guicciardini, that he is often too diffuse; and to Machiavel, that he has sometimes stumbled in points of grammar.

In the next rank to Guicciardini is Bentivoglio. This excellent historian was a cardinal, and had formerly been papal nuncio at Paris. He wrote the history of the memorable war of the Netherlands, under Philip II. of Spain. His style is natural, easy, pure, and concise. Davila, Nani, and especially Paruta, are not at all inferior to Bentivoglio. The various histories of Davanfati, and, above all, his translation of Tacitus, are, however, in my opinion, the best calculated to give an advantageous idea of the Italian language to foreigners. It has been often objected to this tongue, that it is diffuse and imbecile: to avert this reproach, Davanfati undertook to translate into it the most sententious writer of antiquity, and even to perform the task with a fewer number of words. His style is therefore strong and pregnant with idea like the original: nor need any higher encomium be passed upon him than to say, that M. d'Alembert, allowed to be the most concise of all the modern writers, has not been able to translate Tacitus with more precision.

The Italian philologists of the great-
est repute are Varchi, Castelvetro,

Muzio, and Beni, all of whom have greatly contributed to the perfection of the language. Their writings furnish alike both precept and example. Varchi, a learned man of the first eminence, was born in Florence, in the year 1502. His principal work is the history of his country during the last revolutions of the republican government. Next to this is the "*Ercolano*," which treats wholly of language. No one ever expressed in Italian a philosophical thought better than this elegant philologist. Castelvetro was born in Modena, in the year 1505, and is celebrated for his "*Art of Poetry*." Muzio, a Paduan, was born in 1460; he left a number of works, one of which is entitled "*Struggles in behalf of the Italian Language*." Beni was born in 1552, and was professor of the *belles lettres* in Padua. He wrote a book called "*L'Anticrusca*," containing judicious critiques on the ancient Tuscan writers.

The Italians have not excelled in political declamation, nor in bar eloquence. In pulpit eloquence, however, Father Segneri, a Jesuit, is not inferior to Massillon or Tillotson. He possesses a strong and insinuating elocution, and has carried the Italian language to its highest pitch of energy. He was born in Nettuno, near Rome, in 1694.

Foreigners who cultivate Italian should, before they enter on the study of the classical poets, make themselves familiar with two of them, whose writings breathe the true genius of poetry, without the help of rhyme, figures, or common topics. I mean Alamanni and Marchetti. Alamanni wrote an excellent poem "*On Husbandry*," which has been compared to Virgil's "*Georgics*." Although he falls short of this comparison, it is certain, that he has gained immortal honour in having been the first to employ the graces of poetry on didactic subjects, and to rescue poetry itself from the thralldom of rhyme. Marchetti is, no doubt, the best Italian translator extant. In many passages he has surpassed the Latin original of Lucretius; besides this merit, he will be ever dear to the Italians for having given to blank verse all the majesty of poetry.

London.

J. DAMIANI.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
UPON first opening the third volume of the "*Transactions of the Linnean Society*," I was much gratified by observing

serving a treatise on the Latin terms used in Natural History; in which I expected to find a masterly display of the defects of the language used in describing the diversified productions of nature; but was extremely pained in finding myself not only disappointed in my expectation, but in being absolutely at a loss to comprehend the end and aim of Mr. BRAND (the author) in his erudite dissertation. The harshness and obscurity of the Latin terms used in natural history have been long very justly and severely censured; nor have the translations of them in our language been less disapproved. As the attempts hitherto made to improve and familiarize these terms do not appear to have aided the promotion of the very important *desideratum*, a pure, classical, and chaste language of natural history, I shall endeavour, in the following cursory remarks upon this interesting subject, to shew the defects of our present English terms, and the inconvenience necessarily arising from them; and thence deduce the propriety of reforming them, together with the principles upon which such a reform should be constructed. In this view I shall wave any further notice of Mr. BRAND's treatise, it being, to the best of my judgment, though professedly written on the same subject, foreign to my purpose.

Many of our most enlightened naturalists have laboured to establish a vernacular language of natural history; particularly in the science of botany; but most of them have lost sight of the great end intended by a translation, viz. the adapting the terms to the capacity of unlearned and female students, either by adhering too closely to the original Linnæan obscure language, or by deviating too far from it, in introducing terms not representing the ideas they should convey. Subjected to the former error are Professor MARTYN's and the Litchfield Society's anglicized terms; while under the latter error Dr. WITHERING's very crude language particularly falls *. If an assemblage of experienced naturalists were to convene, for the purpose of establishing a standard language, the interchange of their different ideas upon the subject, would certainly accelerate such a design,

and whatever the result of their communication should be, at least produce an *uniform* language. This would be effected by laying down certain fixed principles or data, according to which all the Latin terms should be translated; and if even this should not be a perfect translation, it would nevertheless lessen the confusion and difficulties with which the elementary principles of natural history are incumbered, by annihilating the diversity of English terms now used by different writers to represent the same Latin one. Another difficulty attending the study of natural history arises from the *obscurity* of the terms used, which are frequently the most obsolete and barbarous that could be collected. I see no reason myself, why the science of natural history, in all or any of its departments, may not, like others, be as effectually studied and clearly understood in language purely indigenous, as in foreign or naturalized terms. That the productions of nature may be as fully illustrated as any other more popular subject, in the common way, and yet at the same time in a scientific manner, is evident from a very elegant and instructive publication, intitled, "*The Naturalist's Miscellany*," in which, to the accuracy of a complete naturalist, the learned author (Dr. SHAW) unites the perspicuity of a chaste and classical writer; ---and that his work may be more extensively useful in foreign countries, corresponding Latin descriptions are annexed to the English ones, which may be held forth as specimens of Latinity not often equalled by modern writers of the highest classical reputation, and certainly unrivalled by any cotemporary naturalist. To a person habituated to the perusal of the Roman authors, nothing can be more grating than the unharmonious language of Linnæus, and those writers who have followed his justly admired system; and I must candidly acknowledge, that I derive greater satisfaction from the language of Bauhin or Ray, than from the most favourite productions of the illustrious Swède; and often regret, that while he so successfully laboured in establishing the *lucidus ordo* in the science of natural history, he should have introduced a language so highly repugnant to that purity and energy which pervade the productions of the best classical writers. Surely the dignity or the excellence of a science cannot consist in being clothed in a phraseology foreign to every language, and consequently to the exclusion

* It will be easily conceived, that this censure more particularly strikes at Dr. WITHERING's terms, in the ad edition of his "*Botanical Arrangement*," he having in his last edition of that valuable work, much improved upon his language, though still very imperfect.

of every one who has not time and abilities to study and comprehend so heterogeneous a jargon.

Whilst the present rage for systematic reform through the regions of nature lasts, I could wish the numerous and intelligent reformists would direct their attention awhile from the classification to the language of natural history. Here an ample field is open for their exertions, and I am confident that their well-directed labours would be crowned with the happiest success, both in clearing the path to the study of nature of its greatest incumbrance, and in ensuring their fame by the gratitude of all who now groan under the weight of the barbarous phraseology with which the sublime and important science of natural history in all its departments is embarrassed.

Yours, &c.

Feb. 6, 1798.

R. H. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEWICK's Birds lately published, suggested to my mind some ideas on the subject of engraving on wood, which I beg leave to submit to your consideration. If you shall think them deserving a place in your useful Magazine, they are entirely at your service.

The mode of engraving on wood, as practised by the first discoverers of that art, was extremely different from that which is now followed by the BEWICKS, and some other artists in Britain. The excellence of the old engravings consisted in the general correctness of the drawing, and the spirited boldness of some rough touches, which gave energy to the design, but the manner was hard and dry; nor does it seem to have been even suspected at that time, that it was possible to produce a full deep and mellow shade on a wood-cut, though it is now found that this can be better effected by an engraving on wood than by any other mode of engraving that has hitherto been adopted. Whether it is equally capable of producing that mellow softness in the lighter tints, which can easily be effected on copper, is still a matter of doubt, though, if I were to judge from some specimens I have seen, of the performance of a young artist, whose name is not yet known to the public, I should be inclined to believe that it might, even in this respect also, be brought to rival that on copper itself. But of this I wish to speak at present with diffidence, being conscious that the public must doubt in regard to those things they have never seen.

Hitherto, the only specimens of modern engravings on wood that have been offered to the public, have been upon a small scale; probably, because of the difficulty of finding wood of a large enough size fit for the purpose, for I am informed, our modern artists use only box-wood. But from what I have seen of wood engravings of late, I should suppose, that, considered as a *fine art*, it was much better adapted for producing a grand effect in large works than in small things, because it admits of a rich fullness of shade, a mellow softness in their gradations, and a great strength of touch, which can be effected in no other mode that hath ever yet been attempted. But, as I am no artist myself, I throw out this hint merely for the consideration of others, without pretending to decide.

It is, however, as an *useful* rather than a *fine art*, that I think the chief value of this invention consists. It is well known, that where many copies of a book with prints are sold, the expence of taking off the impressions on copper greatly enhances the price; and engravings on copper are so quickly effaced, that the beauty of every delicate touch is sensibly diminished almost by every impression that is taken of it: and even the strongest engravings that can be made upon copper, are soon worn down; so as to require to be retouched several times, before a numerous impression can be worked off. I need not add, that after every such retouching, the impressions are much inferior to what they were before the former engraving was worn down. In this way, the value of different copies of the same impression of the books must be greatly altered, though all must be sold at the same price. In regard to engravings on wood, the case is very different. I have been assured, on the best authority, that a wood-cut, strongly engraved, if it gets common justice done to it, will not be sensibly worse after an hundred thousand impressions have been taken from it, and perhaps ten times that quantity may be taken before it has received such injury as to bring it to the state of a common copper-plate, that requires to be retouched. Add to this, that the expence of taking off the impressions will not be, I have good reason to believe, one fiftieth part of that of copper-plate engravings of the same size; and it is obvious, that the diminution of expence, by adopting this mode of engraving, in regard to works of extensive sale, will be amazing, even if the original engraving should have cost the same sum as if done upon copper. I have been assured,

by

by a gentleman who has made the calculation, and on whose accuracy I can confidently rely, that, if the plates for the "*Encyclopædia Britannica*" had been engraved on wood instead of copper, (and they could have been done much better than those are) and allowing the same sum for originally engraving the one as the other, the saving on each plate, for one impression only of that work, would have exceeded ten guineas, so that the total gain to the proprietors of that work, arising from this circumstance alone, would have exceeded *four thousand guineas* on one impression only.

From these considerations, it is obvious that every work which can command an extensive sale, and which requires to be illustrated by engravings, will afford a much greater profit to the undertaker if these are executed on wood than on copper. And, as the plates can remain equally good for a second, a third, or a fourth impression, as for the first, it will, in some measure, secure a copyright in the book, because no one, who has to pay for new engravings, could afford to sell an impression so cheap as he could do who has the plates for nothing.

The question then comes to be, What kind of works of general utility admit of being illustrated by engravings on wood equally well as if they were done upon copper? I here put works of *taste* entirely out of the question, and consider utility only.

In this point of view, the first place in regard to importance ought, perhaps, to be assigned to *anatomy*. From the specimens I have already seen, I am perfectly satisfied that anatomical plates can be executed on wood with all the precision possible on copper, and, in some particulars, (especially those where the muscles are represented) with much greater elegance and beauty. A set of such plates, if executed from accurate designs, by having the whole civilized globe for a market, (the explanations being easily printed in different languages) could be afforded at a very low price, so as to bring them within the reach of every student of physic; while the undertaker would be insured in a most abundant profit.

The next subject of general importance is *architecture*. Wood-engraving is peculiarly fitted to produce beautiful works of this class, at a very small expence.

Heraldry is another subject that admits of being illustrated by wood-engravings with singular propriety, as I am satisfied of from some specimens of this sort I have lately seen.

Mathematical diagrams and machinery of every sort, may thus be executed with the greatest accuracy and neatness.

In *natural history*, the specimens that BEWICK has given in his beasts and birds, shew what it is capable of. For delineating insects, shells, and minerals, it is perhaps yet better calculated to produce a fine effect than in those specimens that have been already exhibited.

I will not take up more of your paper by enumerating a greater number of particulars. What I have said will, I think, be sufficient to prove, that the art of engraving on wood promises to be of much utility to mankind in general, by diminishing the price of some works of primary importance to society, on which account it deserves to be encouraged and cultivated with assiduity.

Jan. 1, 1798.

N. M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON, (CONTINUED.)

From Wild Beasts.

HOMER abounds in similes taken from observation of the various actions and characters of the ferocious animals, which, in the ruder states and pastoral occupations of mankind, must be objects of capital importance. Their encounters with each other, the devastations they occasion among the domestic kinds, and the mutual warfare carried on between them and the human species, cannot fail to impress the mind with a variety of striking ideas. The application of images, borrowed from this source, to the circumstances of military transactions, is so obvious, that little ingenuity is to be looked for in the discovery either of general or particular points of resemblance; and the merit of comparisons, from this source, must chiefly consist in the force and accuracy of description. The Grecian bard, in these respects, is certainly unrivalled: every line in his descriptive pieces is a proof that he copied from nature herself; and his successors in epic poetry have done little more in their happiest efforts, than judiciously selecting, and adorning with the beauties of diction, the various circumstances with which he had furnished them.

Amidst the similes of this class, those in which the *Lion* forms the principal figure are by much the most frequent in the works of Homer. The generous courage and terrific force of this noble animal

animal rendered him peculiarly proper for comparison with the warriors of an age of heroes; when, from the artificial modes of combat, the strength and prowess of a single individual became eminently conspicuous, and were of great moment in deciding the event of a battle. To consider every example in which the simile of a lion is introduced, would prove tedious and uninteresting, on account of the frequent sameness, both of the original and resembling scene. I shall therefore select a few, the most various in their circumstances and application, and of the greatest value as natural representations.

The common occurrence in countries infested by wild beasts, of a nightly attack upon the folds or stalls, by a lion, has given occasion to three striking similes in Homer, each distinguished by some variation in the circumstances. In the first I shall adduce, the assault is effectually repelled---

As from the folded stalls a nightly guard
Of dogs and rustics all the rage repel
Of some fierce Lion, greedy for the flesh
Of fatted kine: in vain he rushes on;
So thick the javelins hurl'd by vent'rous hands,
And flaming torches fly, that held in awe,
Though much desiring, at the morning's dawn
Sad he retires. The mighty Ajax thus,
With swelling breast indignant quits the field.
Il. xi. 547.

This is a characteristical and well-painted picture, but not perfectly exact in the application; since Ajax is not making an attack on the enemy, like the lion, but is standing upon the defensive.

In the next instance, the powers of the assailant and defenders are almost equally balanced, and this equality takes place both in the real and the resembling scene. Sarpedon's spirited attempt to break through the Grecian rampart, is thus imaged---

So, when a Lion, 'mid the mountains bred,
Long hung'ring, feels th' adventurous impulse urge
To try the well-barr'd circuit of the fold;
If chance he find the guardian-swains around,
With dogs and spears in watch, he yet designs
Attempts to retreat; but leaping in,
Or bears away the spoil, or front to front
Receives from some swift arm the piercing steel.
Il. xii. 299.

In the following passage the assailant is only routed to greater exertions by resistance, and proves completely victorious.

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The Lion thus
Whom, leaping at the fold, some shepherd swain,
His flocks defence, has struck with feeble wound,
Now urg'd to mighty rage, no more repuls'd,
He clears the fence, and 'mid the crowd forlorn
Spreads dire dismay; in heaps they strew the soil;
Then proudly springs again the lofty mound;
So sprung Tydides on the Trojan host.

Il. v. 136.

The impetuous courage of Diomed is with peculiar propriety resembled to that of the Lion, and the circumstance of his receiving a slight wound from the arrow of Pandarus, is exactly paralleled in the simile.

The retreat of the Lion, represented in the first of these passages, is described in a simile by Virgil, but less circumstantially, and without the accompanying of the nightly attack.

Ceu sævum turba leonem
Cum telis premit infensus; at territus ille,
Asper, acerba tuens, retro redit; & nequæ terga
Ira dare aut virtus patitur; nec tendere con-
tra,
Ille quidem hoc cupiens potis est per tela
viresque:
Haud aliter retro dubius vestigia Turnus
Improperata refert, & mens exæstuat ira.
Æn. ix. 792.

As when with tilted spears the clam'rous train
Invade the brindled monarch of the plain,
The lordly savage from the shouting foe
Retires, majestically stern and slow,
Tho' singly impotent the crowd to dare,
Repel or stand their whole collected war;
Grim he looks back; he rolls his glaring eye,
Despairs to conquer; and disdains to fly.
So Turnus paus'd; and by degrees retired;
While shame, disdain, and rage, the harp fir'd.
Pitt.

There is more of *sentiment* in this picture than in that of Homer, but less of *nature*. The Lion of the Greek poet combats for prey, and his unwillingness to retreat only proceeds from his hunger. That of the Roman fights for glory, and is withheld from flying by shame. He is a happier object of comparison for a hero; but is a less faithful representative of an animal which, notwithstanding all the stories of his magnanimity, has probably no moral qualities different from those of other carnivorous wild beasts.

His propensity at all hazards to revenge an affront (a point of character common to various of the larger predat-
Q tory

tory animals) is represented by Homer in a most animated manner in the passage, of which the following is a translation :

— The dreadful Lion thus,
Whom all th' assembled country round pursue,
Intent to kill, at first moves careless on,
Till, by the spear of some bold hunter struck,
He writhing yawns, he foams, his generous breast
Indignant groans, with busy tail his sides
And loins he lashes, rousing to the fight ;
Then sternly scouling, rushes headlong on,
Resolved on slaughter, or a glorious death.

Il. xx. 164.

As a simile, this noble picture seems strangely misplaced, or thrown away, since it is only introductory to the *single combat* in which Achilles, not wounded, or particularly irritated, engages with Æneas, an unequal adversary.

Virgil has given a spirited imitation of this passage, applying it, as loosely as Homer had done, to Turnus, inflamed to fury by the public outcry against him, after the unsuccessful beginnings of the war against Æneas.

— Pœnorum qualis in arvis
Saucius ille gravi venantum vulnere pectus,
Tum demum movet arma leo ; gaudetque comantes

Excitens cervice toros, fixumque latronis
Impavidus fraugit telum, & fremit ore cruento :

Haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
Æn. xii. 4.

As pierced at distance by the hunter's dart, The Lybian Lion rouses at the smart, And loudly roaring traverses the plain, Scourges his sides, and rears his horrid mane, Tugs furious at the spear, the foe defies, And grinds his teeth for rage, and to the combat flies :

So storm'd proud Turnus. *Pitt.*

The added circumstances of " shaking his bristling mane," and " breaking the spear fixed in his side," are well conceived, and expressed with great vigour.

I shall add another picture of a similar kind, from Homer, chiefly on account of the accurate minuteness with which it represents the chase of a wild beast, as still practised in various countries.

As when amid the throng of dogs and men A Boar or Lion fiercely glaring stands ; Close wedg'd in troops, the hunters round advance,

And launch the frequent spear ; yet undismay'd,

Nor fear nor slight his generous heart allows,
But spurs him to his fate : the bands of foes Oft turning he assails ; as oft the foes Where'er he rushes, yield. *Il. xii. 42.*

The application is to Hector trying

his passage across the Grecian rampart ; and is therefore, like one of the former, defective in comparing an action of assault to one of defence.

Virgil, in a concise copy of this simile, has applied it with more exactness to Hector encompassed by assailing enemies.

Ut fera, quæ densa venantum septa corona
Contra tela furit, seseque haud nescia morti
Injicit, & saltu super venabula fertur :

Haud aliter juvenis medios moriturus in hostes

Irruit : & qua tela vidit densissima, tendit.

Æn. ix. 551.

As the stern savage, whom the train surrounds

Of shouting hunters, feeds, and opening hounds,

On death determined, and devoid of fears,
Springs forth undaunted on a grove of spears.
So, bent on death, where thick the javelins rise,

Fierce on the close embattled war he flies.

Pitt.

The circumstance of the beast's leaping over the hunting-poles, is happily imagined. Dryden, in his translation, chuses to make the animal a stag. J. A.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent, L in NUMBER TWENTY-FIFTH of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, I sent a few general observations on English versification. With your permission I will now pursue the subject a little further.

Aristotle, who has called poetry imitation, calls music *μιμνησκοντα της οργης και πραοτητος*, the *likenesses of anger and gentleness*, &c. this correspondence he makes to depend on rhyme and melody *σι τοις ρυθμοις και μελαιοι*. In this point of view poetry and music are kindred arts : and the analogy with respect to rhyme, expression, and effect, is much closer than many imagine.

Sound has an influence on passion ; an influence not connected with an association of ideas, but with the tendency of certain tones to excite particular movements in the nerves. This is true of musical sounds ; it is also true of metrical. These movements, however, are not always produced in verse, by causes uniformly the same ; sometimes it is by a particular movement of the verse, as that of Homer,

Ητοι ο μιν σκηπτωματος χειρσιν ποσειδι
Ασπασσεν υδωπον, &c.

Or

Or that of Milton---

-----Him th' Almighty Power
Hurl'd headlong flaming from the ethereal
sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion down
To bottomless perdition, &c.

Sometimes it is produced by a single word, ulularunt, howl, hiss, roar, &c. This is what Mr. Wallis very properly calls, the style of *s und*.

This effect is produced by the application of the rule of the acute and grave accents; the acute making stronger, the grave weaker vibrations; from an artful management of the letters, considered as liquids, consonants, single, or double, vowels, diphthongs, open vowels, &c. From regarding the proper places for the pause, transposition, interrogation, &c.

I am not yet speaking of any particular species of versification, but of the effect of sound in general, in producing motion or passion. When the poet wishes to express, and to raise in the breast of his reader, the softer or more lively passions of love, hope, desire, &c. his verse should study correspondent movements; it should be soft, and accompanied with all the arts of insinuation; it should move sprightly, and with an air of triumph and exultation, &c.---on the other hand, when he would express grief, pride, resentment, &c. the language should express depression, indignation, sudden transition, &c.

It is unnecessary to exemplify what has been so frequently exemplified in books on rhetoric and poetry:---a few hints on the mechanical part of the different species of English versification, will be more to the purpose of your correspondent L.

The following rules seem to apply to the Iambic, or Heroic, a verse of five feet, which may be with or without rhyme: called Iambic, because the principal foot contained in it is an Iambic, a foot of two syllables, with the first syllable short, the last long. Ex. of the Iambic with rhyme,

Hēre thou | Great An|nā, whōm | thrēē
rēalms ōbey,
Dōst sōme | tīmes cōnsēl tāke, | and sōme |
tīmes tēa.

I take these lines as affording an example of an inaccurate rhyme, which I shall notice presently. At present, I observe, that the last line is an example of perfect Iambic.

The Heroic or Iambic admits other feet besides the Iambic. The first of these lines in the fourth place has taken a Spondee, or a foot of two long syllables:

and this line is quoted to shew, that the observation of a shrewd modern writer is not quite accurate, "that to place three long syllables *consecutively* in English, is a great difficulty."

The English Iambic also admits a Dactyl, that is, a foot of three syllables, with the first syllable long, and the last short, as in that line of Waller's,
Could or | dēr teach | and their | high spīrits
| cōmpōse
as "High spirits".

And a Pyrrhic, that is, a foot of two short, as in the above verse, "and their."

It will also admit of an Anapaest, that is a foot of three syllables, the two first short, and the last long; and of a Trochee, a foot of two syllables, with the first long, and last short; which the Greek Iambic never admitted: though it may be generally observed, the more Iambics the verse contains, it will be so much the purer.

With respect to long and short, it should be noticed, though English verse is not regulated by position, it is not so loose as to set aside quantity,

Sure there are poets who did never dream
Upon Parnassus, nor did taste the stream
Of Helicon, &c.

Suppose Poets, which is a Trochee, to be turned into an Iambic, as *repūte*, *replēte*, and we shall see that the harmony is instantly broken; or suppose Parnāssus, which is an Amphibrachys, that is, a foot of three syllables, the first syllable on each side short, the middle long, be read as an amphimacer, with each syllable on the side long, and the middle short, we shall then likewise see that the rules of quantity are violated,

"On Parnāssus top, nor did taste the stream."

The next observation relates to the Pause; a consideration of great importance in verse, *και ει λεγεις κρατι τη παρον, ητις αν εχοι αναπαυλας κα ι μεταβολας αρμονιας* *. The force of this observation will be obvious by considering what has already been noticed ---the correspondence of poetry with music. Music requires variety of movements, no less than sweetness of sound: and without this variety, both poetry and music will be accompanied with a disgusting monotony.

In Mr. Wallis's "*Letter to Mr. Pope*," it is observed, there is naturally a pause at the fourth, fifth, or sixth syllables. "It is upon these the ear rests, upon the

* Dionys. Hal. De Struct. Orat.

judicious change and management of these depends the variety of English versification."

The pause may extend to other syllables; a regard to variety seems frequently to require it, and it may be laid down as a general rule in rhyme, that at the termination of every line, there is a pause. It is scarcely necessary to add, that a pause is a different thing from a stop.

In a former letter I spoke of Mr. Pope, as the best standard of rhyme: and this is unquestionably true with respect to suavity, richness, and strength. But whether it proceeded from his want of taste for music I will not say, he is certainly very often extremely monotonous; his professed imitators are still more so; and this is true not only of Pope's juvenile works, but of those which exhibit the vigour of his manhood, and all the strength of sentiment, particularly his "*Essay on Man*." Example,

All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body nature is, | and God the soul;
That chang'd thro' all | and yet through all
the same,

Great in the earth | as in the ætherial frame;
Warms in the sun, | refreshes in the breeze,
Glow's in the stars, | and blossoms in the trees,
Lives through all life, extends through all
extent,

Spreads undivided, | operates unspent.

The mechanism of this species of verse, in regard to the pause, consists in the varying of its place; and generally speaking, it should not be made at the same syllable above two lines, or at most three, together. Connected with an observation already made is another, viz.

That the closing rhyme of the couplet should be attended with a pause in the couplet in the sense, so as not to run on to the following verse: Ex. in the couplet already quoted from Denham:
Sure there are poets who did never dream
Upon Parnassus, or did taste the stream
Of *Hicon*.

This seems wrong; Pope rarely takes this liberty; Dryden, though a great master of English versification, frequently; Darwin, who has studied this species of verse with great nicety, never.

This leads to another observation, that regards triplets. Rhyme, by those who oppose it, is called jingling: without enquiring into the justice of their disapprobation, or the origin of rhymes, it may with truth be said, that triplets offend a chaste ear, and generally betray negligence, and want of invention in the writer. Dryden, indeed, uses them perpetually; but though a great poet, he was frequently negligent and hasty, writ-

ing from the spur of the moment, *pass pede in urbe*. Pope uses them occasionally in his imitations and translations, but very sparingly in original poems: there is not a single triplet in his "*Rape of the Lock*," or "*The Dunciad*:" Dr. Darwin also never uses triplets.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that by triplets are meant three lines successively rhyming. In odes, where different rhymes intervene, three rhyming lines may with great propriety be admitted in the same stanza; and the movements are very lively: as in a translation of a Spanish ode by a fine modern poet, Mr. Southey*,

Rodrigo, from the world apart
Retir'd where Tagus flows,
Clasp'd the fair Caba to his heart,
When lo! the Spirit of the stream arose,
And pour'd the prophet song of Spain's im-
pending woes.

The above stanza closes with an Alexandrine, and affords an example of the place most proper for its introduction, viz. at the close of a stanza. There are but few places in which it can be introduced with propriety in the regular heroic rhyme. In the blank verse of Milton, I think it is never used: there is not a line that could with greater propriety have been made an Alexandrine than the last of the last book,

Thro' Eden took their solitary way;
where a softer sensation is to be excited, where the movement of the verse is slow, and where the line is the finishing verse of the book.

I cannot forbear just noticing, that a proper Alexandrine has a pause naturally in the middle, so as to be divided into an equal number of syllables, Ex.

"The bloom of young desire, | and purple
light of love:" *Gray*.

The true Alexandrine is a very melodious line, when properly used; but what may be called the *Super-Alexandrine*, or line of fourteen syllables has, I think, always a bad effect. Cowley very often uses it in his odes called Pindaric, in which he seems to think every possible liberty may be taken with measure. Dryden, who in his heroics has a great profusion of true Alexandrines, now and then also admits the spurious one; as in the following line of portentous length; Things done relates, not done she feigns, And mingles truth with Lyes. *Æneid*.

As we are now speaking concerning rhyme, a caution should be left against the too quick return of the same rhyme. Ex.

* Letters written during a short residence in Spain and Portugal, by Robert Southey.

Blossoms and fruits and flowers together rise,
And the whole year in gay confusion lies.

"Addison's Letter to Lord Halifax."

Here pillars rough with sculpture pierce the
skies,
And here the proud triumphal arches rise.

From the same.

These are ten lines farther in the same poem, and may be endured; but cannot be allowed a few lines nearer: of which, however, instances occur in this charming poem.

The last observation I shall make relates to open vowels; that is, two vowels opening on each other; which generally speaking, should be guarded against, except where the poet wishes to make sound correspond to sense, or some great inconvenience to the line would be the consequence: Milton, however, frequently uses open vowels; and Pope sometimes, but not often. The following is an example of one:

Great in the earth, or in the ætherial frame.

The open vowels in this line make too great an hiatus, and offend the ear, though, sometimes, it must be confessed, the *caesura* would be more offensive to the ear than the *hiatus*: ex.

Of Nature's works to me expung'd and raz'd.

Milton.

The open vowels will here to many ears be offensive, but much less so than Of Nature's workings to m' expung'd and raz'd.

Much more might be said on this subject: and I am aware, that different critics may somewhat differ on these niceties; I speak therefore with deference, but hope, if your correspondent L, is young in these matters, that he may derive a few hints from what has already been said not unacceptable to him. I propose, in a future letter, to submit to his consideration a few thoughts relative to other species of versification, more particularly to blank verse; and to the books recommended in a former letter, as proper to be read, to point out a few more. In the mean time, I am, &c.

G. DYER.

P. S. I forgot to observe, with respect to open vowels, that the sounds which most nearly resemble each other, should be most guarded against, as A A, A E, E E, E I, I I, I Y; where the resemblance is less, the hiatus will be less, and therefore will be more easily allowed. The more attentive versifiers are to the accuracy of their rhymes, the more pure and harmonious will their verse be.

The two first lines quoted from Pope, in this letter, have bad rhymes: as also are the two following:

Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill suits his cloth the praise of railing well.

Dryden.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I USED to think that a great discoverer in philosophy, such as Bacon or Newton, was much more superior to the meaner mob of philosophers, than is a Shakespeare or a Milton to a Blackmore or a Cibber, to the rooks and the jackdaws of poetry. I am of that opinion no longer. I have been induced, I must confess, to divest myself of much of that excessive veneration with which I long regarded the principal names in philosophy.

In truth, the authors of great discoveries in philosophy, have rarely or never attained far above the common level of the philosophical knowledge of the ages in which they respectively lived. The conversation of the peaceful intercourse of the citizens of Athens; the harangues and discussions in their public assemblies; the moral knowledge which they had generally acquired in the cultivation of the arts, and in the ordinary exercise of their civil and political rights; the discoveries and the errors of former philosophers; the writings and exhibitions of the drama; had so prepared the way at Athens, for the origin of the philosophy of Socrates, as to make it impossible that there should not some such philosopher arise among the Athenians about that æra. Aristotle was but a disciple of the school of Socrates, whose dialectics and scientific arrangements had their source in the doctrines of his master, and of the contemporary sophists. The discoveries of Bacon were made at a time when the world began to become weary of the logic and metaphysics of the schools; when the first attempts were made to new-model and simplify the school-philosophy; when the improvement of human knowledge was already very generally sought by other means, than the mere laws of synthesis and of syllogism; when experiment and induction had been already tried with success by the alchemists, and by other explorers of the secrets of nature. Was there not in these circumstances as much of happy fortune as of superior genius, in the accomplishment of those grand discoveries which we ascribe to Bacon? The researches of Galileo, if they did not discover the gravity of the atmosphere,

atmosphere, yet advanced so near to this discovery, as to leave no very extraordinary merit to his pupil Torricelli, in the actual accomplishment of it. Far be it from me to offer to tear, with rash hand, the laurels from the immortal brow of Newton! Yet, let me permitted to observe, that when this great man discovered the doctrine of the attraction of gravitation, astronomy, geography, and navigation; mechanics, and all the mechanical arts, had been improved to such a pitch of advancement, the attention of philosophers was so earnestly turned towards the discovery of the true system of the universe, and the operations of mathematical calculation had been so much facilitated and improved, that the theory of gravitation, had it even escaped the genius of Newton, could not well have failed to arise to the meditations of some one or another of the philosophers, who were cotemporary with him. Reflecting upon these facts, we shall find it difficult to maintain, that even Newton soared to such an excessive height above the common level of the knowledge of his age, as many of his admirers seem to have imagined. In the more recent instance of the discovery of the true theory of chemistry, does the merit of that discovery rest with Lavoisier alone? No; Van Helmont, Boyle, Mayow, Hale, Priestley, Bergman, Scheele, Black, Cavendish, Baumé, Macquer, Buequet, had, successively or collaterally, pursued chemical investigations, and traced out the general truths of this science, till it was almost as impossible that some one or another should not stumble on Lavoisier's discoveries, as that a number of persons should, in a dark night, wander about among frequent open pits, and yet none of them have the fortune to fall in. Such has ever been the case in regard to the grand discoveries in philosophy. Knew we but minutely the steps by which their authors were conducted to them, we should not fail to abate much from the fervour of that admiration with which we are at present disposed to regard those authors. Nay, more. I doubt not, but there has been a greater energy of genius exerted, and much more contributed towards the true advancement of science, by persons whose names are undistinguished in its annals; than by those on whom has been fondly lavished boundless praise. It is in philosophy as in war: the soldiers fight the battle, but the meed of victory is for the generals alone.

In poetry, the case is widely different.

The great poet can never derive from his predecessors more than a very little of that on which alone his fame can be permanently built. Melody, and variety of versification; a copious and happily expressive phraseology; taste to avoid false ornaments of wit and fancy; skill to adjust all the parts of a work into one whole; all these, the poet may, indeed, derive from the study of the works of his predecessors, but little else can this study confer. We easily distinguish what is merely the copy of a copy from that which is directly imitated from nature. We praise the great poet only in proportion as his images and sentiments are original as well as just and interesting. Of all the literary arts, poetry is the least benefited by the gradual progress of human knowledge. Its grand engines are continually disarmed by the overthrow of ignorance and superstition: and one poet after another still pre-occupies from his successors, one after another of the great provinces of nature, so as to excite the general sentiment; *Pereant qui nostra, ante nos, dixerunt*. If Virgil has imitated Homer; if Milton has borrowed largely from all poetical antiquity, sacred and profane, we are careful to strip them of all their borrowed feathers, whenever we come to estimate their poetical merits. What infinite pains has been taken to trace all the imitations and plagiarisms of the divine Shakespeare? We give poets credit solely for what each has himself actually caught from nature. We sometimes, as has been beautifully shewn by Dr. Hurd, suppose them imitators, when they are, in truth, entitled to the praise of originality. A poet cannot borrow, without being perceived to borrow. In philosophy we are apt, at all times, to praise him who imposes the key-stone, as if he had built the whole arch.

It is for these reasons, chiefly, that I think the truly great poet to be a more illustrious character than the great discoverer in philosophy. H.

MODERN PERU AND MEXICO.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF PERU.

Intended as a Continuation of the History of the Monuments of Peru, inserted in our Magazine for December last.

[From "*El Mercurio Peruano*,"]

THE first object which presents itself to the contemplation of the philosopher, in the history of the monuments of ancient Peru, is the delineation of the various dispositions and organization of its

its vast territory. In tracing with his pen, amid the spoils and ravages of time and of war, the degree of cultivation this famous nation had attained, when, without the help either of the Egyptians, the Phœnicians, or the Greeks, it established wise laws, and made, in certain points of view, great advances in the arts and sciences, he finds it indispensibly necessary to examine the soil on which the ruins, that are to guide and direct him in his researches, are placed. The grandeur of the works erected by the hand of man is not to be estimated solely by the sad remnants to which they are reduced: it is essential that the proportions of the land, which served them as a support, should also enter into the calculation. The canal which waters the most fertile valley, does not display the same magnificence in itself, nor manifest an equal effort and skill on the part of the artificer, as that which, running between formidable precipices, rises to the summit of the mountain, and pierces the deep cleft, which in magnitude equals its arm, or falls into the valley from between the brink and the declivity of lofty hills. On the other hand, as the qualities and circumstances of regions influence the genius and character of those by whom they are peopled, without the physical knowledge of Peru, it would be impossible to trace out the eminent advantages of its former or present inhabitants.

It is true that we gave a general idea of Peru*, on the happy day when, in publishing our first *Mercury*, we made a gracious offering to the tutelary angel of these territories: but this is not what we are about to copy. We then confined ourselves chiefly to the plans which had been suggested, in dividing, peopling, and cultivating Peru, by the different views and interests of its glorious conquerors. We presented to our readers a prefatory introduction, a leisure composition, in which, noticing rapidly and in substance whatever this country owes to man, we prepared them for the elucidation of each of the parts contained in that valuable sketch of our political geography. We now follow a different course. At the moment while we are naming Peru, we banish from our view its inhabitants and its cities; and annihilate even the superb towers of opulent Lima. The plains which our forefathers laboured and fertilized disappear; and the delightful en-

virons of Rimac present no other ornament than a multitude of shrubs and green meadows, which, agitated by the gentle breeze, rival the undulations and murmurs of the Pacific Ocean as it washes its banks.

Having penetrated into the obscure ages which have long ceased to exist, in search of the fragments of the edifices of the Yncas, to complete the history of their monuments, we now fix our attention on those times when the human footstep had as yet left no print on the sands of this favoured region, when its fertile plains were still uncultivated. Nature alone appears, wrapt up in a mysterious silence. Her powerful hand is about to give the last perfection to the globe, and to support its equilibrium by forming two distinct worlds in one single continent. It would appear that after she had exercised herself on the burning sands of Africa, on the leafy and fragrant groves of Asia, and on the temperate and colder climates of Europe, she aimed at assembling together in Peru all the productions she had denied to the other three quarters, to repose there majestically, surrounded by each of them. Such and so great are the riches this admirable kingdom contains! In describing its physical geography, it will not be inexpedient to adopt certain divisions. We shall, in the first place, treat of the general design of the two worlds which compose the two principal parts of Peru --- of those two worlds which form the august temple of our mother and liberal benefactress. Their limits, their directions, their correspondencies; their respective advantages over the rest of the terraqueous globe; and their preponderance and influx in the equilibrium of this globe, are objects which, presenting themselves on a large scale, will lead and accustom us, without fatigue, to the detailed examination of whatever each of them in particular contains. O! that any one could possess the divine and energetic pencil of nature, to give to his portraits the colouring and delicacy with which *she* has beautified the original!

Peru, the limits of which are traced out by the great phenomena by which it divides the provinces of its universal empire, forms without doubt the whole of the southern part of the burning zone, which runs north and south from the equator to the tropic of Capricorn, and west and east from the borders of the Pacific sea to the forests and deserts of the country of the Amazons, by which the eastern

* See our *Magazine* for November last.

eastern branches of the Cordillera of the Andes is terminated. Thus its greatest extension, which is to be measured in degrees of latitude, embraces a space of twenty-three degrees and an half, between Cape Palmar on the confines of Paño, and Morro-Moreno on those of the kingdom of Chile. Chosen to be the throne of light in the southern hemisphere, it spreads precisely over the whole of the space which the sun declines from the centre of the sphere, to animate it by its benign influence. Its breadth, which we shall place between 297 and 310 degrees of longitude, the first meridian being fixed at the Peak of Teneiffe, varies according as the coasts are at a greater or smaller distance from the Cordillera or chain of mountains. From the line to the eighth degree there is a separation of about one hundred and twenty leagues; but from hence, insensibly as it were, gaining ground, its greatest distance to the eighteenth degree is reduced to seventy leagues only. By choosing a middle term between these two extremes, and allowing twenty leagues to the degree, the result gives to Peru a plane superficies of 44.650 square leagues*.

The whole of this vast superficies serves as a basis to the great Cordillera of the Andes, which, separating majestically beneath the equator, and dividing itself into two branches, the one eastern and the other western, parallel to each other, and for the greater part to the southern coasts, proceeds on to the tropic of Capricorn. In its way, the eastern branch takes a bend towards the south east, and terminates in the plains. The western one penetrates into the kingdom of Chile†. The highest points of each of

them are covered with a snow as ancient as the world; and their volcanoes, which vomit forth a perpetual fire in the region of frost and cold, present a terrific spectacle to the philosopher who contemplates them.

If the worth of countries were to be estimated by the greater or less extension they afford to population and to agriculture, the Royal Cordillera would diminish the value and estimation of Peru, since its eminences and declivities, far from augmenting the proportion of cultivable land which would be found at the bases of this chain of mountains, diminish them extremely‡: but, in return,

the northern sea, runs, as has been said, towards the Tropic, from whence it takes an inclined direction towards the south east, and terminates in the plains of the great Chaco. Thirdly, the western one, which proceeds from North America, passes the isthmus of Panama, and redoubles the whole of the southern coast to Cape Horn. Between the northern sea and the first Cordillera lies Brazil; between the first and second lie the great and lofty plains of the country of the Amazons; and in the line in which these plains terminate, the second Cordillera commences, as does also Peru, which is comprehended within this one and the third. The ancient Yncas gave to each of them the name of *Risifuyu*, which signifies a *band of snow*: and as the four cardinal points, which they called *Tawantinjuy*, were denoted by the subjugated nations which they viewed towards them, that of the *Antis*, which is to the east of Cuzco, gave the name as well to the mountains which descend from the second Cordillera into the plains, as to this same Cordillera which precedes them.—We still preserve these titles, having corrupted the word *Antis*, into *Andes*, and afterwards applied the same term to the south Cordillera. We say that both these Cordilleras lie beneath the equator, since, notwithstanding in the province of Popayan they are already divided and parallel, their mountains are so low that at two degrees to the north they have not the fourth part of the elevation of those of the south. Hence it is that the climate is very different from that of high Peru.

‡ Taking it for granted that, in consequence of the parched and dry state of the declivities of the southern mountains, and of the insalubrity of the summits of the Cordillera, it would be impossible to people and cultivate them, we can venture to assert that, even if it were practicable to excise both, the curvatures, declivities, and hollows of the mountains would not add one handful of useful soil to that which their bases would afford, if they did not exist. This proposition, paradoxical as it may appear, is an incontestable truth, since all the trees which are planted on the convex

superficies

* The limits which we ascribe to Peru, and which are deduced from the contemplation of the equinoxes, the solstices, and the varieties of the soil and climates, agree with those established by the political demarcations executed by the Yncas, as we shall explain more fully when we shall proceed to treat of them.

† To elucidate this subject as much as possible, it is proper in this place to state that the part of South America comprehended between the equator and the tropic of Capricorn is divided, north and south, by three Cordilleras, or chains of mountains. First, that of Brazil, which, commencing about the equinoctial line, runs to the Sierras or mountains of Maldonado, in the river of La Plata. Secondly, the eastern one of Peru, which, originating in the snow-clad mountains of Santa Martha, on the confines of

it affords other advantages which are not only able to keep up the balance, but also to give a preponderance to the side of the territory. For the architecture of this Cordillera appears to be altogether distinct from that which nature displays in the organization of the rest of the globe; or, rather, it is its design and completion. Divided into two parts it composes as many worlds, the one high, the other low, in which, as has already been said, is united whatever distinguishes Africa from Asia, and both of these conjointly from Europe.

The high world occupies the ground which separates the two above mentioned chains of mountains, whose summits are distant from each other, ten, twenty, and, in some instances, fifty leagues; it indeed happens that in some places they meet and unite, by the interposition of a third Cordillera which runs east and west. Such are those of Asuay and Moxanda in the kingdom of Quito*, notwithstanding their soil, covered with verdure and foliage, is interrupted by innumerable heaths and deep clefts. They can alone be described by the words of a philosopher who had occasion to examine them. *In ascending, says he, the rude and terrific mountains which look towards the south sea, it cannot possibly occur to the human mind, that on their shoulders others of equal magnitude should rise, and that all of them should serve to shelter, in their common bosom, that happy country where nature, in her most bountiful mood, or rather, in her prodigality, has painted the image of terrestrial paradise†.*

The low world is situated, the chain of mountains being interposed, between the western branch and the ocean, which are distant from each other from ten to twenty leagues. It consists of a multitude of

sloping plains, which, descending from this branch from the line to Tumbes, terminate in immense forests, and advance from hence towards the borders of the ocean, as if with a design to limit its empire. The above plains are separated from each other by vallies, which, originating at the coast of the ocean with a breadth of from three to eight leagues, take an eastern direction, being bounded on the north and on the south by a series of hills, which, augmenting in proportion as they enter Sierra, divide the western chain, occasionally cross the subsequent space, intersect the eastern chain, and terminate in the plains of the country of the Amazons, preserving a great resemblance to their origin.*

By this description it would appear, that the true direction of the Peruvian Alps is by no means north and south, as has been asserted, and that those who, upon this ground, have fancied they could overturn, by a single effort, the systems of Copernicus and Newton, have not paid a sufficient attention to this subject. Formed of an infinite series of high mountains, which run west or east, or in a contrary direction, between the South sea and the country of the Amazons, and rising to a prodigious height in the middle of their career, they

* By the description we have just given, it appears that Peru is no other than two Cordilleras, which, by the declivities that unite them, form Sierra, and one of which, by its opposite sides, composes the mountains of the Andes, while the other, in a similar way, composes the coast. If the division of Peru be to be taken from the direction of the summits of the mountains, by which, according to the ideas of Don Ulloa, in his American Notices, it is separated into the higher and lower worlds, the mountains belong exclusively to this plan of division. But if the distinctive characteristics be to be drawn from the qualities of the soil and climate, Peru should be divided into three parts, as has been done by Father Acosta, in his Natural History, page 175. These divisions are as follow: 1st. The mountains of the Andes. 2d. La Sierra. And 3d. The coast, or plains. Characteristics of the first; *constant rain, every where mountainous, the temperature warm.* Of the second, *regular seasons, meteors.* Of the third, *dryness, the temple of the spring.* Since the principal aim of divisions consists of order and perspicuity in the subject matter treated of, we shall endeavour to preserve both, by adopting the first division; and although, in describing the low world, we have confined ourselves to the bare mention of the coast, we shall, on a future opportunity, enter into a particular examination of the corresponding sections.

superficies of a mountain have to stand perpendicularly to the horizon, and must consequently have, on the horizontal base, as many points of correspondence and support as they occupy in the mountain. It results from hence, that, the space which the plane affords being already filled up, nothing more can be planted or sown in all the unequal surfaces of the mountain by which it is occupied. It is equally demonstrable that a mountainous territory can contain no more houses or inhabitants than the base it occupies, supposing it levelled.

* Father Amich, in his complete history, in manuscript, of the missions to the Andes mountains, asserts, that there is another of these junctions in the province of Juan de Bracamoros.

† Bouguer, figure de la Terre, p. 31.

unite, and appear to the view to take a third course. The delightful world we are about to sketch, would be obscured by the imperfect descriptions of our pen, if it had not been illustrated by the divinest poet of the age, to whose sublime genius the task was reserved?

Felices nimium populi, quæ prodiga tellus
Fundit opes ad vota suæ, quæ contigit Ætas
Æmula veris, Hyems hæc frigore, nubibus æer
Ulque carent, nulloque solum fecundius im-
bre.*

Certain philosophers have undertaken to erect to nature a temple worthy of her immensity—a temple in which, her productions being deposited, the bodies of all animated beings should be collected in the centre; and that in this tomb of corpses death should appear, to give life and vigour to art. Peru is her august temple, in which, without the necessity of the feeble decorations of the chisel and the pencil, without the necessity of viewing her sensible creatures humbled in the

† In the hypothesis of the motion of the earth and universal gravitation, the centrifugal force, augmented beneath the equator, should, to produce the mountains of the Andes, have given them a direction east and west, as is the case with the mountains of the Moon in Africa. Thus did they in reality run north and south, the hypothesis would be overturned; but our new observations convince us of the contrary. The above-mentioned directions having been examined with the nicest attention, it appears that neither the particular series proceed precisely from east to west, nor the junction of them north and south. The latter declines to the south east, and the particular series decline in the same proportion, to the westward from west to south-west, and to the eastward from east to north-east. The reason of this is, that South America does not completely intersect the equator. Thus, if a line were to be drawn through its middle, longitudinally, it would form with the equinoctial line an angle of sixty degrees only, instead of ninety. To restore the directions of our cordilleras in such a way as that they should look precisely towards the cardinal points, it would be necessary that a comet, such as the one of which WATSON dreamed, should make its appearance, should suddenly attack this continent to Cape Horn, and push it thirty degrees to the westward.

* Varior, Præd. pag. 117.

These lines may be thus freely translated:
“O happy people to whom the earth pours
forth her stores at will; on whom providence
has bestowed summers, the coolness of which,
emulate the spring; winters without cold;
a cloudless firmament; and a soil highly fer-
tile without showers.

disfined array of of the sepulchre, she displays herself living, and in all her splendor. The high world is the principal nave: its flooring superior in elevation to Olympus, Pindus, Imaus, or the Pyrenean mountains, supports a magnificent facade looking towards the north, and crowned by the celestial equator. The edifice, which terminates beneath the tropic of Capricorn, is crowned at the meridian by another arch of equal elegance. *Coraxæ, Iguazæ, Chiborixæ, Colanæ, Vulcanæ, Illimanæ, Cauterina, and Tacora*, are the columns by which it is supported. *Antisera, Cotopaxi, Tuguragua, Pichincha, Ambato, Quimsabac, and Cheke-Putina*, are so many inextinguishable lamps, which, covered by a thick vapour, perpetuate unceasingly the worship of the Deity.

[To be concluded in our next.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

Description of the *Sarique* (Virginian Opossum, of Pennant) lately brought alive into France, by Cit. Rouelle, being an extract of a letter written by him to Cit. Tolcan, Keeper of the National Museum of Natural History.

THE *Sarique*, or Opossum of the Americans, is found in most of the woody and warm parts of that Continent. Its hair is brown, and white at the tips: the tail is rather long, naked, and resembling that of the rat: its ears are open, rounded, very thin, and bordered with a light brown edge. It is a silent animal, sleeping during the day and coming forth from its retreat only towards the close of evening; it seeks its prey in the night, returning at day-break to its hole, which is generally dug under the roots of some great tree, and well lined with grass or moss. They dwell generally in pairs, but some males lead a solitary life. Fruits of various kinds constitute its principal food, and it will eagerly devour the eggs and young of birds. Its flesh is reckoned excellent eating, and vast numbers are annually destroyed by the natives and wild quadrupeds: being very ill provided for defence, and running but slowly, as soon as it is pursued it ascends a tree, and fixing itself by its prehensile tail on one of the topmost and slenderest branches, it remains suspended with the head downwards till the pursuit has ceased: the Indians, however, climb the tree, and breaking the bough to which the Opossum has fixed itself, the animal falls to the ground and is seized by the dogs in waiting below. It brings forth from four to twelve young, without which fertility, the species would soon be annihilated by its numerous enemies.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To MR. ARTHUR AIKIN, on taking leave of him at DUNKELD, in PERTSHIRE, after a Pedestrian Tour.

BY MR. DYER.

AIKIN, there breathes in friendship what beguiles

The heavy hours, when dark distended clouds Burst o'er the head in torrents, or high heaven

Rolls muttering deep-mouth'd thunder, and from far

The forked lightning darts athwart the sky, Quick travelling down to th' eye with dazzling rays :

Then, darkness all around, how sweet the voice Of friend ! In converse kind there dwells a charm,

That wakes a smile, and mocks the sounding storm :

Nor less, when 'mid the barren dreary heath The traveller strays, where scarce a heath-flower blooms

Yellow, or purple, as where Pentlands lifts His ridge, or spread the poor unthrifty plains Of Canigian, (where Pity's eye surveys

Rude heaps of lime and stone, which industry But mock, and scarce a hedge-row deigns to smile,

Save the poor furze ;—) or toiling when he climbs

Snowdon or hoar Pinnimmon's craggy sides, Brecon, or Grampian summits :—Who surveys

Nature's grand scenery, may not always hope To view the cultur'd garden, or the lawn

Of verdure softly smooth, or daisied vale : Nor always may he meet the wilder charms

Of brighter picturesque ; nor gaze entranced The lake, whose fair expanse, like mirror clear,

What smiles upon the bank, of bush, or tree, And heaven's blue vault, reflects ; for nature's tints,

Various as bold, display no common tone. She, skilful painter, from the wide extremes

Of rough and smooth, of light and shade, effects The chair obscure, the glory of her work.

Oh ! ye who court the silent, calm retreats Of contemplation, and who most prefer

The solitary walk, as suiting best Their views, who sigh to pierce the secret haunts

Of nature, marking her vagaries strange, And bold, and unrestrained as she, to muse

The free, the rapturous lay ; still pace along Your lonely way ; and be your musings sweet ! Friendship has too its charms : for kindred

minds, Reflecting thought for thought, like travellers, Bring each to each some unknown treasures home.

Whether embosom'd deep in ocean's flood,

Or scaling high the cliff, or piercing deep The secret mine, or silver-winding stream

Skimming in wanton vessel, or with staff, Like jolly pilgrim, pacing with slow step

The pathless mair, where the short windlestray Of silvery brown, dispersed with many a knob

And green tall rush, obstruct the doubtful foot ;

Converse is doubly sweet—and such, my friend, We have enjoyed ; but now agree to take

A long farewell : and thus through human life ;

For what is human life ? a day's short journey, With changes fraught ;—now up the wondrous

height Hope climbs, and wistful views, and views again

The lengthening prospect—calls the prospect fair ;—

Now, like the lightsome kid, o'er verdant lawn

She springs ; then, 'midst the solitary waste Sings cheerful, though no voice she hears

around, Save the rude north-east, or the querulous brook,

Or screaming eagle : then rude ocean heaves, Ocean of griefs and cares, the boisterous wave,

Till, prison'd round, she sickens. Oh ! my friend,

Sweet then is converse ; for to man 'tis given To cheer the soul with converse ; nobler man

Nature has disfranchised from the speechless brute

By voice, by reason :—how he rises high, Proudly prospective ! How he looks around,

With nobler front, and soul-inspiring joy !

But, Aikih, now we part ; tho' scene so sweet

Might tempt us still to extend our social walk. DUNKELD, oh ! lov'd retreat, embosom'd deep

In boldest rocks, and woods, that graceful clothe

The mountain side, beside whose smiling cots Rattle his pellucid stream the sprightly Tay,

Scotia's divider stream, descending quick, Meandering wide, Braidalbin's silver lake,

Fast hastening to the Frith : Here browner stone,

The greener pine, and larch of paler hue Spread their most wanton branches : every

tree A language borrows, as proclaiming thee, DUNKELD, its favourite, sweetest residence.

Enchanting scene ! farewell—So blest a spot Might well allure the priest of ancient time ;

(For prudent well he knew to choose the soil

Of fairest, sweetest promise ; as most fit For holy musings) well might it allure, To raise his temple here : and still appears

The

The faintest abbey, whose time-mouldered
walls
Bring to the memory the fair Gothic haunts
Of Tintern, Monmouth's fair sequester'd
ruin,
Near which Wye pours the wild romantic
flood.

Low sunk in earth the gates! and round
the stones

The shining ivy twines its wanton arms
In close embrace; and through the windows
howl

Rude winds, and no fair fretted roof is seen,
Heav'n's arch its only roof,—and pavement
none

Save the green grass, with here and there
between

The moss clad monument, these still an-
nounce

Who liv'd, and—sleep, and wake to sleep no
more.

The priest no more here chaunts, as measur-
ing out

The hour, his matin and his evening song,
Though still a portion of the stately dome

The Presbyter has claimed, and here he pours
The fervent prayer, thankful in happier hour
That popery sleeps;—and thus turns strangely
round

The world, and thus to contemplation's eye
Appears to play the wanton, sickle game.

But ere we part, my friend, let us ascend
Yon stately mountain, and trace back our
course.

Gentle th' ascent, and many a grateful herb
Has nature scatter'd round with skilful hand.
The modest heath-flower here its purple tints
Displays, and broom its yellow splendours;
here

The fern spreads broad, and here the juniper
Puts forth its berry, by the prickly green
Guarded, and many a flower of rarer hue
With her own hand she waters:—pleasing
heights!

Now we have gain'd the mountains sacred
brow!

How glows the landscape! For no sha-
dowing cloud

Obstructs the sight: How heav'n's own vary-
ing hues

Shine on the face of nature! Mount on mount
Here climbs, and there the lessening hills re-
tire!

The towering wood, where trees innumerable
spread,

Shrinks to the slender copse, while stately Tay
Seems a poor streamlet to the astonish'd sight!
How many a day's long journey now appears
To th' eye, quick traveller, a short sum-
mers walk!

As fades a series of long wasting cares,
When joy mounts high, and distance veils
the scene.

Now pleas'd each roves a lonely traveller.
For need not seem the solitary path

Or sad, quick some—for what voice so sweet

As nature's songsters! And what scene to gaze
As the still changing, still delightful change
Of hill and dale, and deep romantic glen,
Quick-gliding stream, and ever babbling
brook!

And, oh! what sound so sweet as western gales
Kissing the trembling trees! And fancy can
Wake sounds still sweeter, can create new
scenes,

Fresh, gay, ambrosial, such as purer sense
Of museful bard fees, hears, and grows in-
spir'd.

There are t' whom humbler walks have
charms: their feet

Can visit the close cot, where poverty
Sits patient, and where industry retired
From daily toil, drinks in the poisoned air.

Nor need they scorn to tread the dark retreat
Of prison, and point out to Britain's sons

What may demand redress: subjects like these
Softens the heart: nor shall the humble muse
Blush at these themes, though now ~~poet~~ space
compell'd

To different musings:—there she learnt to
scorn

The low disdain of contumely, there caught
The fire of indignation, there the glow
Of mercy, and to mercy tunes her lyre.

Ye generous rich, for 'mid the numerous
tribe

Of gold-gorg'd wealthy, Britain boasts her few
Of rich, and generous, scorn not to contrive
How best to house the labourer,* let him taste
The sweets of cleanliness, and know to breathe
Pure air; nor let him tremble at th' approach
Of every wind that rides the pelting storm.

He, for your luxuries labours, he to you
Like the poor patient ox, and gentle sheep,
Raiment and food supplies: ah! say, shall he
Meet nothing but contempt, and low neglect?
Who deems his fellow mean, for man's his
fellow,

Himself is mean—is worthless—a mere no-
thing,

And though he force the poor's man's out-
ward worship

Knee-bent to th' earth, shall have his heart's
contempt.

My friend, be thine to rove no fruitless path
For science guides thee, and thyself hast rais'd
Fair hope†, and pointing thee to rural haunts
And pleasing themes, thy parent leads the way.

* To those who have visited the wretched
unhealthy hovels in the Highlands of Scot-
land, and in Ireland, it cannot be deemed
unseasonable to recommend an attention to
the more decent accommodation of the cot-
ters, or cottagers. Men of fortune, who in
future may build on their estates habita-
tions for their poor tenants, would do well to
study a most interesting publication entitled,
“*Height and Elevations for Cottages*,” by Wood.

† See a Journal of a Tour through North
Wales and part of Shropshire, with Observa-
tions on Mineralogy, and other branches of
Natural History, by Arthur Aikin.

The months, with all their fongs, and fruits
and flowers,
Vapours, and fullen clouds, and frosts, and
snows,
In ceaseless change, to Britain's studious
youth,
Well he describes, and Britain's studious
youth
Shall bless his toils—nor less with *EV'NING*
TALKS,
With critic rules, and soft poetic lays,
Moulds tender hearts, than with a modest
skill

To art and science lifts the manly breast.
Nature's fair walks invite the various mind
Of man, who all around, beneath, above,
Views what may fire the genius, to pursue
Studies diverse, yet useful, which unite,
Like the rich hues, whose fair varieties
Each into other melting, all conspire
To crown with one grand arch the lofty
heav'n;

Or, like the many-darting rays of light,
Which quick converge, and form one lustrous
point.

Thy task is toil and patience to survey
The form, position, and proportions due
Of mountains, and their natures thence de-
duce.

Hence shall determine well the distant eye,
What treasures sleep within, or slates or lime,
Granites, or porphyries, nor shall vain ascent
Thy feet beguile; to thee research shall bring
its pleasures due, to others profit bring.

'Twas thus, where circled in immortal snow,
Alps rear their tow'ring summits, Sauffure†
rais'd

His fam'd high monument; nor less shalt thou
On Scotia's barren rocks, though not to thee
Those rocks shall long prove barren, thou
shalt gain

From Scotland's sons, the meed of fair renown.

To the MEMORY of Miss K.

○ She was fair as lilies of the vale!
Her voice was heavenly! on her faded
cheek,
With racking pain and lengthened sickness
pale,
Sat calm-eyed faith and patience ever
meek.

Domestic love would watch the livelong day,
Smoothing her sleepless pillow, she, the
while,

In thankful silence wore the hours away,
Reviving hope with many a tender smile.

† *Calendar of Nature.* "The Use of Na-
tural History in Poetry," and "Evenings at
Home," &c. by Dr. Aikin.

• The leading object of Mr. A's Tour in-
to Scotland, was a mineralogy survey of the
country.

† A celebrated Mineralogist, Author of a
work entitled, "*Peyage dans les Alpes*."

And when she took her last, her long fare-
well,
No death-bed terrors on her spirit hung;
But dying kisses from her cold lips fell,
And eager blessings falter'd on her
tongue.

Think not her angel form shall sleep in dust!
It lives enshrined in ev'ry kindred soul
Till heaven's last trumpet wake the slum-
bering just,
And friends no more shall part, while
countless ages roll. L. A.

SONNET.

AS, when the desolating storm is past,
The sun resumes the darken'd face of
day,
Each timid flower that shrunk before the
blast,
Spreads its sweet bosom to the cheering ray,
Bright and more bright its tints reviving
glow;
Its beauteous petals catch the genial gale,
O'er its soft breast enamour'd Zephyrs blow,
And bear new fragrance through the smil-
ing vale:

Thus, dearest Laura, at thy blest return,
Thy lover's wither'd peace shall bloom
again;
These eyes shall cease to weep, this heart to
mourn,
If love and steadfast truth reward my pain.
While love and spotless purity are thine,
The bliss of angels cannot rival mine.

SONNET

TO AN INFANT.

SNOW drop of love! sweet image of thy
fire,
Whose eager lips a father's feelings speak,
Whose glowing orbs disclose affection's fire;
Pleas'd as I gaze upon thy lovely cheek,
And kiss thy ruby lips, and shake thine hand,
Dim'd are mine eyes with sympathy's big
tears;
For ah! methinks I see Fate's fleshless band
Weaving around thine head the distant
years,

Inwrought with sighs, and stor'd with many a
groan:

Nay, why that smile? Prediction's dreams
art flown.

Go, lovely rose-bud! to the wide world go,
Ope to the sun-beams of parental love;

And never, never may thy bosom prove
One pang of mental grief, one hour of human
woe.

ROSEANITH. JOSEPH JACKSON.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[In our next Number we propose to commence an extensive Series of interesting articles, under the head of WALPOLIANA, being a collection of original Bon-mots, Anecdotes, &c. by Horace Walpole, late Earl of Orford; taken from his MSS. notes, and from numerous conversations; with Extracts from many of his unpublished Letters. This valuable article will be furnished by a literary Gentleman, who was honoured with the Earl's intimate acquaintance for fifteen years, from 1738 to his death.]

GOLDONI, THE MODERN ITALIAN DRAMATIST.

(Communicated by Mr. Damiani.)

CHARLES Goldoni was born at Venice, in the year 1707. He gave early indications of his humorous character, as well as his invincible propensity to those studies, which have rendered his name immortal. His father, perceiving that the darling amusement of his son was dramatic performances, had a small theatre erected in his own house, in which Goldoni; while yet an infant, amused himself, with three or four of his companions, by acting comedies. Before he was sent to school, his genius prompted him to become an author. In the seventh and eighth years of his age, ere he had scarcely learned to read correctly, all his time was devoted to the perusing comic writers, among whom was *Cicognini*; a Florentine; little known in the dramatic commonwealth. After having well studied these, he ventured to sketch out the plan of a comedy, which needed more than one eye-witness of the greatest probability, to verify its being the production of a child.

After having finished his grammatical studies at Venice, and his rhetorical studies at the Jesuit's College in Perugia, he was sent to a boarding-school at Rimini, to study philosophy. The impulse of nature, however, superseded with him the study of Aristotle's works, so much in vogue in those times. He frequented the theatres with uncommon curiosity; and passing gradually from the pit to the stage, entered into a familiar acquaintance with the actors. When the season of comic performances was over, and the actors were to remove to Chiozza, young Goldoni made his escape in their company. This was the first fault he committed; which, according to his own confession, drew a great many others after it. His father had intended him to be a physician, like himself: the young man, however, was wholly averse to the study. He proposed afterwards to make him an

advocate, and sent him to be a practitioner in Modena. An horrid ceremony of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, at which he was present, inspired him with a melancholy turn, and he determined to become a Capuchin. His father, perceiving the whimsical inconstant humour of his son, feigned to second this proposal, and promised to go and present him to the guardian of the Capuchins in Venice, in the hope that after some stay in that extensive and merry city, his melancholy fit would cease. The scheme succeeded; for the young man, indulging in all the fashionable dissipation of the place, was cured of his foolish resolution. It was however necessary for him to be settled in some employment, and he was prevailed upon by his mother, after the death of his father, to exercise the profession of a lawyer in Venice. By a sudden reverse of fortune he was compelled to quit at once both the bar and Venice. He then went to Milan, where he was employed by the resident of Venice in the capacity of secretary, where becoming acquainted with the manager of the theatre, he wrote a farce, entitled, *Il Gondoliere Venetiano*, the Venetian Gondolier; which was the first comic production of his that was performed and printed. Some time after, Goldoni broke with the Venetian resident, and removed to Verona. There was in this place, at that time, the company of comedians of the theatre of St. Samuel of Venice, and among them the famous actor *Casali*, an old acquaintance of Goldoni, who introduced him to the manager. He began therefore to work for the theatre, and became insensibly united to the company, for which he composed several pieces. Having removed along with them to Genoa, he was for the first time seized with an ardent passion for a lady, who soon afterwards became his wife. He returned with the company to Venice, where he displayed, for the first time, the powers of his genius, and executed his plan of reforming the Italian stage. He wrote the *Memoirs*, *Courtisan*, the *Squanderer*, and other pieces,

ces, which obtained universal admiration. Feeling a strong inclination to reside some time in Tuscany, he repaired to Florence and Pisa, where he wrote *The Footman of two Masters*, and, *The Son of Harlequin lost and found again*. He returned to Venice, and set about executing more and more his favourite scheme of reform. He was now attached to the theatre of S. Angelo, and employed himself in writing both for the company, and for his own purposes. The constant toils he underwent in these engagements impaired his health. He wrote, in the course of twelve months, sixteen new comedies, besides forty-two pieces for the theatre; among these many are considered as the best of his productions. The first edition of his works was published in 1755, in 10 vols. 8vo. As he wrote afterwards a great number of new pieces for the theatre of S. Luca, a separate edition of these was published, under the title of *The New Comic Theatre*: among these was the *Terence*, called by the author his *favourite*, and judged to be the master piece of his works. He made another journey to Parma, on the invitation of Duke Philip, and from thence he passed to Rome. He had composed 59 other pieces so late as the year 1761, five of which were designed for the particular use of *Marque Albergati Capacelli*, and consequently adapted to the theatre of a private company. Here ends the literary life of Goldoni in Italy. Through the channel of the French ambassador in Venice, he had received a letter from Mr. Zenuzzi, the first actor in the Italian theatre at Paris, containing a proposal for an engagement of two years in that city. He accordingly repaired to Paris, where he found a select and numerous company of excellent performers in the Italian theatre. They were, however, chargeable with the same faults which he had corrected in Italy; and the French supported, and even applauded: in the Italians, what they would have reprobated on their own stage. Goldoni wished to extend, even to that country, his plan of reformation, without considering the extreme difficulty of the undertaking. Scurrilities and jests, which are ever accompanied by actions, gestures, and motions, are the same in all countries, and almost perfectly understood even in a foreign tongue: while the beauties of sentiment and dialogue, and other things which lead to the understanding of characters and intrigues, require a familiar acquaintance with the

tongue of the writer. The first attempt of Goldoni, towards his wished-for reform, was the piece called *The Father for Love*; and its bad success was a sufficient warning to him to desist from his undertaking. He continued, during the remainder of his engagement, to produce pieces agreeable to the general taste, and published twenty-four comedies; among which *The Love of Zelinda and Lindor* is reputed the best. The term of two years being expired, Goldoni was preparing to return to Italy, when a lady, reader to the dauphiness, mother to the late king, introduced him at court, in the capacity of Italian master to the princesses, aunts to the king. He did not live in the court, but resorted there, at each summons, in a post-chaise, sent to him for the purpose. These journeys were the cause of a disorder in the eyes, which afflicted him the rest of his life; for being accustomed to read while in the chaise, he lost his sight on a sudden, and in spite of the most potent remedies, could never afterwards recover it entirely. For about six months lodgings were provided him in the chateau of Versailles. The death, however, of the dauphin, changed the face of affairs. Goldoni lost his lodgings, and only, at the end of three years, received a bounty of 100 louis in a gold box, and the grant of a pension of four thousand livres a year. This settlement would not have been sufficient for him, if he had not gained, by other means, farther sums. He wrote now and then comedies for the theatres of Italy and Portugal; and, during these occupations, was desirous to shew to the French that he merited a high rank among their dramatic writers. For this purpose, he neglected nothing which could be of use to render himself master of the French language. He heard, spoke, and conversed so much in it, that, in his 62d year, he ventured to write a comedy in French, and to have it represented in the court theatre, on the occasion of the marriage of the king. This piece was the *Bourru Bienfaisant*; and it met with so great success, that the author received a bounty of 150 louis from the king, another gratification from the performers, and considerable sums from the booksellers who published it. He published soon after, another comedy in French, called *L'Aware Esclaveux*. After the death of Louis XV. Goldoni was appointed Italian teacher to the princess Clotilde, the present princess of Piedmont; and after her marriage he atten-

ed the late unfortunate princess Elizabeth in the same capacity. The approach of old age obliged him to quit Versailles, and to live in Paris, the air of which, less sharp, was better adapted to his constitution. The last work of Goldoni was *The Volpini*, written after his retirement from court, from which time he had a lasting adieu to writing. Unfortunately for him, he lived to see his pensions cut off at the revolution; like others, and he spent his last days in poverty and distress. He died in 1792, at a crisis when, according to the expression of a deputy in the Convention, the French nation was ready to repay him every debt of gratitude. Goldoni is on a par with the greatest comic poets of modern times, with regard to dramatic talents, and is thought superior to them all with regard to the fertility of his genius. His works were printed at Leghorn in 1788—91, in 31 vols. 8vo. He has been generally called the Moliere of Italy, and Voltaire, in one of his letters to Marquis Albergati, styles him, *The Painter of Nature*. Goldoni is one of those authors whose writings will be relished in the most remote countries, and by the latest posterity. His profound knowledge of the human heart, his extensive description of the vices and virtues of men, in all ages and stations, will justify my concluding this imperfect eulogy with applying to him the following lines of Horace:

Aequæ pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque:
Aequæ neglectum pueris, senibusque nocebit.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

To the Life of the late John Wilkes, Esq. Chamberlain of the City of London, Alderman of Farringdon Without, F. R. S. &c.

MR. John Wilkes was born in London. He was the *eldest* son of Mr. Nathaniel Wilkes, and has been supposed, from no better authority perhaps than the name, to have been defended, by the father's side, from Colonel Wilkes, a man of some celebrity during the civil wars, who sided with the parliament against Charles I. His brother Israel is said to be still alive, and to reside at New York.

His mother was a dissentor, and he himself is reported to have been educated in dissenting principles, both civil and religious; certain it is, that from the time of his first launching into public life, he

uniformly professed himself attached to the cause of freedom. His address to the electors of Berwick, for which place he became a candidate in 1754, breathes a noble spirit of independence, and confutes the calumnies of those, who, adverting to his conduct at a later period, considered him as a patriot by accident, and more attached to his own interests, than the cause of his country.

He received a considerable part of his education abroad, at Leyden or Utrecht; and a decisive proof of the reputation he had acquired at that period, was given by that eminent metaphysician, Mr. Andrew Baxter, who dedicated to Mr. Wilkes the "*Appendix of his Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul*." In this dedication, Mr. Baxter speaks of a philosophical conversation which passed between them in the Capuchin's garden at Spa, in the summer of 1745. Baxter was long a resident at Utrecht, as tutor to some young men of rank studying at that university. He continued his correspondence with Mr. Wilkes; and addressed to him a very friendly and affectionate letter during his last illness in 1750.

Soon after finishing his education, Mr. Wilkes returned to England, and married Miss Mead, a lady of considerable fortune; she however was not the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Mead. That physician was twice married; but of the two daughters who survived him, one became the wife of Dr. Wilmet, the other of Dr. Nicholls. Mrs. Wilkes was of a family enriched by trade, and said to have been related to this eminent practitioner.

By this lady, from whom he afterwards separated, Mr. Wilkes had an amiable and accomplished daughter, who is still alive, and between whom and himself there existed the most cordial regard; a warm paternal affection on his part, and unbounded duty and attachment on hers. During all his political struggles, and personal afflictions, her care and attention were uniform and undiminished, and he has recorded her filial piety, in an inscription at his cottage in the Isle of Wight.

The personal bravery of Mr. W. was unquestionable; in addition to his duel with Mr. Martin, mentioned in the last Monthly Magazine, he fought another with Lord Talbot, and conducted himself in both with great spirit.

The severity of reprehension with which he treated the Scotch nation, begat him many enemies among the natives of
th

the northern parts of the island; Dunn, who seems to have been a maniac, wished to bereave him of his life by assassination, and Forbes, an officer, by single combat. When his papers were seized, a letter from his friend, Earl Temple, was found, in which the bitterness of his enmity to the North Britons was censured.

This same nobleman supported Mr. W. during his contest with government, in a manner highly honourable to himself. His counsel and his purse, on this occasion, were equally at the service of the public. Mr. Pitt (afterwards Lord Chatham) deserted him, but he remained firm; and it is to Lord Temple that we are in a great measure indebted for the abolition of *general warrants*. Mr. W. has the sole merit, by a vigorous and uniform perseverance, of procuring the odious decision respecting the Middlesex election, to be rescinded from the journals of the house of commons.

Unfortunately for both parties, an unlucky dispute took place between the Rev. Mr. Horne, (now John Horne Tooke, Esq.) and Mr. Wilkes; and the former soon after asserted, "that Mr. Wilkes did commission Mr. Robert Walpole to solicit for him a pension of *one thousand pounds* on the Irish establishment for *thirty years*." The apparent extravagance of the demand, and the seeming apostacy implied by the application, appeared at that time of day such, as to render the whole charge almost incredible; since that period, however, we have witnessed, almost without surprise, a man of great talents indeed, but who had neither suffered persecution nor imprisonment in the public cause, receive no less than three pensions, two † for three lives, of 1160l. and 1340l.; and a third for two lives, of 1200l. per ann. under the title of *remuneration*! Junius calls this period of Mr. W's life, "a moment of despair."

Mr. Wilkes, who was a high-bred man, and professed elegant and engaging manners, was intimate with many distinguished persons; and on the trial of Mr. Tooke, sat on the bench, and conversed very familiarly with Earl Mansfield, whose character as a judge he had treated

with no common degree of severity. This was deemed inconsistent at least, and was animadverted upon accordingly with much warmth by Mr. T.

He was naturally attached to men of talents, and cultivated their society and conversation. He himself was an author, and some of his letters are written with great spirit and animation. It is greatly to be lamented, that his history of England, from the revolution to the elevation of the Brunswick line, was never completed; the truth is, however, that a continuance of pecuniary distress could alone have induced him to proceed in so laborious an undertaking; for, notwithstanding his frequent appearance on the public stage, he was naturally indolent, and his studies were always desultory.

Although he had resided for a considerable time in France, Mr. W. was, strictly speaking, an *Anti-Gollican*; and carried his patriotism, or prejudice (for on this subject there will be different opinions) so far, as to object to French wines at the city feasts.

Hedied in the 71st year of his age, having been born October 17, 1727, O. S. His body was interred in a vault in Grosvenor chapel, South Audley-street. Eight labouring men, dressed in new black clothes, in consequence of an intimation during his life, conveyed his corpse to the place of interment, and he is said to have directed a tablet to be erected to his memory, with an inscription implying that he was "*A Friend to Liberty*."

In mentioning Mr. W's. political principles some discrimination is necessary. He does not appear to have considered liberty in the *abstract*, but to have bottomed all his notions on the practical benefits arising from the revolution. In short, he was a whig of the *old school*.

It is much to his honour, that on some occasions he demanded the instructions of his constituents, and on all, professed a determination to obey them: it would also be injustice to omit, that the rumours relative to the immense fortune he left behind him, are entirely groundless. After satisfying a variety of bequests, Miss WILKES, the residuary legatee, will have but a very small sum to receive: luckily, however, she is abundantly provided for, as she enjoys a large income from her mother's family.

* See "*Junius's Letters*," 8vo. ed. Letter LIII. dated July 31, 1771, p. 288.

† These are said to have been sold for 37,000l.

FROM MY PORT-FOLIO.

A TRIPLET OF SIMILITUDES.

(Communicated.)

I.

IN act 4. scene I. of "*Measure for Measure*," Shakspeare has inserted the first stanza of a very beautiful sonnet, which Mr. Malone has published entire in "*The Passionate Pilgrim*." (See Malone's Shakspeare, vol. x. p. 340.) The sonnet is well known, but it takes little room, and had better be transcribed for the more easy comparison of it with some lyric lines of Gallus, a poet of the Augustan age.

Take, oh take those lips away,
That so sweetly were forsworn;
And those eyes, the break of day,
Lights that do mislead the morn:
But my kisses bring again,
Seals of love, but seal'd in vain.
Hide, oh, hide those hills of snow,
Which thy frozen bosom bears,
On whose tops the pinks that grow
Are of those that April wears:
But first set my poor heart free,
Bound in those icy chains by thee.

In an edition of Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and the fragmen's of Gallus, published at Venice about two hundred years ago, in 1553, are the following lines, to which is prefixed this caution: "*Sequens Lyricum quia à plerisque Cor. Gallo attribuitur, hic adjicere libuit.*"

Lidia bella puella, candida,
Quæ bene superas lac, et liliū,
Albam; simul rosam rubidam,
Aut expolitum ebur indicum.
Pande puella, pande capillulos
Flavos, lucentes ut aurum nitidum.
Pande puella collum candidum,
Productum bene candidis humeris.

Pande puella stellatos oculos,
Flexaq; super nigra cilia.
Pande puella genas roseas,
Perfusas rubro purpuræ Tyriæ.
Porrigè labra, labra corallina,
Da columbatim mitia basia:
Sugis amantis partem animi;
Cor mihi penetrant hec tua basia.

Quid mihi fugis vivum sanguinem?
Conde papillas, conde gemipomas,
Compresso lacte quæ modò pullulant.

Sinus expansa profert cinnama:
Vndique surgunt ex te deliciae.
Conde papillas, quæ me sanctant
Candore, et luvu nivei pectus ole.
Sera non cernis quod ego lauguo?
Sic me destituis iam semimortuum?

II.

When Milton wrote the morning hymn of Adam and Eve, (see "*Paradise Lost*," book v. line 153,) beginning, "These are thy glorious works, &c." he seems to have had in view that sublime canticle in the morning service of the church of England, beginning with, "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord: praise him and magnify him for ever." Any one who will take the trouble of comparing the passages will be struck with their similitude.

III.

The signs of love which Mrs. Barbauld has enumerated in her beautiful little song, "Come here, fond youth, whoe'er thou be," &c. if they are not an imitation of Shakspeare, at least very strongly remind us of the dialogue between Silvius, Phebe, Rosalind, and Orlando, in act 5, scene II. of "*As you like it*." The passage begins, "Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love."

KING JAMES THE SIXTH'S COUNTER-BLAST TO TOBACCO.

(Communicated.)

THE use of TOBACCO had been introduced into England, I think by Sir Walter Raleigh, not long before James's accession to the English throne. James hating Raleigh, and probably disliking the smell of TOBACCO, resolved to write this herb out of fashion, since he could not otherwise persuade his courtiers to forbear the use of it. For this end he composed that precious morsel of wisdom and eloquence, his COUNTER-BLAST TO TOBACCO.

In this treatise he inveighs against TOBACCO; as having been borrowed from a savage people, from whom had been also caught the infection of an obscure and peculiarly loathsome disease; as tending rather to dry and heat the brain in a degree prejudicial to health, than merely, as was supposed, to evaporate its excess of moisture; as owing its general reception merely to the caprice of fashion, and to the weakness of those silly-minded people who are ever apt to think any thing good that is new and strange; as never having effected any cures of disease, that could be undeniably ascribed to it alone; as being an article of vain luxury, the use of which was pernicious to manly virtue, as being in

its use utterly inconsistent with all decency and cleanliness,

There is something ludicrous and strangely incongruous in the idea of a great monarch publishing a philippic against so trivial a thing as TOBACCO. But James's intentions were, in this instance, certainly good; and his arguments are far from bad. Where he only musters prejudice against prejudice, the king's prejudices appear to be more nearly allied to sound reason than those which he strives to explode. The truth is, that TOBACCO had been suddenly received into excessive and universal use, with such a fond ascription to it, of imaginary virtues, as could not but disgust the wise; and that James, although probably wrong in denying all virtues to this herb, was certainly right in opposing the notion of its being an incomparable panacea. His majesty's style is, in this little piece, sufficiently correct, lively, and flowing: there is a *vein* of good sense, wit, and eloquence, which runs through the whole; but, there is, likewise---to use a mimic's term---a *gangue* of absurdities: and James seems, as it were, in every sentence, to say to his readers, "*How wonderfully wise and condescending I be!*"

He incidentally introduces some curious facts, and several diverting expressions. He relates that it was common for young ladies to entertain their lovers with a pipe of TOBACCO. Some gentlemen of his court, he tells us, were accustomed to waite no less than three or four hundred pounds a year, upon this single luxury. He says too, that it was used as a powerful *aphrodisiac*. He particularly deploras the case of *delicate, roboseome, clean-complexioned wives*, whose husbands were not ashamed to pollute them with the *perpetual, sinking torment of TOBACCO-smoke*. The concluding sentence of this discourse, is certainly a laughable one. The use of TOBACCO, says he, is---"*a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black sinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrid Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless!*"

A BIBLICAL FRAGMENT.

AMONG the literary curiosities of the day, may be placed the discovery of a fragment of the first book of Maccabees, which does not appear in the rabbinic translation, and which is now only found in some Jewish book of pray-

ers. PROFESSOR LICHTENSTEIN, of Hamburgh, pointed it out to Mr. HERBERT CROFT, who, unfortunately for English literature, is, with his dictionary, at that place. I shall transcribe the passage in question, for the sake of an observation which it will produce.

"And Antiochus said to his generals, do you not know, and are you not informed, that the people of the Jews, which are in Jerusalem amongst us, they do not fear our religion, nor observe our customs, nor approach to them; and they neglect the laws of the king, for to observe their own laws. *They also wait for the time of the extirpation of kings, governors, and lieutenants; they say, how long shall our king reign over us? For we will reign, ourselves, over the sea and the continent, and the whole world shall be given in our hands.*

"It would not be reasonable for the king to allow that *such men and principles* should be spread over the surface of the earth. Now, let us go and attack them, and *destroy the constitution*, which they have given to themselves, the sabbath, and the new months, and the circumcision---"

This passage is, no doubt, at the present moment, of a very striking nature, and the application is obvious, as descriptive of the French nation, and their ambitious projects. A learned friend is almost inclined to call it a *prophecy*. But, without the slightest suspicion of its authenticity, (since indeed it comes on the best authority) there is nothing but what is most natural in the sentiment. The ancient Hebrews were always republicans, and the genius of their constitution was the purest democracy. Even when they once called so loudly for a king, it was considered by their prophets as a proof of their restless and intractable character. But it is not for this reflection that I have pointed out this curious fragment.

What I have to observe, is this. We have of late been frequently surprised by similar extracts; and the very sentiments, even of obscure individuals, have been quoted, as of "the prophetic strain." The truth will, however, be simply this. Society, like Nature herself, has certain stages: and men in *parallel situations*, must evidently, *act and think alike*. The circle of human events is not vast; and in its rotatory motion it must happen, that the *same point* will, again and again, be uppermost. That semblance of novelty, which the face of things wears to the

bulk of mankind, is nothing but a semblance; what we act, we have acted; what we think, we have thought. I will boldly assert, that, probably, even the wildest conceptions of a visionary mind may, find either the same, or a similar folly, in the former periods; and so much indeed do men think and act alike, in the parallel stages of the human mind, that I even suspect (if one madman has not the same kind of imagination as another) a council of lunatics would probably be more unanimous than a council of sages. And, to illustrate my general observation, should we turn over the publications which appeared some time before and after our own happy revolution, most of those works will appear as books written for the emergencies of the present day. I have just looked into two tragedies of Southerne, "*The Siege of Copua*," and "*The Spartan Dame*." They contain situations, sentiments, and reflections, which may greatly instruct us at the present momentous period; a period which harasses the human mind more than it extends its capacity, and, while it inflames the passions, clouds the intellect.

BLUE BEARD.

THIS celebrated personage, who has during our childhood so frequently alarmed us in a dark night, and particularly the young ladies, is now exhibited with great terror and advantage, in our new drama, founded on the French piece of *Barbe-bleue*. It is possible that some of his numerous spectators may desire to know something relative to his "birth, life, and education." Our English compounder of this piece has made him a *barbarian*; taking up, no doubt, the popular idea, that the murderer of seven wives most undoubtedly have been a Turk. A learned foreigner, however, informs me, that the original Blue-beard was the Marquis De Laval, Marshal of France, and descended from one of its most illustrious families.

This Marshal was of a very singular character. Mezeray has given a very satisfactory account of him; but the reader will be satisfied by the notices which he may find in the "*Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*." Laval was a general of great intrepidity, and distinguished himself in chasing back the English when they invaded France, in the reign of our Edward III. The services he rendered his country might have immortalized his name, had he not for ever blotted his glory by the most terrible murders, im-

pieties and debaucheries. His revenues were princely; his prodigalities might have made an emperor a bankrupt. Wherever he went, he had in his suite a seraglio; a company of theatrical performers; a band of musicians; a society of sorcerers; a good number of cooks; packs of dogs of various kinds: and more than two hundred led horses. Mezeray adds, that he encouraged and maintained sorcerers and enchanters to discover hidden treasures, and corrupted young persons of both sexes, that he might attract them to him, and afterwards killed them, for the sake of their blood, which was necessary to form his charms and incantations. Such horrid excesses are credible, when we recollect the age of ignorance and barbarity in which they were practiced. At length De Laval was brought to the scaffold, for a *state crime*; but the others were probably never noticed! His confession at his death is remarkable: he acknowledged that "*all his excesses were derived from his wretched education*."

POETICAL MEMORY.

IT would doubtless be a happy acquisition to most delicate and elegant minds, who are apt to feel in this life too many irritations, to store their memory with fine verses, so as to have them at will, and to turn away the sensation of actual disgust, while they exalt their taste. It would be like the ingenious invention of the celebrated Mr. De Luc, who always carries about him some sugar, to put in his mouth when he finds himself inclined to anger.

The following anecdote will shew the utility of a poetical memory. Averani was a lover of fine verses, and when he walked alone he recited them aloud, with a sensation of pleasure that was visible in his face. One day, hearing a very tedious and prolix speech, as he appeared extremely satisfied, and even attentive, one of his friends was surprised at this, till coming near him, he perceived he was rehearsing some verses from Homer!

OPINION CONCERNING THE GREAT, BY ONE WHO KNEW THEM.

THE Duke de Noailles told the infamous Cardinal Dubois, that history would not forget, that his entrance into the council had made the great men of the kingdom quit it. Dubois replied, "Since I have known what those are who are called *the Great*, I find them so little, that I shall never put this day in the list of my triumphs."

VARI-

V A R I E T I E S,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*** * * Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. TOOKE's Life of the late Emperors of Russia, will shortly make its appearance in three volumes, embellished with portraits.

A Tour in Switzerland, from the brilliant pen of Miss H. M. Williams, will be published early in March.

The much expected edition of the Works and Letters of the late Earl of Orford, and Captain G. VANCOUVER's Voyage round the World, are in considerable forwardness.

The first part, containing the first ten numbers of a splendid "Historical Atlas of England," on an entire new plan, by Mr. ANDREWS, Geographer of Piccadilly, will make its appearance in a few days. This work does great credit to the inventor; and the letter press which accompanies it, containing accounts of the rivers, mines, mineral waters, fisheries, &c. and of the civil, military, ecclesiastical, naval, biographical, commercial and parliamentary history of England, ancient and modern, forms a magnificent specimen of English typography.

Mr. ANDREWS also proposes to publish, in the course of next month, a "Geographical Atlas of England," upon a similar, though less extensive, plan than the above, for the illustration of the History of England, and for the improvement of youth.

A translation by Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, of CAMILLE JORDAN's Address to his Constituents on his late Proscription, will shortly make its appearance.

Mr. MURPHY is about to publish a tragedy on a very interesting subject, but which, from the present state of the drama, he does not think it prudent to bring out on the stage. He is also engaged on his long-expected "Life of Samuel Foote."

Dr. BISSET will speedily publish a Life of Mr. Burke.

Mr. COTTLE, of Bristol, is about to publish a moral and descriptive poem, called "Malvern Hill."

The sermons of the late Mr. JARDINE, are nearly ready for delivery.

Mr. LLOYD and Mr. LAMB are about to publish two volumes of miscellaneous pieces, to be entitled "Blank Verse."

A volume of Letters from the late Rev. Sir JAMES STONEHOUSE, Bart. to the Rev. Mr. STEDMAN, of Shrewsbury, is preparing for the press.

A new edition of Mr. SOUTHEY's "Joan of Arc," is in the press. This work has undergone very considerable alterations; the additional notes will be numerous, and an analysis of the poem Chapelain is to be prefixed. The ninth book, greatly enlarged, will be published separately, under the title of "The Vision of the Maid of Orleans."

A new and elegant edition, with considerable improvements, of "The Seaside," a poem in familiar epistles, from Mr. SIMKIN SLENDERWIT, summering at Ramsgate, to his dear mother in town, will make its appearance in a few days.

The posthumous works, in prose and verse, of the late JOHN MACLAURIN, Lord DREGHORN, long an eminent advocate at the Scottish bar, and in the latter part of his life, a distinguished member of the Supreme Civil Court of Scotland, are now in the press at Edinburgh, and will be published within a few months, in two volumes, 8vo. An Ode to War, belonging to this collection, is spoken of as displaying some very noble strokes of the picturesque, the terrible, and the true sublime.

Mr. MALCOLM LAING is expected to publish in the course of the present year, "The History of Scotland, during the seventeenth Century." Little doubt is entertained, but this work will, in elaborateness of search, in ardent patriotism of sentiment, in the adaptation of history to illustrate and confirm popular opinions in philosophy, greatly excel that portion of Mr. HERON's History of Scotland, which relates to the same period.

Mr. JOHN HOME, whose tragedy of Douglas is still the pride of the British drama, is understood to have been for many years engaged in the composition of a "History of the Rebellion of 1745." Motives of personal delicacy, it is feared, will dispose him to decline publishing this valuable work in his own life-time, but rather to leave it at his death, so that it may be delivered by posthumous publication, as a valuable legacy to posterity.

Mr. ANDREW DALZIEL, the able professor of Greek language and literature in the University of Edinburgh, is expected shortly to send to the press, "A Selection of Latin Poetry," composed by eminent statesmen, in the end of the sixteenth, and

and in the first part of the *seventeenth* century; which will serve as a sacred monument of the genius and classical erudition of the Scots; and will evince, that in the powers of Latin composition, they were, in the æra here specified, inferior to the Italians alone, and greatly superior to the French, to the English, to the Poles, to the Germans, and the Dutch.

At a late meeting of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY, some communications were made from a sub-committee, which represent considerable progress to have been made in the endeavour finally to ascertain the truth in that interesting literary question, concerning the authenticity of the poems ascribed to Ossian the son of Fingal.

The following Table indicates the new Geographical Distribution of the *Ligurian* (Genoese) Republic, including the departments, capital towns, population, and the number of deputies that each department returns to the Legislative Body.

Departments.	Capitals.	Population.	D.
1 Genoa,	Genoa,	81205	13
2 Delle Palme,	San-remo,	83647	6
3 Capo-Verde,	Diano,	40120	6
4 Maremola,	Pietra,	40659	6
5 Latimbro,	Safona	37767	6
6 Catusi,	Valtri,	39736	6
7 Palcevera,	Rivarola,	33698	5
8 Lema,	Gavi,	26800	4
9 East Ligurian,	Rochetta,	25820	4
10 West,	Ottone,	25280	4
11 Bisagno,	St. Martino,	40390	6
12 Golfo Tigulio,	Rappallo,	40430	6
13 Entella,	Chiavari,	40570	6
14 Vasa,	Givanto,	40153	6
15 Golfa della Spezia, Spezia,		40210	6
		636485	90

Professor OLIVARIUS, of Kiel, continues to publish the periodical work which we before announced.---One of the valuable articles in the last Number, on the *liberty of the press in Denmark*, proves, that under the Danish Government, despotical as it is, the most delicate subjects can be handled with impunity.

The complete works of P. POIVRE, intendant of the Isles of France and Bourbon, have been recently published in Paris, in one octavo volume. This volume contains the life of POIVRE; his "*Voyage d'une Philosophe*;" information relative to the agriculture of the above colonies; extract of a voyage to the Philippine islands; mission to the Molucca islands; extract of a voyage from Sonnerat to India and China; letter relative to the Indian method of dying; account

of the removal of the cinnamon and clove trees to the Isle of France; &c. &c.

The Brunonian system, which has met with so much opposition in the native country of its author, has found proflytes in several parts of Europe: A German physician, WEIKARD, published some time ago, "*An Examination of a more simple System of Medicine, or the Illustration and Confirmation of the Medicinal Doctrine of Brown.*" This work has been translated into the Italian language, and enriched with notes, by Professor FRANK, of the University of Pavia; and from this Italian edition a French one is preparing by LA-VEILLE, member of the Medical Society of Paris.

On the 1st of December last, the Director General of Public Instruction in Paris distributed the prizes among the successful candidates, pupils of the National school of painting and sculpture. Real talents, developed by a constant and laborious application, were crowned at this interesting ceremony.

The great consumption of soap, which of course is attended with a proportionate consumption of oil, renders the manufacture of woollen cloths very expensive. Several attempts have therefore been made to dispense with this ingredient, by substituting pot ashes in its stead: but the strong alkaline properties of the latter never fail to corrode the cloth, and render it unserviceable. To remedy this inconvenience, M. CHAPTAL has made experiments of a very ingenious process, by saturating the alkaline liquid wool, previous to its application to the manufacture of cloths. After lixiviating the ashes, he saturates the water, and lets it evaporate to a certain degree. He then throws into his lixivium pieces of cloth and wool, taking care to stir the composition, till the rags are completely dissolved. An adequate proportion of wool is superadded, till the corrosive qualities of the liquid are perfectly absorbed; when it may be used without the smallest inconvenience or danger. It communicates an excellent gloss to the cloth, renders it completely supple, and in every respect answers all the purposes of common soap. It is necessary to observe, that the cloth in the first instance acquires a very strong and disagreeable smell, which, however, vanishes on its being bleached. And, secondly, the indiscriminate use of pieces of cloth of various colours, in saturating the lixivium, communicates a dusky tinge to the cloth, which

which proves no detriment to dark cloths, but considerably affects the glossiness of lighter colours. This inconvenience is easily obviated, by employing, in the latter case, only white rags, for saturating the lixivium.

The Royal Library in Copenhagen has been enriched by the acquisition of the valuable collection of books belonging to the celebrated chancellor, de Suhm. This nobleman, by way of compensation for this literary cession, enjoys a yearly pension of 3000 rix-dollars during life, with a contingent annuity of 2000 rix-dollars to his lady, in case of survival.

A descriptive catalogue has recently been published in Stockholm, of the valuable antiques purchased at Rome, by Gustavus III. This catalogue is illustrated with 17 plates. Among the most remarkable articles may be reckoned a beautiful *bas relief*, representing a tripod placed upon an altar, with a flambeau at the foot, round which a serpent entwines itself. The altar bears this inscription, "*malus genius Brutus*." Facing it is a winged genius, holding a drawn bow in his hand, seemingly in the act of discharging his shaft at the serpent. The dress of the genius is Phrygian or Persian. The editor is of opinion, that this antique is the production of the first years of the Augustan age, and pronounces it to be anterior to that state of perfection which the art of sculpture attained towards the close of this emperor's reign.

The Botanical Garden at Gottingen has been considerably enlarged, and its valuable herbary enriched by the acquisition of the excellent and numerous collection of the late celebrated botanist Eberhardt, who was commissioned by the King of England to compile the *Flora Hanoverana*. Nor do the arts in this active moment meet with less encouragement than the sciences. Besides the rich collection of impressions by Uffenbach, this University has recently been put in possession of the beautiful cabinet of paintings belonging to the late Aulic counsellor J. W. Zickern. This collection consists of 270 articles, worthy of the Flemish, Dutch, and German schools.

Oxygene appears now to be the order of the day. Mr. Trotter attributes the sea scurvy to want of oxygene. Girtanner is of opinion, that syphilis is induced, in consequence of a deficiency of oxygene in the system. Some ascribe

the curative operation of mercurial oxydes in lues, to the oxygene they contain. While others pretend to have cured particular chronic distempers, incident to the human frame, by the sole agency of oxygene.

The Polytechnical Society in Paris held their public sittings on the 11th of last October. The proceedings of this assembly are greatly interesting. The Secretary, in a preliminary speech, observed, that instead of launching out into a dry and uninteresting analysis of the whole proceedings of the society, they they would confine their observations to a recapitulation of the new and important discoveries which should be made from sitting to sitting in the Sciences, the Belles Lettres, and the Arts. In pursuance of this judicious determination, report was made on the subject of the first part of the Engravings illustrative of the "*History of Istria and Dalmatia*." Then followed the report of the Commissaries appointed by the Society to examine the Panorama of Paris, executed in *bas relief*, by * DARNAUD.

MANGOURIT read a dissertation, entitled, "*Thoughts on the progressive march of the Human Race, round the whole Compass of the Globe*." The author regards all the different nations scattered on the face of the earth, as *one large society*, which successively makes the tour of every part of the globe, halting at particular places, till it has exhausted all the various productions of the region, where they fix their temporary sojourn. Planters and cultivators of waste lands are the harbingers of this large moving mass of people; and those countries, where the arts and sciences flourish in the greatest perfection, form their place of temporary sojourn. This sojourn at present is Europe, but from a variety of ingenious conjectures, and actual researches made by the author, during a long series of journeys in different parts of America, Citizen MANGOURIT gives it as his opinion, that Europe is threatened with no very distant emigration of the *large society of mankind*, who will pass over to America, whither they have already sent their harbingers, the cultivators and planters.

LAVALLE terminated the sittings, with pronouncing a spirited eulogium upon General Marceau.

Dufresne has communicated to the Society of Natural History at Paris, the

* A notice of this ingenious performance was given in our Magazine for last November. description

description of a new species of Monkey, which he names since *Simia Entellus*. The body of this animal, which is a native of Bengal, is of a pale straw colour, and in form and size bears a strong resemblance to the *Simia Nemus*. It measures in length about three feet, the tail is considerably longer than the whole body, and terminates in a bush of long hairs, of a paler hue than the other parts of the animal. The hands and feet are black, and the callosities on the posteriors uncommonly large.

The Abbé BERTINELLI, in his "*Discourse concerning the present State of Literature and the Arts, in Mantua*," informs us, on the authority of a manuscript by one John Piccinardi, preserved in the library of Crenona, that it was customary in the 15th century, on the festival of St. Paul, to chaunt a hymn in honour of the poet Virgil. According to an ancient tradition, the apostle of the Gentiles is said, on his arrival at Naples, to have paid a visit to Virgil's tomb, and to have expressed his regret, in lively terms, at not having been a cotemporary of the Mantuan bard, that he might have enjoyed an opportunity of forming a personal acquaintance with this excellent poet, and converting him to the Christian religion. This tradition is related in the following lines, which constitute a part of the hymn formerly chaunted in honour of Virgil, on the festival of St. Paul:

Ad Maronis mausoleum
Ductus, fudit super eum
Piae torrem lacrymae.
Quem te, inquit, reddidissim,
Si te vivum invenissem,
Poetarum maxime.

CHEMISTRY.

The first part of a System of Dissections, explaining the anatomy of the human body, the manner of displaying the parts, and their varieties in disease, with plates, by Mr. CHARLES BELL, of Edinburgh, will be delivered in a few days. The work is printed in folio, and each part is sold for five shillings and sixpence.

The 71st number of the "*Annales de Chimie*," for Nov. 1797, has lately arrived in this country. It is one of the most important of the whole series, as will appear from the following extracts:

"Observations and experiments of M. GRÉN, on the formation of sulphate of soda (glauber's salt) in sea water and brine springs, by exposure to a temperature below the freezing point; and an easy method of freezing it from the deliquescent salt." The subject of this memoir is equally important to the chemist and

manufacturer of salt. The chief salts contained in it are the following:

I. Sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salt) and muriate of soda (common salt) being added to each other in solution, and subjected to congelation, are reciprocally decomposed into sulphate of soda and muriate of magnesia, nor will the two newly formed neutral salts be decomposed by restoring the former temperature of the mixture; by the simple process, therefore, of freezing sea water, any quantity of glauber's salt may be readily procured.

II. The deliquescent salts contained in sea-water, or brine springs, which form the mother-water and contaminate the salt, are muriate of lime, or muriate of magnesia, or both together.

1. When the *muriate of lime* is the only contaminating matter, an addition of sulphate of soda (glauber's salt) procured in the manner above-mentioned, will decompose the muriate of lime, forming muriate of soda (common salt) and sulphate of lime, which being an insoluble salt, will be precipitated, and from which the liquor may easily be poured off clear.

2. If the water contains *muriate of magnesia*, quick lime is to be added, which forms muriate of lime, while the magnesia is precipitated; the muriate of lime is afterwards to be decomposed by the first process.

3. If muriate of lime and muriate of magnesia exist together in the salt liquor, the muriate of lime is first to be got rid of by process 1. and muriate of magnesia by process 2.

The advantages to be derived from these processes are very important: in the first place, the quantity of the salt is increased, and the evaporation may safely be carried on to dryness, as no mother water will remain. Secondly, the quality of the salt will be greatly improved, and it will not be at all subject to deliquesce, or become moist by exposure to the air. Thirdly, a considerable quantity of magnesia is procured.

CHEMICAL NOTICES, being extracts of a letter from Professor SCHERER to Cit VAN-MONS.

1. "Dr. GAERENER, in his experiments on urine, is led to believe that a peculiar acid is contained in it, the properties of which are, it is volatile, and readily sublimes in the form of light flakes; the nitric acid does not convert it into phosphoric acid; the nitric, muriatic, and sulphuric acids detach it from its alkaline and earthy combinations, partly in the

the form of gas, and partly in that of a concrete acid, which last, by evaporation, produces a fealy salt with the same odour as the gas, and not alterable by the air. It appears to be an intermede between the benzoic and lithic acids.

1. Dr. CAMMANN has discovered, that the green colour of some of the sympathetic cobaltic inks, is owing to a mixture of iron: an explanation that at first sight appears highly probable, as resulting from the union of the yellow of the nitrate of iron, and the blue of the nitrate of Cobalt.

3. That rare mineral, the *Honey-stone*, (pierre de miel, Hougstein) has been analyzed by Mr. Abich, and found to contain per cent. 44.5 Carbonic acid, 28 water of crystallization, with a flavour like that of bitter almonds, 2.5. bituminous oil, 17.75. Alumine, 2. Iron, 4.5. Carbon."

Extract of a letter from M. GREN, to Cit. VAN MONS.

1. "M. GREN has been making experiments on respiration, the results of which are, that the oxygenous base of atmospheric air is wholly consumed in the lungs by the carbon and hydrogen forming with the former carbonic acid, with the latter water: that the difference between the venous and arterial blood is not in the absorption of oxygen by the arterial blood, but the loss of a quantity of hydrocarbonate, and that the excess of this hydrocarbonate in the system, is the cause of death by suffocation, drowning, &c.

and in the fetal state, by interruption of the circulation through the placenta.

2. In the process of soap-making, towards the latter end of the boiling, when the oil has united with the pure potash, it is customary to add a quantity of common salt, (muriate of soda) in order to harden the soap; the chemical effect of this addition has lately been discovered to be a decomposition of the soap and the salt, and the formation of soap of soda and muriate of potash. It would, therefore, appear to be much more economical to substitute soda for potash, provided the cost of the soda is less than that of the potash and salt. Instead of hard concrete oils, such as tallow, &c. experiments have been made in the Polytechnic school, with butter and fluid animal and vegetable oils, from which, by means of soda, a sufficiently hard soap has been procured."

Besides the articles here specified, this number of the "*Annales de Chimie*" contains, Observations on the Acid of Tin, and its Ores, by GUYTON DE MORVEAU: An Essay on the Production of Carbonic Acid in Vegetation, by M. DE SAUSSURE, jun: An Analysis of the Pumice Stone, by M. KLAPROTH: Several interesting Observations and Experiments on Platina, by Count MUSSINUSCHIN: Remarks on Natural Phosphori, by M. CARRADONI.

Analyses of all these papers will appear in our next number.

NEW PATENTS,

Enrolled in the Month of February.

MR CROOK'S, FOR MAKING SOAP.

THE art of manufacturing a soap from refuse wool, hair, horns, hoofs, and other similar animal matters, was invented last year in France, and the method has been detailed in the "*Annales de Chimie*." Upon this discovery is founded a Patent for a new method of making Soap, which in January last was granted to Mr. JOHN CROOK, of Edinburgh, Chemist.

The basis of this manufacture is refuse fish of all kinds, as well as the animal matter that remains after the extraction of fish-oil. The fish, after being coarsely mashed, are put into water and washed from the blood and dirt, and afterwards are added gradually to a boiling solution of caustic alkali, till it refuses to dissolve any more, or is completely saturated. A quantity of coarse oil or tallow, equal in weight to 4 part of the fish is next added,

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and the mixture, while boiling, is united with as much of turpentine alone, or turpentine and palm-oil, as the operator chooses. The soap thus formed, is to be exposed in a broad shallow vessel, for the space of about six weeks, to the open air, after which it is ready for use as a *soft soap*. The process for *hard soap* differs but little from the foregoing; the proportion of oil, or tallow, is to be equal to the weight of the fish employed; and, after the addition of the rosin and palm oil, the mixture is to be well boiled with common waste ley; and finished in the usual manner.

To the same specification is added a new method of bleaching, in which the only difference between this and the common mode of employing oxygenated muriatic acid, consists in the substitution of lime-water to an alkaline solution, in the application of the gas.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"THEIR graves of sweet Myrtles," a Scotch ballad, written by the late Robert Burns, composed by *J. Ambrose*. 1s. Riley.

Mr. Ambrose, in this ballad, has produced a successful imitation of the Scotch style. If the melody posits any material defects, they are those of common place ideas; but we must say, that the thoughts, whatever they may be in themselves, are pleasingly arranged, and form in the aggregate a very attractive melody.

A Military March, in score, arranged for the piano forte, composed and dedicated, by permission to Lord Vernon, by *J. Fiffin*. 1s. Holland.

This march, considering that it marches throughout in the old beaten track, is tolerably good in its style, and discovers considerable ingenuity in the composer. The score is put together with judgment, and is calculated to produce much military effect.

The Piano Forte Magazine, or Elegant Library of Ancient and Modern Music, in weekly numbers. 2s. 6d. each.

Harrison and Cluse.

This work, which has now arrived at its eightieth number, continues to possess, as well as to merit, public esteem. The catalogue of its contents, which is become very extensive, exhibits a rich collection, and does honour to the judgment of the editors; but we would recommend to their closer attention, the great works of Handel and Arne, which open a vast field for the exercise of their taste, and cannot fail to bring additional attraction to the valuable mass which they have already accumulated.

Three Duets for two German flutes, composed by *William Ling*, op. 2d. 6s.

Longman and Broderip.

These duets are expressly composed for either a juvenile performer or one more advanced in practice; all the difficult passages having two parts, the easiest of which is inserted in small notes. This method of accommodating in the same piece more than one class of practitioners, meets our entire approbation; and we give Mr. Ling all due credit for its great use as well as novelty. The pieces are written with much taste and ease, and that kind of execution is introduced which tends to improve the hand while it interests the ear. We find employed here, as *andante* movements, the old and favourite Scotch airs of "*Donald and I*

came o'er the Moor," which, with the combination of the two instruments, and the little embellishments they have received from the pen of Mr. Ling, are productive of much sweetness of effect.

"The Lover's Sigh," sung by Mrs. Francis with universal applause, in *Amurath the Fourth*, composed by Mr. *Sanderjon*. 1s. Longman and Broderip.

The opening of this air is remarkably pleasing, and a unity of style prevails throughout. Mr. SANDERSON has produced a considerable number of agreeable melodies; but none of them discover greater improvement of fancy than the present composition. With the voice part he has given the violin accompaniments, in which we find much orchestral experience and knowledge of effect.

The Fife Hunt; a favourite Scotch air with Variations, for the harp or piano-forte, by *Sig. Molini*. 1s. Skillern.

The Fife Hunt, qualified by those variations, forms an excellent lesson for the piano-forte. Some of the distances in the third variation will, perhaps be found somewhat awkward for the inexperienced hand; yet the easy flow which prevails through most of the passages enables us to pronounce it an useful exercise for the young practitioner.

Monymusk; a celebrated Scotch Reel, with Variations for the piano forte, violin, or German flute, composed by *Sig. Molini*. 1s. Skillern.

The variations to this little air are written with a more strict regard to the character of the original than we generally meet with in productions of this kind. They are so easy of execution as to be perfectly calculated for the practice of young performers, and yet are conceived with sufficient taste to satisfy the most refined ear.

Apollo et Terpsichore (to be continued monthly) being a Collection of the most celebrated Songs, Duets, Rondeaux, Airs, &c. extracted from the latest operas, and other entertainments, adapted to the piano forte, violin, guitar, or German flute. 1s. 6d. Rolfe.

In this periodical publication, the first number of which lays before us, we find a judicious selection of easy melodies. The celebrated Welsh air, the song in *Cola-rara*, and "*Adeite Fideles*," are strong recommendations; and the elegant little frontispiece does credit to the spirit and taste of the publishers.

The Naval and Military Gentleman's Complete Musical Compendium, arranged for the piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a flute or violin, or as duets for flutes and violins. Rolfe.

Number I. of this military collection, contains the march in Evelina, a march in honour of the British seamen, a quick step and a march in honour of Admiral DUNCAN. With the first article the public are already acquainted, and of the others we are enabled to speak in commendatory terms; and if the succeeding numbers are compiled with the same attention and skill, do not doubt of its being found an acceptable publication amongst the gentlemen of the army.

Twelve Divertisements, for the piano-forte and pedal harp, with an Accompaniment for two French horns and tamburino, *ad libitum*, composed and dedicated to Mrs. EGERTON, of Qulton, by J. G. Ferrari, 10s. 6d. op. xi. Longman and Broderip.

It was with considerable pleasure that we perused this eleventh work of Mr. Ferrari. It is composed in a style highly improving to the young practitioner, and a strict attention has been bestowed on the joint-effect of the principal with its accompaniments. The horns are employed with great judgment, and the introduction of the tamburino is novel and striking. At the end of the publication we find an explanation of the terms and characters necessary to be understood by the performer on the tamburino; such as the *single travale*, the *double travale*, the *flamps*, the *semi-flamps*, the *gingle parts*, and the *bass*.

An Overture, for the piano-forte, in commemoration of his majesty's procession to St. Paul's, composed and inscribed to his majesty, by D. Steibelt. 3s.

Longman and Broderip.

We have walked over the ground of the late show with Mr. Steibelt, and find that the composer has attended to all the minutiae of the ceremony with all the avidity and curiosity of majesty itself. He first wakes the king with "the crowing of the cock," then salutes him with "the chirping of the birds" at the dawning of the joyful day, give him "the arrival of the military in town," the parade of "the French, Dutch, and Spanish colours," and "the entering St. Paul's." In these and other particulars, so far as their descriptions lie within the province of sound, the composer has succeeded; especially in the crowing of the cock, and the chirping of the birds, the imitations of which are strikingly true,

and evince a clear and lively conception. The triple quavers and flight of ascending notes, in the movement given to the church ceremony, we do not consider as perfectly apposite to the occasion; nor do we think the finale calculated to support the dignity of idea arising from the previous movement, taken from Handel's celebrated Coronation Anthem.

No. II. of Guida Armonica; or, An Introduction to the General Knowledge of Music, Theoretical and Practical, by T. Rolfe. 4s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

Of the first number of this useful and ingenious work we spoke in a former review, and find that the second number merits the continuance of our approbation. The whole plan is certainly distinguished by its novelty, and the execution on the *minor scales*, the *harmonic circle*, and the comparative view of the *major* and *minor moods*; the latter of which is placed in a clearer light than in any former publication that we have seen. But, although we agree with Mr. Rolfe, that these systems are only simple deductions from natural principles of resonance, yet we must differ from him when he asserts, that each octave contains within itself all the materials for producing the striking and varied effects resulting from musical harmony. It is true that the notes of any one octave represents the relative distances of those of every other; but since the octaves themselves take different stations in the great scale of sounds, forming, as it were, different stories in the same fabric, stories varying in their materials just inasmuch as they differ in their locality, can they justly be said to be exactly replicates of each other? Are the tones of the several octaves alike? Can the octave which has double C for its lowest note, be compared in its materials with that which lies above C in alt? The materials of each are arranged in the same order, but are those materials the same? Can the effects of one be compared with those of the other? How then can the manifold effects resulting from the various powers and qualities of numerous octaves be produced by the tones of one? We know that the common opinion countenances that of Mr. Rolfe; but numbers give no validity to error, and therefore we do not scruple to insist that the different octaves have distinct characters, and that it is from their diversity in station and tone that the judicious and ingenious musician derives half the powers of his art.

"Of

"Of Noble Race was Shenken;" a celebrated Welsh Air with Variations, for the harp or piano forte, composed by Sig. Molini. 1s. Skillern.

To this ancient Welch air, which makes so conspicuous a figure in the Beggar's Opera, Signor Molini has given some very ingenious and attractive variations. They are seven in number, and succeed each other with an improving effect, and increasing execution. The original melody, accompanied with the words, is given in the last page, and, from the present scarcity of the old Cambrian ballads, adds to the value of the publication.

Overture to an Escape from Prison, as performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, composed by Mr. Reeve. 2s.

Longman and Broderip.

This overture comprises two movements, the first of which is in common time, *allegro con spirito*, and the second (a rondo) in two-fourths moderato. The idea with which the piece opens is bold and spirited, and its character is attended to through the subsequent bars of the movement. The rondo commences with the oboe solo, and is pleasing in its subject, which the digressive passages happily relieve.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—
Authors and Publishers, who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit Copies of the same.

BOTANY.

NEREIS Britannica, or a Botanical Description of British Marine Plants, in Latin and English, with Drawings from Nature, by J. Stackhouse, Esq. F. S. L. Fasciculus Secundus, containing 22 specimens of Fuci, 12s. 6d. White.

DRAMA.

Knave or Not, a comedy in five acts, by Thomas Holcroft, 2s. Robinsons.

The Mysterious Marriage, or the Heirship of Roselva, a play in three acts, by Harriet Lee, 2s. Robinsons.

Blue Beard, or Female Curiosity, a dramatic romance, as represented at the theatre-royal, Drury-lane, by G. Colman, jun. Cadell & Co.

EDUCATION.

Delectus Græcarum Sententiarum, being an introductory Book to the Study of the Greek Language, designed for boys of the lowest forms, by the Rev. S. J. Priest, 4s. Richardsons.

FINE ARTS.

The Gentleman's and Connoisseur's Dictionary of Painting, by the Rev. M. Pilkington, to which is added a Supplement, containing Anecdotes of the latest and most celebrated Artists, and Remarks on the present State of Painting, by J. Barry, esq. R. A. &c. &c. 1l. 17s. bds. Robinsons.

LAW.

Observations, &c. on an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty an Aid and Contribution for the Prosecution of the War; with various practical Tables and Forms; to which is added the Act at large, with an Index, 9s. 6d.

Bunney, Thompson, and Co.

The Law of Costs in Civil Actions and Criminal Proceedings, by J. Hullock, esq. of Gray's Inn, 1, 3vo. 9s. bds. Clarke and Son.

MISCELLANIES.

The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1797, to be continued annually, consisting of a choice Selection from all the Newspapers, and other periodical Works, of the most exquisite original Pieces of Wit and Humour, of the best Essays, Poems, &c. &c. one large vol. 12mo. 5s. in boards. Richardfon, &c.

Reflections on the late Augmentation of the English Peerage; to which are added, an Account of the Peers and Knights created in the reign of Elizabeth, 3s. 6d. Robfon.

A Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses, by John Lawrence, in 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. in boards. Longman.

Dodley's Annual Register, vol. 1. for 1758; reprinted and continued to 1790, one vol. per month, 7s. boards. Otridge & Son.

The Student, No. 1. to be continued, containing many curious Essays and Notices of recent Discoveries and new Improvements in the Arts and Sciences, in six parts, 18d. and 2od. printed and sold at Liverpool, by R. Ferguson; sold in London by Vernor & Hood.

The Red Basil Book, or Parish Register of Arrears for the Maintenance of the unfortunate Offspring of illicit Amours, with a further Development of most shameful and unprecedented Acts of Abuse in the Town of Manchester, part the first, by Thomas Batty, 2s. 6d. Wallis.

MEDICINE, &c.

Description and Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases; Order I. containing papulous Eruptions on the Skin, by Robert Willan, M. D. F. A. S. with 7 plates, printed in colours, 15s. Johnson.

Annals of Medicine, vol. 2. for the year 1797, exhibiting a concise View of the latest and most important Discoveries in Medicine and Medical Philosophy, by Messrs. A. Duncan sen. and jun. M. D. 7s. boards. Robinsons.

An Appendix to the first edition of the Morbid Anatomy, by Matt. Baillie, M. D. F. R. S. 2s. 6d. Johnson.

Oratio in Theatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis, ex Harveii instituto, habita die Q^a. 18, anno 1797, a Roberto Bourne, M. D. 3s. 6d. Rivingtons.

An Essay on the Medicinal Properties of Fæstitious Airs, with an Appendix on the Nature of Blood, by Tiberius Cavallo, F. R. S. 5s. boards. Dilly.

A Lecture introductory to a Course of Popular Instruction on the Constitution and Management of the Human Body, by Thomas Beddoes, M. D. 1s. 6d. Johnson.

MECHANICS.

An Essay on the Comparative Advantages of vertical and horizontal Windmills, containing a Description of an horizontal Windmill and Watermill, upon a new Construction, and explaining the Manner of applying the same principle to Pumps, Sluices, moving of Boats, &c. by R. Beateson, Esq. 2s. 6d. Robinsons.

MORALS.

The Treatise of Cicero de Officiis; or his Essay on Moral Duty; translated, and accompanied with Notes and Observations, by W. M^cCartney, 5s. Robinsons.

The Female Ægis; or the Duties of Women from Childhood to old Age, and in most Situations of Life, exemplified, 2s. 6d. Ginger.

NAVAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Art of Defence on Foot, with the Broad Sword and Sabre, uniting the Scotch and Austrian Methods into one regular System, 6s. boards. Egerton.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Natural History of the Insects of China, comprising Figures and Descriptions of upwards of 100 new, singular, and beautiful Species, by E. Donovan, No. I. price 3s. 6d. to be completed in 17 monthly numbers. White,

NOVELS.

The History of my Father; or, how it happened that I was born. Translated from the German of Kotzebue, 3s. 6d. sewed. Treppass.

Emily de Varmont; or Divorce dictated by Necessity, from the French of Louvet, 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. Kearsley.

The Enamoured Spirit, translated from the French of "Le Diable Amoureux," 3s.

Lee and Hurst, Caroline, by a Lady, 3 vols. 10s. 6d.

Hookham & Co,

POETRY.

The second and concluding Part of the new Translation of the Henriade, 1l. 1s. Booker.

A Tribute to the Manes of unfortunate Poets, in four cantos; with other poems on various subjects, by J. Hunter, esq. 5s. bds. Cadell & Co.

Trifles of Helicon, by Charlotte and Sophia King, 3s. Ridgway.

Satires, &c. by Jacques. Millar.

POLITICS.

Earnest and serious Reflections on the urgency of the present Crisis, and on the only two alternatives which it offers, 1s.

Rivingtons.

A short Address to the Public, containing some Thoughts how the National Debt may be reduced, &c. &c. 1s. Rivingtons.

Thoughts on a French Invasion, with reference to the probability of its success, and the proper means of resisting it, by Harwood le Mesurier, esq. 1s. Wright.

An Appeal to the Head and Heart of every Man and Woman in Great Britain, respecting the threatened French Invasion; 1s. Wright.

An Address to the People of Great Britain, by R. Watson, Bishop of Landaff, price 3d. or one guinea per hundred. Faulder.

An Answer to the Bishop of Landaff's Address to the People of Great Britain, by Benjamin Kingbury, 1s. Wesley.

An Appeal to the People of England, occasioned by the late Declaration of the French Directory, 2s. Debreit.

The Tax Acts, with Cases and Opinions, and a Table of Stamps, 1s. Lackington & Co.

An Analytical Chart of the Rights of Persons, dedicated (with permission) to the Rt. Hon. Thos. Erskine, 9s. plain, and 12s. coloured. Ogilvy & Son.

A Postscript to an Address to the Proprietors of the Bank of England, with an Appendix, containing Extracts from the Reports of the Select Committee, Examination of Directors, and others, 4to. 9s. bds. Richardf.

Earl Moira's Letter to Col. M^cMaben on the subject of a Change of his Majesty's Ministers, with Mr. Fox's Letter to the Colonel, 6d. Jordan.

Strictures on the Bishop of Landaff's Address to the People of Great Britain, by Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. 1s. 6d. Cuthell.

A Letter to the Marquis of Lorne on the present Times, by Donald Campbell, esq. 1s. 6d. Bell, &c.

The Freeman's Vade-Mecum, or an intended Oration on Liberty, including several subjects which are intimately connected therewith, by Philoleutheros, a Pioneer in the army of Reason, 12mo. 2s. 6d. boards. Glendinning.

A View of the Conduct of the Executive in the Foreign Affairs of the United States, relating to the Dispute with the French Republic, by James Monroe, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic, 2s. 6d.

Ridgway.

THEOLOGY.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS—one by the Rev. C. Hodgson, 1s. Rivingtons.

By the Rev. W. Agutter, 1s. Ditto.

By the Rev. R. Munkhouse, 1s. 6d. Ditto.

By John Newton, rector of St. Mary, Woolnoth, 1s. Johnson.

A Sermon, preached at St. George's, Bloomsbury, on Feb. 4, 1798, by S. Glass, D. D. F. R. S. &c. 1s. Rivingtons.

By the Rev. S. Clapham, M. A. 3d.

Glendinning.

The Sermon preached at St. Paul's before his Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, on Dec. 19, 1797, by George, Lord Bishop of Lincoln; 1s. Cadell & Davies.

The state of the atmosphere having undergone considerable changes during this month, the number of pneumonic diseases have been rather increased. The prevalence of slight coughs and colds has been very general; though the number of those which have come under medical treatment has been less than is usual at this time of the year.

Slight rheumatic affections have been numerous: and there have been several instances both of acute and chronic rheumatism, accompanied with a considerable aggravation of symptoms. In one instance of the acute species, which was introduced by chilliness terminating in a rigor, a high degree of redness and tumour appeared in different joints, accompanied with great pain and restlessness, a foul tongue, a full, hard, and frequent pulse, with obstinate costiveness, and a strong disposition to profuse sweating, but without any abatement of the pain or restlessness.

The violent determination to the skin in this disease, may generally be considered rather as symptomatic than critical, and is very different from that gentle perspiration through the whole surface, which frequently accompanies a remission of symptoms.

In the present case, after having procured stools, and reduced the inflammation, by the application of leeches to the parts affected, the pulse also becoming slower, and the remission of pain and other symptoms taking place under the use of antimonial remedies; we proceeded to a pretty free use of the Peruvian Bark, combined with the Tincture of Guaiacum.

The rheumatism, in all its species, being a disease very liable to recur, we find it necessary to obviate the return of pain, by the early and free use of the bark. The hard, full, and frequent

pulse, which most commonly occurs in the acute species of this disease, may seem to indicate the free use of the lancet; but we have had frequent occasion to observe, that when this practice has been adopted, though a sudden remission of pain and inflammation has been produced, these symptoms have returned, and the disease has in general been protracted to a later period than when the other means have been employed.

The Deaths in the Bills of Mortality for the last four weeks, are stated as follow:

Abscess	-	-	3
Abortive	-	-	3
Aged	-	-	35
Ague	-	-	6
Apoplexy	-	-	21
Asthma	-	-	41
Bleeding	-	-	1
Brain Fever	-	-	2
Cancer	-	-	6
Child-bed	-	-	7
Cold	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	377
Cholic	-	-	1
Convulsions	-	-	301
Droopy	-	-	73
Fever	-	-	115
French Pox	-	-	5
Gout	-	-	9
Hooping Cough	-	-	22
Jaundice	-	-	4
Inflammation	-	-	26
Lunatic	-	-	11
Measles	-	-	13
Mortification	-	-	23
Pally	-	-	6
Small Pox	-	-	28
Still-born	-	-	36
Suddenly	-	-	9
Teeth	-	-	40
Thrush	-	-	1
Water in the Head	-	-	9
Jaw-locked	-	-	1
Liver-grown	-	-	1
Rupture	-	-	3
Spasm	-	-	1
Stoppage in Stomach	-	-	1

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In February, 1798.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AT length the minister is driven, like every person in distress, to the desperate resort to solicit voluntary contributions; this plan at first proceeded with timid steps, owing, it was said, to the tardiness of a great personage in taking the lead; after a suspense of about ten days, his Majesty signified his pleasure to subscribe the sum of 20,000*l.* and donations flowed in more rapidly

from the directors and proprietors of the bank stock, the merchants on the Exchange, and from a considerable number of noblemen and gentlemen. The queen herself took the lead of the female patriots, and presented a donation of 5,000*l.* For those who honestly believe that this voluntary subscription is calculated to save the nation, we have a great respect; we admire the patriotism with which they contribute, and while we lament their

their mistaken zeal, we heartily applaud the honesty of their intentions; but we are inclined to think, that a *change of measures* is the only mode by which this country can be saved.

As events are more or less important and interesting, according to the consequences which flow from them as causes, we deem it necessary here to notice a meeting which was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on the 24th of January, by the numerous friends of the Hon. CHARLES JAMES FOX, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of that distinguished patriot. This company consisted of near 2000 of the warmest advocates of peace and parliamentary reform. What was the more peculiarly gratifying to these friends of liberty was an *union of sentiment*, which took place at this time, respecting the great work of reform, between the members of the Whig Club and those of a more modern but not less popular society, which has, since its establishment, provided so much labour, though frequently productive, for informers and crown lawyers.

The DUKE OF NORFOLK was called to the chair upon this occasion; among several patriotic toasts, his grace gave "Our sovereign's health---the majesty of the people." His grace also recollected, with a sentiment of respect, the name of General Washington, praised his perseverance in the cause of his country, and instanced his example as a fit lesson to the virtuous few who are desirous of prosecuting reform by constitutional means.

Whether the popular sentiment of the "majesty of the people," the union of two numerous societies inimical to the present minister, or the sentiment of respect for the venerable Washington, gave offence to the cabinet, or whether the three subjects conjointly went to produce that effect, we cannot with precision determine. But a few days afterwards the noble duke received his dismissal from the lord lieutenancy of a county, and from the colonelship of a regiment of militia, disciplined, nurtured, and beloved by him. Our limits do not admit of making even the most necessary comments upon such steps of the present administration; but we have to observe, that this measure was taken notice of at a meeting of the Whig Club held the 6th of February, at the same place. Mr. FOX, on that occasion, combated the supposed charges against his grace with the most pointed arguments. "The sovereignty of the people of Great Britain, (said

Mr. Fox) is the base of the system of our government. It is an opinion; which, if it be not true; King William was an usurper: by what right did he come to the throne of those realms, if not by that of the sovereignty of the people. It is not in this age of the world that the horrid and blasphemous tenets of the viceroy of God, and divine right, will be held up as the source of royal authority." Mr. Fox also contended, that the conduct of ministers in this particular was encouraging to the enemy; by manifesting to them that such are the distractions of the country, so inflamed and divided are its inhabitants, that arms cannot be trusted in the hands of the premier peer of the kingdom.

The British House of Commons met, pursuant to adjournment, on the 8th of February. On the next day Mr. Pitt brought up a message from the king, stating that his majesty, in consideration of the services rendered to him by Admiral Lord Duncan, had granted to his lordship an annuity of 2000l. per annum, and wishing to extend the grant beyond his lordship's life to the two next persons to whom the title of Viscount Duncan shall descend, recommended that the house would consider the proper method of enabling his Majesty to make the said grant. In a few days afterwards, Mr. Pitt brought up another message from his Majesty respecting the granting of an annuity to Admiral Earl Vincent, somewhat similar to that of Lord Duncan. The resolutions were put and carried, and the Committee of Ways and Means postponed till Friday.

On the 16th of February the House, in a committee of supply, voted 1900l. for ordnance works, and 10,587l. for the use of the commissioners of that department.

IRELAND,

Mr. PELHAM, in the House of Commons, on the first of February, expatiated on the advantages which had resulted to the service, and consequently to the community, from the recent regulations. He then proceeded to give the following items of the public force, and the sums of the several estimates for their maintenance for the year, to end on the 30th of March, 1799.

Ordinary force, to remain for the defence of the country, effective men, with officers,	19,000
Augmentation, rendered necessary by the circumstances of the country,	17,520
Militia	26,644

To serve abroad, from the Irish

establishment. 3,254
The sums of the estimates were nearly as follow:

For the standing force of 12,000 men	£. 552,938
Augmentation	550,946
Troops on foreign service	101,570
For charges of cavalry on Dublin duty	8,000
Forage	137,545
Yeomanry corps	294,190
Commissariat	89,066
Eat and forage for staff and medical department	31,000

These, among some other items of less import, being agreed to, Capt. Pakenham moved for the ordnance estimate 444,962l.---Agreed.

On the 8th of February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and after some preface, stated, that the amount of the supply voted by the House, being the amount of the estimates for the expences of the ensuing year, was 4,194,000l. Upon a comparison of this estimate with that of the last year, it would, he said, appear to be less by 432,000l. but he accounted for this appearance, and proved that the public expences would be found to exceed those of the former year by 400,000l. and this excess arose partly from the increased pay and additional force of the country. The sum which remained to be provided for the current expences of the year was 2,200,000l. at an interest of 10 per cent. for he would not confine his estimate to a less interest, least, at the present state of money, he should not be able to obtain it at less.

The new taxes he proposed were, as follow: the present tax on carriages of six guineas to be doubled, which would produce 36,000l. A tax of one guinea on maid servants, he estimated at 20,000l. Sixpence a gallon on home made spirits, of which the number of gallons distilled the last year was 3,700,000, duty 94,000l. A similar addition on foreign spirits imported, 20,000l. Sixpence per pound on tobacco, 66,666l. Lottery 25,221l. Duty on home made paper, 18,000l. Duty on iron, 118. 4d. per ton, 3,556l. Licence on Breweries, of 10l. each, 10,000l. Additional duty on newspapers, 1000l. Live cattle exported at threepence per head, 8,4000l. By a new regulation in franking letters, 30,000l. He also proposed an additional hearth tax. He moved for one or more lotteries, under the usual regulations, which was agreed to. Progress was ordered to be reported.

MONTH. MAG. No. XXVIII.

FRANCE.

From the transactions which took place some since in Italy, and from those of a more recent date in the Batavian Republic, and in Switzerland, it appears doubtless, that there is a revolutionary spirit undermining the foundation of the ancient governments of Europe. Whether this spirit of innovation arises from those views of ambition and plunder which the enemies of the French Republicans have so often charged them with, or from a revolution which is making a rapid progress in the human mind, independent of external coercion, is a question which we are unable to decide with precision; but a short time will probably render it easy of solution, or no longer problematical.

The French republic still continues to excite the hatred of its subjects against the British government; the central administration of the department of the Seine issued a proclamation, in the beginning of February, addressed to the inhabitants of that department, respecting the intended invasion of England. "The English government (says this address) cannot subsist with the French republic; there cannot subsist an alliance between ignominy and glory, between wickedness and virtue." And in another place, "By swearing hatred to royalty, we have sworn destruction to the English government; by swearing hatred against anarchy, we have sworn destruction to the English government."

But the governors of the great nation, notwithstanding the hatred they have exhibited against royalty, have not yet, it appears, united their own subjects in a general animosity to their own measures. By an *arrêt* of the Directory of the 2d of February, the city of Lyons and its three suburbs were put in a state of siege. The chief motives assigned for this measure were, the disloyal spirit which prevailed there, from the influence of the companies of Jesus and of the sun—of the assassins of the south—of emigrants, &c. and the trifling sensation produced there by the immortal transactions of the 4th of September last, since which day, new commotions have been excited there, by bands of counter-revolutionary ruffians. On this occasion, the Directory ordered, that the minister at war should send there the number of troops necessary, both of infantry and cavalry.

On the 6th of February, a motion was made, by GUILLEMAURDET in the council of five hundred, for striking the

mode of drawing for a successor to the member of the directory, who goes out annually. The nomination of the succeeding member, as the law now stands, is vested in the legislative body, which commences its sitting after the new third are chosen; but GUILLEMARDET proposed that it should be vested, in future, in the legislative body, before that third is changed.

General ANGÉREAU wrote a letter to the Directory, dated Head Quarters at Strassburgh, 3d February, wherein he acknowledged the receipt of the *arrêté* which suppresses the army of the Rhine, and acquainted the Directory that he intended to set out for his new destination on the 5th. "This new pledge of confidence," he says, "refutes in a manner extremely flattering to me, the absurd calumnies which the enemies of the Republic have spread at Paris on my account. I request you, Citizen Directors, to rest assured, that I shall ever conspire with you against our common enemies; we have no other but those who hate the Republic and the constitutional government."

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, on the 28th of Jan. COUPE, a member for the coasts of the north, read a letter from THOMAS PAINE, purporting, that though it was not convenient for him, in the present situation of his affairs, to subscribe to the loan towards the descent upon England, his economy permitted him to make the small patriotic donation of one hundred livres, and with it all the wishes of his heart for the success of the descent, and a voluntary offer of any service he could render to promote it. He stated it, as his opinion, that there would be no lasting peace for Europe, nor for the world, until the tyranny and corruption of the English government be abolished, and England, like Italy, become a sister Republic.

On the 29th of January, the Executive decreed as follow:

1. That the army of the Rhine be suppressed and the Etat Major dissolved.

2. That the fifth military division, comprehended in the circle of the said army, shall be commanded by General of Division BRUNETEAU SAINTE SUZANNE.

3. The fort of Kell shall form part of this division. The present decrees shall not be printed. The minister of war is entrusted with its execution.

4. General ANGÉREAU is appointed Commandant of the tenth military division.

5. He shall repair without delay to PERNAS, in order to take the command of this

division. He shall receive particular instructions to this effect.

This instruction refers to a higher mission with which General ANGÉREAU is intrusted; its importance may be collected from the following phrase, with which it concludes: "The Executive Directory relies with full confidence on the result of the operations of General ANGÉREAU, in his new and important mission. When men have served the Republic with that glory and success which he has hitherto reaped, they must daily acquire new titles to the gratitude of the nation."

On the 5th of February, the central administration of the Department of the Seine, at Paris, published on the 3d of February, with the greatest solemnity, in all the streets of the commune, the proclamation respecting the loan of 80 millions, for the *Expedition against England*. The members of the department, with those of the different municipalities, justices of the peace, &c. clad in tri-coloured robes, formed a numerous and august procession. A black standard, of immense size, borne by the mariners dressed in black, presented this inscription in black letters, "Descent upon England."

SWITZERLAND.

Those modern principles of government, which the crowned heads of Europe united their forces to destroy, have at length reached the mountains of ancient *Helvetia*. When the Duke of Savoy, by the treaty of 1564, renounced his claims on the Pays de Vaud he stipulated that the ancient constitution of the country should be preserved. The French Government guaranteed the provisions of that treaty by another in 1565. The aristocratical Canton of Berne and Fribourg have constantly violated the social compact between them and the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud, without attending to the remonstrances and complaints of the oppressed. The partizans of liberty in the Pays de Vaud, having lately renewed those remonstrances and complaints, those periodical prints, whose practice is to cast an odium upon the French Republic, have stated, that the Pays de Vaud, was to be seized upon and joined to France. The French Directory hastened to refute this perfidious statement, and has since ordered it to be intimated to the Cantons of Berne and Fribourg, that the members of government should be personally answerable for the safety and property of those inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud, who should address it for the purpose of being reinstated in their

their ancient rights. This official intimation produced, on the part of the two Cantons, the levy of the militia destined to march against the French troops; the arrest of the Deputies sent by the Communes, who refused to take up arms against France; the enlisting of French emigrants, and crimping of Republican deserters, to employ them against the Republic.

In consequence of these hostile measures, General MASSENA was ordered by the Executive Directory to march the division of the army of Italy, which was returning to France towards Carouge, to observe the movements of the troops of Berné and Fribourg, and to repel them in case of attack.

According to a message which the Directory sent to the Council of Five Hundred, on the 5th of February, the Government of Berné actually put in motion against the Pays de Vand, 14 battalions of foot and some artillery, under the orders of General WEISS. General MENARD, who, in the absence of General MASSENA, commanded the above division of the army of Italy, summoned General WEISS to retreat with his troops, threatening him, at the same time, to repel force by force, in case he should disturb the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud in the free enjoyments of their rights. Citizen AUTIER, who was charged with carrying this summons to Yverdon, the head-quarters of WEISS, was attacked at the entrance of the village of Thierns, by a detachment of the troops of Berné, who killed two hussars of his escort. On his return to Moudon, AUTIER checked the indignation of the militia of the country, who desired to avenge this murder. When General MENARD was informed of this outrage, he marched into the Pays de Vaud, having previously addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants to acquaint them with the object of his march. The Berné and Fribourg troops evacuated it, and were pursued by the militia of the Pays de Vaud, while the French troops remained in the country. "Such," say the Directory, "was the state of affairs in Switzerland on the departure of the last dispatches from thence. But since that time, events are reported or have taken place, which are likely to supersede the necessity of using hostile measures against the government of Berné and Fribourg."

HOLLAND.

A change of system has lately taken place in the Batavian Republic; there had been for some time, an aristocratical

party in the Assembly, who exerted themselves to throw obstacles and delay upon almost every measure which came before them. These principles and designs appeared more glaring in the sitting of the 19th of January, when the patriotic party moved for celebrating the 21st, as the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. by an oath of hatred to the Stadtholderate and Despotism. A new president was chosen from the patriotic side of the Assembly, and a resolution, after much debate, was passed, to convoke immediately the Members of the Constitutional Committee. The Committee being arrived, the Assembly speedily decreed by the nominal appeal of the majority of voices, that the principles proposed by the Constituent Committee should be adopted *in toto*, and not article by article, as the Federalists proposed, in order to delay the business; after which, the Assembly decreed, that the principles in question should serve as the basis of the Constitution.

In the night, between the 21st and 22d, the Batavian garrison and the National Guard were ordered under arms by the President MIDERIGH, with great firmness and presence of mind. The French troops remained in their quarters, and did not appear. Thus the enemies of this revolution cannot say that it was brought about by the arms of France. An extraordinary meeting of the members of the Assembly was summoned by the President, to take place at the National Hotel. The members of the committee for foreign affairs, with their secretary, were put under arrest at their own houses at an early hour.

The Republican members of the National Assembly, to the number of sixty, met in the Hotel de Haarlem, and proceeded to the National Hotel. A company of grenadiers of the National Guard commenced the procession; the other members of the Assembly joined them soon afterwards, amidst the acclamations of the people; twenty-two of them were put under arrest as they arrived. At eight o'clock the assembly resolved itself into a secret committee, in which the president made a report of the strong measures which had been taken, alledging the safety of the Republic for a justification of them. These measures, rigorous as they were, received the sanction of a great majority of the assembly, after some debate.

The president then invited all the members to renew with him their political profession of faith, and to swear solemnly their fidelity to the stadtholderate and to

tyranny. All the members, except ten, accepted the oath. The president ordered them, in the name of the Batavian people, to leave the assembly. At eleven o'clock the sitting became public, and some members, who had not been in the secret committee, made the new declaration.

This revolution of the 22d of January, has given birth to a new form of government in the Batavian Republic. An Executive Directory is formed, consisting of six persons who took the oath prescribed for that purpose on the 26th of the same month. The president is Citizen WREDE. Six ministers have also been appointed. The command of all the troops in the Republic is, it appears, to be given to General JOUBERT. In the sitting of the 23d, twenty-three members of the assembly declared their intention of withdrawing from it, in consequence of the decree of the preceding day. The absent, or sick members of the assembly, are required to make a declaration within eight days, expressive of their adherence to the measure of the 22d. On the 24th, the intermediary administration of the late province of Holland, gave in the resignation of their authority, and a declaration of adherence to the decrees of the assembly made on the 22d, for the safety of the country. The principal towns in the Republic have congratulated the assembly on the measures which have recently been adopted.

PORTUGAL.

By the last intelligence from Lisbon, it appears that the Executive Directory of France has made a formal demand of the court of Spain, for permission to march 50,000 troops through that country for the attack on Portugal, which demand the weak cabinet of Madrid has complied with.

The court of Lisbon has made a formal complaint to all the foreign ministers residing there, of the indignity offered to its plenipotentiary, M. ARANYO, who is still in prison at Paris. But, alas! what can such complaints avail in the present posture of affairs, when most of the Sovereigns of Europe are cringing to the Republicans of France.

The Directory alledge in justification of their conduct, and in reply to the Portuguese, that after the rupture of the peace, M. ARANYO received an order to quit the territory of the Republic, and that he is therefore at present to be considered in no other light than an individual, and not in any public capacity.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Monarch, who, in 1792, dared the infant Republic of France to

hurl a hair of the head of the unfortunate Louis, then confined as a prisoner by his own subjects, has lately acquiesced in an imperious request of the French Directory; he has given permission for 50,000 of their military to march through a part of his territory, to attack Portugal.

The new principles of politics and philosophy, are making hasty strides through the Spanish nation, and its treaty of alliance with the Republic of France seems rather calculated to undermine the throne by gentle gradations, and thereby to render its overthrow the more certain, than to secure the ancient form of government.

AMERICA.

It may be recollected, that some time ago, considerable commotion had been excited in America, in consequence of the discovery of a plan contemplated in that country, to apply to the government of England to take possession of the territory of Spain on the West Bank of the Mississippi, to prevent the cession of it to France. Governor BLOUNT was one of the persons concerned in the contemplated plan, who was expelled the senate with violence, and not allowed an hearing. In the subsequent progress of this business, persons and papers have been seized by general warrants, without an oath of accusation, and the laws and constitution of the United States are said to have been violated in an unexampled manner. It is said, by some, that the cause of these violent proceedings is owing to the influence of the Spanish minister at Philadelphia, who allows some merchants to carry on an illicit trade to the Havannah upon special permits, in which members of the Congress are commonly secretly concerned.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, Feb. 26, 1798.

Stocks have experienced a small rise since our last, owing to the postponement of the loan, and the hopes which are entertained concerning the success of the voluntary contributions.

BANK STOCK, on the 25th last month, was at 119½; rose on the 8th ult. to 132; and is at that price this day.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 26th last month, were 69½; rose on the 8th ult. to 70½; and are this day at 71½.

4 PER CENT. ANN. were on 26th last month; 59½; rose on the 8th ult. to 61½; and are this day at 60½.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were on 26th Jan. at 48; rose on the 8th ult. to 49½; and are this 26th day of Feb. at 49½.

Lottery Tickets, 12l. 1s.

Messings

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married. At St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane, Mr. Hodgkinson, of New Bond-street, to Miss Kenworthy, of Ironmonger-lane.

At Stepney church, Mr. John Cooks, of Pultney-street, to Miss Blakey, of Mile End.

Mr. John Harding, of St. James's-street, to Miss L. Palmer, of the same place.

At Wandstead church, F. H. du Baulay, esq. of London, to Miss Elizabeth Paris, of the former place.

Mr. Gerard Hullman, of Great St. Thomas Apostle, to Miss Ann Charleston, of Crutched Friars.

Mr. Thomas Eve, of Artillery-lane, Bishopgate-street, to Mrs. Keath, of the same place.

At Kensington, James Trebeck, esq. to Mrs. Bond, widow of the late George Bond, esq.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Holman, of Covent Garden theatre, to Miss Hamilton, daughter of the hon. and rev. Frederick Hamilton, of Richmond, Surrey.

P. W. Mayo, M. D. of Conduit-street, Hanover-square, to Miss Buckle, daughter of the late rev. S. Buckle, of Swannington, Norfolk.

The rev. Richard Roberts, high master of St. Paul's school, to Miss Ward, of Baker-street, Portman-square.

William Stanton, esq. to Miss Standert, daughter of Osborne Standart, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the rev. Henry Wise, rector of Charlwood, Surrey, to Miss Porter, daughter of the late sir Stanier Porter, of Kensington palace.

At Islington, John Byron, esq. of Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars, to Mrs. Elizabeth Orton.

Captain Yonge, of the 60th regiment, to Miss Pirner, eldest daughter of William Pirner, esq. of Arlington-street.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, George Medley, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-place, aged 60, to Miss Lockhart, aged 22, organist of the Magdalen, and daughter of the celebrated organist of Lambeth church, Lock chapel, and Orange-street chapel.

At St. Martin's church, Stewart Major-ribanks, esq. to Miss Paxton, daughter of Archibald Paxton, esq. of Buckingham-street.

Mr. William Smart, of Bridewell Hospital, to Miss Wake, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Wake, of Primrose-street.

At Brompton, Captain Moss, of the East Kent militia, to Miss Catharine Linderidge, only daughter of Mr. John Linderidge, of Brompton.

At Hendon, Mr. John Milward, of Bromley, Bow, to Miss Eleanor Bond, of the former place.

At Islington, Mr. J. G. Skurray, to Miss Pownall.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Samuel Phelps, esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Miss Tyndale, only daughter of the late Thomas Tyndale, esq. of North Cerney, Gloucestershire.

Mr. Cancellor, of Bedford-street, Bedford Square, to Miss Hall, of Charlotte Street.

At Hammer-smith, Elijah Impey, esq. nephew of Sir Elijah Impey, to Miss Bonham, daughter of Francis Bonham, esq. of Hammer-smith.

At St. Dunstan's East, Mr. Blydestein, of Harp Lane, Tower-street, brandy merchant, to Mrs. Tebb.

At Mary-le-Bone church, Capt. Frost to Mrs. Geale.

At Pancras, Thomas William Herne, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Crawford.

Died. In Park Lane, aged 80, the Right Honourable Joseph Damer, Earl of Dorchester, Viscount Melton, and a Privy Counsellor of Ireland.

Suddenly, Mrs. Rainsford, wife of General Rainsford, of Soho-square.

After a few hours illness, Dr. Meyerbach, the famous water doctor.

In Robert Street, Bedford Row, Mrs. Robins.

At her house, St. George's Fields, suddenly, Mrs. Piesland.

Mrs. Coombe, wife of George Coombe, esq. chief clerk of the Admiralty Office.

At Islington, Miss Birch, eldest daughter of Mr. Deputy Birch.

At his apartments in Buckingham Court, Mr. Robert Potts, one of the established messengers belonging to the Admiralty.

In Holborn, John Michel Carleton, esq. lieutenant in the army.

Suddenly, Capt. Atkinson Blanchard, late of the East India Company's ship Rockingham.

Mr. John Brown, of Kensington Cross, stock-broker.

At Islington, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Magdalen Foulle.

At Bromley, Mrs. Catherine Melward.

Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, James Irwin, esq. one of the directors of the East India Company.

At his house at White Friar's Dock, Mr. Serjeant, timber merchant. He had been bed-ridden upwards of two years.

In Kentish Town, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams.

In Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, Mrs. Bowes.

At Stoke Newington, Miss Kinder, second daughter of Mr. Kinder, of Cheapside.

Mr. Thomas Cleverly, office-keeper of the Transport Office.

Mr. William Turner, many years one of the park keepers, stationed at the Stable-yard Gate, St. James's.

In Newman Street, the Rev. Edmund Gibson, chancellor of the diocese of Bristol, and grandson to the late Bishop Gibson.

In Tavistock Street, Bedford-square, Thomas Prior, esq.

Mrs. Skinner, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Skinner, of Aldgate High Street.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. John Palmer, of Drury Lane theatre.

At Ealing, aged 60, A. Favenc, esq.

In Warwick Street, Golden-square, T. Reed, esq. late of Richmond Green.

Died.] At Putney, Jean Baptista Muller, a native of Prussia. The singularity of his character may in some measure be collected from the following directions respecting his interment.—“I desire to be buried within the walls of the church, and interred in my buff embroidered waistcoat, my blue coat with a black collar, a pair of clean nankeen breeches, white silk stockings, my Prussian boots, my hair neatly dressed and powdered, and I particularly request, that my coffin may be made long enough to admit of my huffar cap being placed on my head.—So dressed and accoutred, let me rest in peace.”

In Salisbury-square, Mr. Bards, the celebrated globe-maker, in which business he is succeeded by his only son.

At Tottenham, Mr. T. Coate, of Newgate-street.

At his lodgings in Edgware-road, Mr. Richard Griffith, formerly manager of the Theatre Royal, Norwich.

Deaths Abroad.

Of BERTRAND PELLETIER, the celebrated French chymist, whose death we noticed in a former number, we have since been favoured with the following particulars.

This illustrious chymist and physician was born at Bayonne, in 1761, and died in Paris the 21st of July, 1797. His career was short, but glorious; and he has left behind him a reputation, which the flight of time will never obliterate. Many men of natural genius have been consigned to hopeless obscurity, for want of a proper field to exercise and display their talents; whilst others have failed in their noble ambition to excel, for want of an able director in their early years, who could prescribe to them the proper line to pursue, and direct the efforts of genius to their definite object. Pelletier fortunately possessed all these advantages. He imbibed the first elements of the science, in which he afterwards so eminently excelled, under the tuition of his father; and subsequently under the direction of Darcet, who perceiving in him a surprising portion of sagacity, which may not unaptly be denominated the *instinct of science*, admitted him among the number of his pupils, belonging to the chymical laboratory of the French college. Five years of intense study and application, under the auspices of a master, formed by nature to excel, and perfected by experience, could not fail to render Pelletier distinguished by a degree of knowledge rarely to be met with in persons of his age. Of this he soon gave convincing proofs, by pub-

lishing, at the age of 21, some very ingenious observations on the acid of arsenic. Macquer, by mixing nitre with the oxyde of arsenic, had discovered a salt capable of solution in water, and of crystallizing in the form of prisms, to which he gave the name of *neutral salt of arsenic*. He was of opinion, that no acid could decompose it; but Pelletier demonstrated, that this might be effected by a distillation of sulphurous acid. He detected the true cause, which rendered Macquer's salt of arsenic incapable of decomposition in vessels properly closed and luted, and shewed by what process the salt itself was formed in the distillation of nitrate of potash, and white oxyde of arsenic; and lastly he specified the distinction between this new salt and Macquer's *sale d'arsenic*, (liver of arsenic.) Encouraged by the success of his first essays, he published his observations on the crystallization of sulphur, cinnabar, and soluble salts. He undertook an analysis of *scodites*, particularly the false *scodite* of Fribourg in Brisgau, which he found to be nothing more than an ore of zinc. He published likewise some equally solid and ingenious remarks concerning marine dephlogisticated acid, the absorption of oxygene, the formation of various kinds of ethers, and especially of the acid ether: and wrote several memoirs on the composition of phosphorus, its transformation into phosphoric acid, and its combination with sulphur, and the major part of metallic substances. Whilst he was engaged in making experiments on phosphorus, one of the most astonishing productions of the art of chymistry, he burned himself so dangerously, that he narrowly escaped with his life. On his recovery from this unfortunate accident, which confined him to his bed for more than half a year, he occupied himself with the analysis of various lead ores found in France, Germany, Spain, England, and America; and notwithstanding the same subject had been previously treated and discussed by Scheele, Pelletier found means to give his researches a surprising degree of interest and novelty. His analysis of the properties of barytes led him to make a series of experiments on animals, which fully established the poisonous qualities of this composition, in whatever shape it may be administered. The chymists have given the appellation of *strontian* to a certain species of earth recently discovered, from the name of the place where it was found. Pelletier carefully analyzed this earth, and found it to correspond with sulphate of barytes. He was amongst the first, who substantiated the practicability of refining and perfecting a bell-metal, by separating the tin. His first experiments of this kind were made at Paris, from which place he removed in 1795, to verify his discoveries on a very extensive scale at the foundery of Romilly. The following year he was chosen a member of the *Academy of Sciences* at Paris; soon after which he

went with Borda and General Daboville to Fere, to assist at experiments of a new species of gunpowder. The duties of this appointment rendering it necessary for him to pass great part of the day exposed to the inclemencies of the atmosphere during a very cold and damp season, his constitution, which was naturally delicate, sustained a sensible injury. His health was not fully re-established, when he again experienced a very narrow escape from falling a victim to the zeal with which he cultivated his favourite science, being nearly suffocated by inhaling oxyanated muriatic. A violent asthmatic complaint was the consequence of this unfortunate circumstance, which baffled

all the resources of art, and carried him prematurely to the grave, in the flower of his age, at the age of 36. In Pelletier science has lost one of her most able cultivators, and the community an useful member, for whom it will not be easy to find an equal substitute. He possessed that dignified expansion, that indefatigable activity of mind, which are indispensibly requisite to arrive at superlative excellence. As a literary character, his reputation was unstained with reproach; and in private life, his strict probity, exemplary virtue, and unimpeachable morals, rendered him an object more easily admired than imitated.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE bridge at the foot of Hampheth-Bank, near Low Newton, upon the turnpike-road leading from Cow Cawley to Buckton Burn, in the county of Northumberland, is to be rebuilt without delay.

The Duke of Northumberland having been informed of the practical benefit derived to the community, by the institution of the South Shields *Corker Life Boat*, by which the lives of many hundred ship-wrecked mariners have been saved, has made a voluntary offer to the ship-owners and merchants of North Shields; of a boat, on a similar construction, to be kept, for the same benevolent and humane purpose, on the north side; and has further subscribed twenty pounds annually towards the other expences attending the establishment.

It has been determined, at a meeting of the principal gentlemen of the county of Northumberland, to erect an iron bridge over the Tweed, at Kells, in lieu of that lately washed down.

A very alarming fire broke out in Newcastle on the 25th of last month, which for want of a timely supply of water, nearly two hours elapsing from the first ringing of the fire bell, till any water could be procured from the pipes, did considerable damage; and but for the unremitting exertions of the inhabitants, would probably have reduced the whole south-west side of Mosley-street to ashes. This shameful neglect, in the conduct of those who have been intrusted to supply the town with water, calls for the severest animadversion.

A subscription is now open for carrying into effect the proposed Tunnel from North to South Shields. The expence of this useful undertaking, which will effectually benefit the purposes of navigation, and eventually save many hundred lives, (instances

having occurred of eight ships having been stranded on the *Herd Sands* at a time) is calculated at 6993l.

Married.] At Newcastle, Lieut. Boger, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Burdon, daughter of George Burdon, esq. of Newcastle.

Mr. M'Leod, jun. brewer, in Gateshead, to Miss Addison, of Newcastle. Also Mr. Bentley M'Leod, to Miss Hawkes, daughter of Mr. Wm. Hawkes, of New Green-
wich, near Newcastle.

At Billingham, near Stockton, Mr. Robt. White, of Saltholm, to Miss Blackburn, of the same place.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 52, Mr. Gilfrid Ward. Mr. Thomas Smoult. Aged 61, Mrs. Ann Fenwick. Miss Bates.

Near Newcastle, at the advanced age of 100, James Palmer, commonly known by the denomination of Doctor Palmer. For the last thirty years of his life he never went to bed sober. He served as a private in the royal army in the year 1715, and at the age of 73, with only five shillings in his pocket, walked from Newcastle to London, and back again, in the short space of eleven days, one of which he spent in the metropolis. The appellation of Doctor was conferred upon him, from the circumstance of his vending nostrums and quack medicines of his own preparing.

At Durham, Mrs. Sharp, relict of the late Dr. Sharp, Prebendary of Durham Cathedral.

At Newhouse, near Esk, Durham, in the 104th year of his age, and the 73d of his ministry, the Rev. Ferdinand Ashmall, a Roman Catholic clergyman.

At Barker House, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. T. Ord, formerly an eminent Surgeon in Hexham, but who had for several years retired from business.

At

At Darwenthaugh, aged eighty, Mrs. Davenport, wife of Mr. James Davenport, of Newcastle.

At Millbank, in the parish of Lamesley, Mrs. Margaret Farrington.

At Callerton, in his 78th year, Mr. Thomas Bonner.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A most alarming and destructive fire broke out on the 30th of last month, in the extensive cotton manufactory of Messrs. Wood and Bothwell, in Carlisle. The recent disaster experienced in this town, owing to the want of a fire engine, was not, it seems, sufficient to convince the inhabitants of the necessity of this means of precaution against the ruinous ravages of fire. For want of this salutary preventive, the whole of the premises, together with the valuable stock in trade, was consumed in the short space of three hours. A strong wall fortunately prevented the new brewery from sharing the same fate. A very small fire engine, belonging to the castle, was all the assistance that could be procured. What adds to the calamity, upwards of 200 people have been thrown out of employment by this terrible disaster. It gives us satisfaction to hear, that a subscription is now on foot, for furnishing the town of Carlisle with two fire engines.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Capt. Simpson to Mrs. Kennell.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Joseph Irvin, jun. clerk of Setmurthy chapel, to Miss Frances Younghusband.

At Dean, Mr. William Sharpe, of Dissington, to Miss Mary Carter, of the former place.

At Dissington, Captain John Garret, of Maryport, to Miss Ann Frear, of the former place.

At Wigton, Mr. Hayton, of Workington, to Miss Furnals, of the former place.

At Workington, Mr. John Barnes, to Miss Margaret Wedgwood.

At Orton, Mr. William Smith, of Alkiggs, to Miss Holme, of Rownthwaite.

At Beckermont, near Whitehaven, Mr. James Fisher to Mrs. Grayson.

At Lindale, Mr. Isaac Hooley to Mrs. Eleanor Bell.

Died.] At Dissington, in her 61st year, Mrs. Ann Plasket.

At Gilgarron, near Dissington, at the advanced age of 91, Mr. Jeremiah Wilkinson.

At Woodhouses, in the parish of Orton, in her 47th year, Mrs. Twentymen.

At Harrington, aged 24, Miss Ann Sanderson.

At Workington, aged 46, Mrs. Ann Mairs. In an advanced age, Mr. Richard Robinson.

At Calva Hall, near Workington, in the prime of life, Mr. Henry Forster.

At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Miss Golphin. Mrs. Frazer, wife of Capt. Frazer, of the George. In her 24th year, Miss Yawart.

At Carlisle, aged 34, Mr. David Graham, attorney. In her 41st year, Mrs. Martha Howgill. Mrs. Fox.

At Kendal, Mrs. Swainson. Mr. Baxter, a senior alderman.

At Allonby, aged 77, Mr. William Litt.

At Maryport, Mr. John Nelson.

At Bankend, near Maryport, in her 85th year, Mrs. Mary Thornthwaite.

LANCASHIRE.

A very liberal subscription has been set on foot in Liverpool, for establishing a library and reading-room in that town. Not less than 300 persons have subscribed 10 guineas each to carry this useful institution into effect.

In consequence of a letter inserted some time since in the *Courier*, signed Philanthropos, stating that the French prisoners of war were treated with great inhumanity, fed upon offals, and confined in dungeons, a deputation of the mayor and magistrates have examined into the actual state of the prison. From their report it appears, that every attention is paid to the health, the comfort and accommodation of the captives, and that the assertions advanced by *Philanthropos* have no foundation in truth.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Daniel Doran to Mrs. Gardner, widow of the late Capt. Gardner. Capt. John Crosby to Miss Allman.

At the same place, Mr. Jolly, merchant, to Miss Sparrow. The following Tuesday the bridegroom died, by which circumstance the reciprocal joy of the two families was converted into grief and mourning.

At Manchester, Mr. C. Wheeler, printer of the Manchester Chronicle, to Mrs. Spencer. Mr. Wilson Leigh to Miss Alice Dean. Mr. George Slack to Miss Mary Trevett. Mr. Joseph Cantrell to Mrs. Betty Charter. Mr. T. M. Ray to Miss Ann Jowle. Mr. Hinde, of the Isle of Man, to Miss Sarah Shaw.

At Warrington, Mr. Wright to Miss Phillips.

At Aldingham, James Losh, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Cecilia Baldwin, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of that place.

At Wigan, Mr. Richard Walker, check-manufacturer, to Miss Esther Kenyon.

Mr. Hodson, of Bullock Smithy, attorney, to Miss Elizabeth Bowden, youngest daughter of Mr. Lucas Bowden, of Marple.

At Otley, Mr. Moore to Miss Walker.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. John Greive. In his 67th year, Mr. William James. Mrs. Isabella Hayes. Mr. Philip Pillson. Mrs. Byrne. Mr. Peter Wright. Aged 90, Mrs. Mary Bispham. Miss Penelope Arkle. In her 81st year, Mrs. Blundel, relict of the late Robert Blundel, esq. of Ince. Mrs. Willsh.

At Manchester, aged 84, Mr. James Smith. Aged 78, Mrs. Ann Thomas. In

his 88th year, Mr. Thomas Mitchell. He was a strenuous advocate for rational liberty and parliamentary reform. In his 85th year, Mr. James Smith.

At Blackburn, Mr. James Foulds, of the Shoulder of Mutton public house. Mr. Thomas Airey.

At Lancaster, aged 80, Mr. Tho. Hinde. Suddenly, Mrs. Rawlinson.

At Preetcot, Miss P. Leaf.

At Hulme, Miss Mary Wright, sister-in-law to the Rev. R. Dallas, curate of St. John's.

At Warrington, Mrs. Wilfon.

At Salford, aged 75, Mr. Miles Dixon.

Aged 84, Mrs. Makin. After a severe and lingering illness, Mrs. Loxham. Mr. John Leach. His death was occasioned by his chest breaking down.

At Alport, Mrs. Dutton, mother of Mr. Dutton, surgeon.

At Bradford, Mr. John Atkinson, of the Unicorn inn.

At Blakeley, Miss Hannah Taylor.

YORKSHIRE.

Between Tadcaster and York there is a neat little cottage, contiguous to the road, and about a mile distant from the former town: the builder and owner, Britton Abbott, is now in the 68th year of his age: he has been inured to labour in husbandry from his infancy, and, notwithstanding his age, is so strong, robust, healthy, and industrious, that he earns from 12 to 18 shillings per week, by what is called task-work. He married, when twenty-two, a woman near his own age, who is still living. About 33 years ago, in consequence of the inclosure at Poppleton, he was, with six helpless children, and his wife ready to lie in of the seventh, under the necessity of quitting his habitation. In the midst of his difficulties, he applied to a gentleman in the neighbourhood for a piece of waste ground by the road side; and his character, on enquiry, being found unimpeachable, he obtained the slip of land he now occupies; where, by the assistance of his neighbours in the carriage of materials, he built the cottage which he inhabits. The land, though no more than a rood in extent, produces, by his care and skilful management, about 40 bushels of potatoes annually, besides other vegetables, and fruits; the sale of which brings him, on an average, four pounds per annum. Thus, by persevering industry, is a man, who otherwise must have been a tenant in a poor-house, enabled to provide for a large family, without the least assistance from the parish.

On the 1st instant an alarming thunder storm came on in the vicinity of York, accompanied with snow and hail. The lightning was extremely awful, and one great flash in particular was instantaneously succeeded by the most tremendous peal of thunder ever heard by the oldest inhabitant of the town. The lightning struck the top of the beautiful spire of St. Mary's church, Castlegate, which it damaged very considerably; and it

is supposed that a considerable part of the spire will be obliged to be taken down.

Married.] At York, Mr. Allinson, to Miss Mary Bacon, of Selby. Mr. Andrew Meek, of Paradise-house, near Dalton, to Mrs. Watson, of Craven.

At Hull, John C. Cankreen, esq. to Miss Kerr, daughter of the late Hugh Kerr, esq. Mr. John Leedham, to Miss Pinkerton.

At Leeds, Sir Francis Lindley Wood, bart. of Bowling Hall, to Miss Buck, eldest daughter of Samuel Buck, esq. of New Grange, near Leeds. Major Henry Zouch, to Miss H. Smith.

At Doncaster, Mr. Mitchell, of Bawtry, to Miss Sarah Ainley, of the former place.

At Bulmer, near Castle Howard, Mr. William Haddelsey, of South Duffield, near Selby, to Miss Snowball, of New Malton.

At Pocklington, Grant Robinson, esq. to Miss Cautley, daughter of the Rev. William Cautley, of Bishop Wilton.

At Beverley, by special licence, Launce- lot Cooper, esq. to Miss Waite, daughter of the late Mr. J. Waite, of Hull.

At Market Weighton, Mr. John Revie, of Hull, to Miss Mary Smith, youngest daughter of Robert Smith, esq. of the former place.

At Scarborough, Mr. William Holtby, of Hull, to Miss Mary Hawson, of the former town.

At Northallerton, Mr. Robinson, drug- gift, to Miss Smith.

At Halifax, Mr. James Thompson, attor- ney, to Miss Barnes.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Owram, aged 59. Mr. R. Batty. In his 40th year, Mr. Wm. Bell. Mr. Thompson. Miss Richmond.

At his house at Cleston, near York, in the 87th year of his age, Mr. Elias Ellis.

Mr. Rawcliffe, proprietor of the stage waggons between York and Hull; and a few days after, his only son. The death of the latter was occasioned by the breaking of a blood-vessel.

At the same place, a poor man, named William Umpleby, well known as a lift- crier. His death was occasioned by his being run over by a brewer's dray.

The Rev. Solomon Robinson, M. A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, head master of the free grammar-school, Ripon, and vicar of Bracewell.

At Doncaster, Mr. J. Wastell.

At Castle Hill, near Harewood, Mrs. Ram- shaw, wife of the Rev. C. Ramshaw.

At Busby Hall, Miss Constable, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Constable, of Sin- glethorne, near Beverley.

At Selby, Mr. W. F. Watson, linen- draper.

At Snaith, aged 84, Mr. Robert Laverack.

At Dickering, William Hovesty, who had lived nearly 50 years in the service of J. Piper, esq. of that place.

At his house, without Boothman Bar, George Bebb, esq.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Perfect, wife of Mr. **Grosvener Perfect.**

At Northallerton, aged 22, Mr. Edward Dawson, Welbank. He was a gentleman highly respected by all his numerous acquaintance.

At Halifax, Mr. Joab Crabtree.

At Whitby, at the advanced age of 96, Mr. Thomas Brignell, an eminent whitesmith, and ingenious mechanic. His name has long been well known in most of the ports of England, particularly in those trading to the Baltic and Greenland seas, for the peculiar excellence of his screws and harpoons. Long before the birth of Mr. Moore, of Cheapside, Brignell, in conjunction with a Mr. Wilson, another mechanic of the same place, constructed a carriage to travel without horses. This invention, after being admired for some time, was at length neglected, and experienced the ordinary fate of those inventions, where utility is not the offspring and concomitant of ingenuity.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Hogsthorpe, Mr. Samuel Raithby, aged 78, to Mrs. Tabitha Holmes, aged 77.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 50, Mr. Thomas Scott.

At Stamford, aged 82, Mrs. Wright. Mrs. Yeoman, and a few days after her eldest daughter, Miss Elizabeth Yeoman.

At Stainfield, near Lincoln, aged 20, Miss Heanley.

At Saxilby, near Lincoln, in his 79th year, Mr. James Raynor. He went to bed in good health, and was found dead in the morning.

Joseph Sharpe, a poor labouring man, of Waddingborough, near Lincoln, was killed, as he was at work in a pit, by the earth falling in upon him.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Thomas, surgeon, to Miss Hollis. The rev. W. C. Cumming, of Epping, Essex, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Pemberton, of the former place.

Mr. Brockton, of Portland, to Miss Turner, of Eastfield, near Peterborough.

Mr. John Newton Goodhall, of Wellingborough, to Miss Mary Mather.

Mr. Norton, of the Haycock inn, Wansford, to Miss Norton, his cousin.

Died.] At Northampton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Beeley.

At Hincley, after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. James.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Burcham.

At Tamworth, Mr. Robert Nevil, sen. attorney.

At Maidwell, Mrs. Buller, widow of the late J. J. Buller, esq. one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

At Etton, in his 35th year, Mr. John Chamberlain, farmer.

At fort Anna Bona, upon the coast of

Africa, of a bilious fever, Mr. Charles Leacock, surgeon to the African Company at that settlement, and son to the late Mr. Leacock, of Northampton.

NOTTINGHAM.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Richard Handley, of the Cross Keys, to Miss Brightmore.

At Newark, Mr. Curtis, to Miss Barndale.

At Little Leake, Mr. Bryan Marshall, to Miss Mary Clarke.

At Averham, by special licence, John Sutton, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard Sutton, bart. of Norwood Park, to Miss Sophia Claplin, youngest daughter of the late Charles Claplin, esq. of Tothwell, Lincolnshire.

At Kinolton, Mr. Timson, of Hornblotton, near Uppingham, to Miss Mary Pecklington, of the former place.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 78, Thomas Frost, esq. He was nephew to the late Archbishop Secker, and one of the registers of the province of Derbyshire. Also, Mrs. Smedley.

Mr. Francis Bird, frame-work knitter. He had long laboured under a mental derangement, originally occasioned by a violent fever, and got out of bed in his shirt, went up stairs into a part of the house which overlooks the Narrow Marsh in this town, and from thence threw himself down. But not being instantly killed, he crawled into a place kept for the reception of filth, where he was suffocated.

At the same place, Mr. Dickson, warehousman in the house of Messrs. Hall and Co.

In Wheelergate, aged 76, Samuel Reynolds, gent.

At East Bridford, near Bingham, Mr. John Wilkinson, an opulent farmer. Mr. Nathaniel Callands.

At Orston, Mrs. Plumb.

At Newark, Mrs. Norton.

At Toton, near Nottingham, Mr. John Jowitt, a very opulent farmer.

At Wensley, Miss Radford.

At Rufford, Mrs. Parkinson.

At Southwell, Mrs. Clay.

At Bradmore, Mr. Marriott, butcher. His death was occasioned by his horse taking fright, as he was returning in his cart from Nottingham market. Mr. Marriott and his wife were both thrown out, and the wheel going over the former, he expired in less than an hour.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Thomas Earpe, to Miss Cockayne, of Holland.

At Eckington, Mr. Mullins, of Ford, near that place, to Miss Haneforth, of Slood-lane.

Mr. Thomas Watts, of the Leopard inn, Darley Dale, to Miss Jenny Taylor, of Wentley. The new married pair gave a general invitation to their friends and relations, to the number of 370. There was plenty

plenty of good cheer, with the elegant amusement of two bear baitings, and a ball at night.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Joseph Evans. Aged 62, Mrs. Rose. In his 63d year, Mr. Cartwright, of the Dog and Partridge public-house. Mrs. Sadler.

At Stanion, suddenly, Mr. Francis Brewin Davenport.

At Clapwell, in the 82d year of his age, Brabazon Hallows, esq. a justice of the peace for this county.

At Shottle, aged 83, Mr. Richard Statham,

CHEESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Sir Thomas Hesketh, bart. of Rufford, in Lancashire, to Miss Hinde, daughter of the rev. Mr. Hinde, of the former town, Mr. William Sellar, to Mrs. Aisle.

At Whitchurch, Mr. George Brereton, to Miss Dutton. Also, Mr. Dutton to Miss Brereton.

At Mold, Mr. David Williams to Miss Elizabeth Evans.

At Stockport, Mr. Turner, to Miss Davenport.

At Thornton, Mr. William Leigh, to Miss Kate Robinson.

Died.] At Chester, aged 83, Mrs. Casey. Mr. William Tonna, formerly an eminent merchant in this city. Mrs. Moflyn. Mr. Sherratt. Mrs. Johnson, wife of the rev. Mr. Johnson, of Abbey-street. After a long and severe illness, Mr. Alderman Ellames. After a short indisposition of but one day, Bukeley Panton, esq. late a lieutenant in the 59th regiment of foot. Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. Clark, relict of the late John Clark, esq. of the Hough.

At Boughton, Mrs. Maddock.

At Eccleshall, Mr. Marsh, of the Blue Bell inn.

At Staignton, Mr. George Fairclough.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Humphries to Miss Hodges. Mr. Watkin Watkins, of Shotton, to Miss Ann Eddowes. Mr. Astley, attorney, to Miss Mary Taylor.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss Bourne. Mr. Haslem Leake.

Mrs. Lowe, of Ruckley, near Aston Burnel.

In Frankwell, Mr. John Fowke, printer, Miss Woodruffe, of the Wyle-Cop.

The Rev. Mr. Wyld, rector of Glazeley and Roddington, in this county.

At Hordley, after a short illness, Miss Cureton.

In the 59th year of his age, after a very afflicting illness, Mr. Thomas Newlests, of Dawley Bank.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Cort, iron-founder, to Miss Ann Robinson, second daughter of the rev. Mr. Robinson,

Mr. Parkinson, of Quorn, to Miss Jowett, of Draycote Derbyshire.

Mr. Billings, grazier, of Ilkton on the Hill, to Miss Baker.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Loseby, keeper of the town gaol.

At the same place, Mrs. Paget, wife of Mr. Paget, an eminent surgeon. She was the daughter of Mr. Oldknow, linen-draper, of Nottingham, and is deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends, not more for her many amiable and endearing qualities, than as being cut off in the prime of life, when her domestic usefulness was become indispensable as a wife and mother.

At Quorn, the rev. Thomas Hudson.

At Stretton, Mrs. Walker, wife of the rev. Dr. Walker.

At Great Glenn, aged 81, George Cooper, gent.

At Thornton, the rev. Mr. Abbot, vicar of that place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Prigg to Miss Frances Leach.

Mr. Wedd William Nash, attorney, of Royston, to Miss Hollick, only child of Mr. William Hollick, of Whittlesford.

At Isleham, Mr. Thomas Sharp, farmer, to Miss Potter, of the Ram inn, Newmarket.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Peachey.

At Chesterton, near Cambridge, Mrs. Chettoe.

At Soham, Mrs. Peachey, aged 69. Mr. John Lyles, farmer. Being intoxicated, he fell into a ditch, and was suffocated.

At Isleham, Mr. Godfrey,

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, the Rev. John Parsons, A. M. fellow of Balliol college, and rector of All Saints and St. Leonard's in Colchester, to Miss Parsons, a distant relation. Mr. John Smith to Miss Slater. Mr. B. Carter to Miss A. Smith.

Mr. Benjamin Tanner, of Fairford, to Miss Wane.

Died.] At Oxford, in her 61st year, Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. William Cooke, butler of Magdalen college. Mrs. Benfield, schoolmistress, of Caversham.

At Woodstock, aged 70, Mr. Richard Bartholomew, alderman of that town, formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary, but who had retired from business for many years.

At the same place, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Pryse, widow of Lewis Pryse, esq. and one of the daughters and coheiresses of Edward Ryves, esq. Her powers of doing good were extensive, but not more abundant than her charities: and her loss will be severely felt by the neighbouring poor.

The Rev. H. Powell, rector of Minster Lovell, in this county.

At Boddicott, in her 71st year, Mrs. Burford, relict of Dr. Burford, late of Banbury.

At Islip, in consequence of excessive drinking, Thomas Smith. He drank off a bottle of

of port wine at one draught, and soon after fell from his seat to the ground. In about an hour and a half he expired.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Litchfield, Mr. A. Woodward to Miss Topping. Mr. Stephen Simpson to Miss Startin.

Mr. William Bourn, of Smithfield, in this county, to Miss Hannah Walker, of Heage, in Derbyshire.

Died.] At Stafford, in her 24th year, Mrs. Potter. At Brereton, Mr. Andrew Birch. At Wolverhampton, Mr. Wm. Waddams.

At Newcastle under Line, universally esteemed and lamented, Nathaniel Beard, esq. only brother to the late William Beard, esq. chief justice of South Wales.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. James Deeley to Miss Winkle. Mr. John Pardoe to Miss Elizabeth Wright. Mr. Simeon Tart to Miss Mary Showell. Mr. John Lander to Miss Tildesley.

Mr. J. Terret, of Redmorley, to Miss Herring, of Abberley.

At Handsworth, near Birmingham, Mr. Joshua Woodhill to Miss Sarah Scofield.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Anderton, sen. In the prime of life, Mr. William Kerby, Mr. Thomas Underhill, an eminent brass-founder. Mr. Benjamin Line. Mr. Thomas Hart, optician. Mr. T. Orton, jan. button-maker. In the prime of life, Miss Godolphin Sparham. Mr. William Jones, mould-turner. Mrs. Miles. Mr. Solomon Plater. Mr. John Laughter. Aged 79, Mrs. Ann Badley. In his 91st year, Mr. John Jennings, wood-screw-maker.

At Wiskaw, near Birmingham, aged 90, Mr. John Brown, sen.

At Coventry, Mr. William Bayley. In a very advanced age, Mr. John Warner.

At Drayton Bassett, Mr. William Edden.

At Digbeth, Mr. William Goodbarne.

At Bordesley, at the advanced age of 98, Mr. John Adams.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Luke Spillbury, post-master. Mr. Partridge, musical instrument maker. Mr. Eliza Langham.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Nicholas Penn, an eminent snuff-manufacturer.

At Tything, in her 31st year Mrs. Hannah Bray.

At Malvern, Mrs. Francis Wilson.

At Sheltwood, Mr. Brown, an opulent farmer.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Uck, in his 85th year, the rev. Richard Vaughan Norman, rector of Llanulowell, vicar of Llantrefaint, Magor and Ridwick, and justice of the peace for the county of Monmouth.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Margaret Smallman, mistress of the charity-school in this city. Miss Woodcock, daughter of the rev. Francis Woodcock.

At Clifford Court, after a short illness, for Richard Williams, bart. of Goldnighton's.

At Suitmill, Mr. John Smith.

At Yorkhill, Mrs. Patrick. This family exhibits a singular instance of longevity. The deceased was in her 85th year. Her husband, who is still living, is 90. His brother, who resides in the same parish, is 93; and the wife of the latter enjoys perfect health at the extraordinary age of 99.

At Cotmore, near Kingstons, suddenly, while eating his dinner, Mr. Lawrence Stephens.

At Lyenshall, in the 57th year of his age, Mr. Joshua Thomas Driver, late surgeon of the Rodney East Indianman.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Chalford, Mr. Monkhouse Tate, to Miss Hunt, daughter of Mr. Hunt, of the Brades, near Birmingham.

At Henbury, Mr. H. J. Llewellyn, of Bristol, to Miss Hudson, of the former place.

At Bristol, Mr. Samuel Price, to Miss Ann Jones. Mr. Charles, soap-boiler, aged 35, to Mrs. Witt, aged 70. Mr. Trevelyan, to Miss Revell. Lieut. Colonel George Duke, of the 36th regiment of infantry, to Miss Emily Freeman. Mr. Benjamin Jennings, to Miss Ann Morgan. Mr. William Browne, to Miss Boetseur.

Died.] At Gloucester, in his 83d year, Mr. Samuel Niblett. In a very advanced age, Mrs. Mary Pauncefort, the last of the very ancient family bearing that name.

At Thornbury, the Rev. Wm. Howell, B. D. many years vicar of that place, and one of the oldest justices of the peace, for the county of Gloucester. As a public magistrate, he discharged his duty with ability and faithfulness for more than 30 years.

At Wellscote, Mrs. Prentice.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Wm. Ball, Craftsman.

At Old Sodbury, Mrs. Chapp.

Mrs. Whittle, of Chorp.

At Bristol, Mr. Silcox. Mr. Richard Smith. Mrs. Halifax. Miss Hannah Levy. Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Fitch. Mrs. Coghlan. Mr. George Plumley. Mrs. Norton. Mrs. Bowden. Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Broderip, of King's-square. Mr. Gabriel Smith Bradley. Mr. William Foot. Mrs. Rogers. Aged 78, Mrs. James.

At the same place, Mr. Edward Shiercliff, proprietor of the circulating library, St. Augustine's Back, and author of the Bristol Guide. He was a man highly respected for candour, ingenuousness and severity of manners.

At his house, on St. Michael's Hill, after an illness of a few days, Thomas Whitehead, esq. banker.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Buckingham, aged 34, Mr. Patrick O'Hagan, a member of the Buckingham troop of yeomanry cavalry. He remains were interred with military honours.

At Newport Pagnell, aged 67, Mr. Wm. Underwood.

Underwood. Among other charitable legacies, he has bequeathed 100*l.* to the Northampton General Infirmary.

ESSEX.

About two o'clock in the morning of the 16th instant, the house of Mr. Thomas Harris, of Burleigh, was discovered to be on fire by one of the men and an apprentice, who alarmed the family, but too late to save the life of Mrs. Harris, her two sons, and two daughters. The eldest daughter fortunately escaped through a window, whilst the distracted parent, regardless of her own safety, and only anxious for that of her children, perished with them in the flames. Mr. Harris was absent on a journey at the time.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. John Lingwood, to Miss Sarah Whitaker Wade.

Died.] At Chelmsford, aged 86, Mr. Stephens Levitt. And the following day, aged 76, Mrs. Levitt, his wife. Mr. Scott.

At Colchester, Mr. Samuel Nockolds, an eminent hat manufacturer.

Mrs. Woodward, of Feering Fraine.

After a lingering illness of several years, Thomas Selwyn, esq. of Down Hall.

At Springfield, in his 49th year, Mr. Richard Balls, of the Three Cups public-house.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Peter Colombine, jun. to Miss Brunton. Mr. Benjamin Bates to Miss Osborn. Mr. Henry Toll to Miss Gillman. Mr. R. Bacon, jun. to Miss Noverre.

Mr. Robert Barnham, of Banham, to Miss Sarah Keddell, of Saham Toney.

At East Watton, Mr. Richard Young to Miss Ann Lemon.

At Diss, Mr. Suffam, of Finsbury Square, London, to Miss Bacon, of the former place.

At Fakenham, Mr. Joseph Redgrave to Miss Hennant. Mr. Thomas Lamb to Miss A. Johnson.

At Holt, the Rev. John Glover to Miss Jennis.

At Foulsham, Mr. Quarles, attorney, to Miss Leaford, of Ely.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 88, Mr. James Hall. Aged 68, Mr. Thomas Partridge. In his 57th year, Mr. Prior. Aged 62, Mr. Thomas Nelson.

At Lynn, Mrs. Selse.

At Yarmouth, in the 22d year of her age, after a severe illness, Mrs. Margaret Smith.

At Surlingham, aged 52, Mr. Christopher Coffey.

At Bacton, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the Rev. Mr. Atkinson.

At Morlingford, aged 64, Mrs. Mary Wright.

At Tivetshall, aged 63, Mr. Robert Holmes, an opulent farmer.

At Lammas, aged 19, Mr. Tho. Coleby.

At the family seat, at Heydon, in the 73d year of her age, Mary Wiggett Bulwer, wife of W. Wiggett Bulwer, esq.

At Diss Heywood, aged 32, Mr. Doggett, a respectable farmer.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Lavenham, Mr. Westrop, surgeon, to Miss Mary Foster.

Died.] At Bury, in her 50th year, Mrs. Hart.

At Woodbridge, the Rev. T. Goodwin, rector of Martleham.

At Redgrave, aged 73, Mrs. Barker.

At Biddleston, aged 22, Mr. Tho. Stevens.

At Hadleigh, Elizabeth Gibbons, wife of Thomas Gibbons, M. D.

At Dalham, in his 68th year, Mr. George Fisher.

Mr. Gabriel Truflor, of Friston Hall.

SUSSEX.

A very severe, and, for the season, very unusual tempest was experienced at Lewes on the 31st of last month. Two claps of thunder, in particular, were extremely loud and awful; and the lightning that preceded the peals set fire to the spire of Barcomb church, the flames of which soon alarmed the parish, and assembled a great number of persons to the spot. By dint of uncommon exertions, aided with a plentiful supply of water, the fire was at length fortunately extinguished, after it had burnt about three hours, and consumed between six and seven feet of the spire. The body of the church did not receive the slightest injury. Considerable damage was done by the storm in several other places. The swifts of Hensfield wind-mill, were driven round with such velocity, that it was impossible to stop their motion, and the mill, in consequence, caught fire.

Married.] At Lewes, John Vernon, esq. of Bedford-square, to Miss Cranston, only daughter of the late Capt. Cranston, of the navy.

At Tillington, Mr. William Bishop, of Hastings, to Miss Sarah Puttick, of the former place.

At Steyning, Mr. Woolgar, aged 18, to Miss Longley, aged 80. Upwards of 500 persons attended this extraordinary wedding, and the bride received the warm congratulations of all the elderly ladies in the neighbourhood.

Died.] At Ipswich, aged 22, Mr. Tho. Brown. Mr. John Cartet. Mr. Edward Mayes.

At Rye, Mr. Waterman, attorney.

At Horsham, Mr. Grace, tanner.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Bishop, master of the Golden Lion, to Miss Mary Hodgman. Lieutenant Langley, of the Royal Glamorgan regiment, to Miss Arabella Claringbould.

At Ramsgate, Mr. James Sharp, to Miss Mary Stock.

At Preston, near Faversham, Mr. John Wifenden, to Miss Sarah Frost.

At Biddenden, Mr. Seaman Beale, to Miss Ann Witherden. Also, Mr. William Wimssett, to Mrs. A. Osbourne.

At

At Minster, Isle of Sheppey, Mr. James Head to Miss M. Leopard.

At Chatham, Mr. John Eggier to Mrs. S. Sharp. Mr. John Weekes to Mrs. Margaret Pettifor. Lieutenant Moss, of the Hereford Militia, to Miss Linderidge.

At Margate, William Chester, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Peacock, of the Mansion House in that town.

At Ashford, Mr. William Jones, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Sparrow.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Elms, master of the Blue Anchor public house. Mrs. Young, wife of the Rev. Mr. Young, a dissenting minister. Mrs. Gausson. Miss Barham. Mr. Samuel Holness. In her 79th year, Mrs. Sarah Frances. Mr. Rouse.

At Lewisham, aged 89, Mrs. Hannah Butterworth.

At Margate, Mr. Greenwood, of the Crown and Thistle public house.

At Ashford, aged 73, Mrs. Janneway.

At Rochester, after a short illness, Mrs. Lay. In a very advanced age, Mrs. Smith.

Died.] At Gravesend, Mrs. S. Tucker, wife of the rev. John Tucker, rector of this place.

At Deal, in her 81st year, Mrs. Mary White.

At Dover, aged 37, Mr. G. Shaw, cooper. In her 87th year, Mrs. Susannah Broadley.

At New Romney, aged 55, Mr. Coates, one of the jurats of this corporation.

At Charms, Mr. George Harrison, sen.

At Bromley, after a lingering illness, John Booth, esq.

At Upper Rainham, aged 73, Mr. John Ripley.

At Chatham, Mr. Ivet Pankhurst, quartermaster of the ship-wrights in this dock-yard. Miss Sarah Sugden, second daughter of Mr. William Sugden, chief clerk of the commissioner's office.

SURREY.

Married.] The rev. Henry Wise, rector of Charlwood, to Miss Porter.

Died.] At Vauxhall, Mrs. Payne.

At Kennington, aged 94, Mrs. Stokes.

At Kennington Cross, Mr. John Brown, stock-broker.

At Chertsey, Mr. Martin, jun.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wheathamstead, the rev. George Bell, A. M. to Miss Sarah Dowbiggin, daughter of the late Dr. Dowbiggin, sub-dean of Lincoln.

Died.] At Brookman's Park, in this county, the lady of Samuel Robert Gausson, esq. M. P. of Warwick.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Chilton Candover, the rev. Richard Burleigh, A. M. late of Queen's College, Cambridge, and upwards of 32 years rector of the parishes of Candover and Woodmancote.

Near Lyndhurst, R. V. Gilbert, esq. major commandant of the New Forest rifle dragoons.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Henry Witherington, baker, of Reading, to Miss Bushell, only daughter of Mr. Bushell, an opulent farmer, of Critton; Wilts.

Died.] At Reading, at the advanced age of 88, Mr. Richard Simeon. The according testimony of two generations renders any eulogium on his character superfluous. Mr. Baker, surgeon and apothecary, of London-street. Mr. R. L. Bacon, grocer. Mrs. Lydia Alexander. Mrs. Simmonds. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Ward. Mr. Crutwell. Mrs. Lydia Speakman.

On his passage to Lisbon, the rev. William Goddard, rector of West Woodhay, in this county.

At Brimpton, after a lingering illness, Mr. Arundell.

At Longworth park, aged 86, Mrs. Jane Payn, widow of the rev. Francis Payn, A. M. late rector of Swerford, Oxon, and dean of Jersey.

At Clewer, in his 66th year, Mr. William Cook, miller.

At Woodley, in his 39th year, Mr. Richard Elmby.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Darby to Miss Chambers. Mr. Perry to Miss Courtney.

At Hungerford, the Rev. Mr. Rowlinson to Miss Shrimpton, of Marlborough.

At Donhead, Mr. John South to Miss Cater.

At Stourton, Mr. John Child, linen-manufacturer, to Miss Nicholas, of Charlton Mustgrave.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Stone.

- At Hungerford, Mr. Henry Blake, of the Red Lion inn.

At Devizes, Mr. John Gamble, an eminent stone-mason.

At Marlborough, in her 71st year, Mrs. Orchard. She had been confined to her bed for the last five years.

At Britford, Mr. John Newman.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

As some labourers were lately repairing the Wellington road, they dug up an earthen vessel, containing about 2000 small silver coins, of the size of sixpences. They are of the reign of Edward the First, and are in a state of high preservation.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Samuel Fyler, to Miss Margaret Arnott, of Queen-square. The rev. James Payne, son of the late rev. Canon Payne, to the hon. Mrs. Hyde, daughter of lord Francis Seymour, dean of Wells. Mr. Cunningham, of the theatre, to Miss Loder, daughter of Mr. Loder, musician. Mr. Jonathan Harman, to Miss Moore. Captain Whelans, of the 61st regiment, to Miss Frances S. C. Griffith. Mr. Quarlington, to Mrs. Gwinness. Lieutenant Colonel Hatton, of the 66th regiment of foot, to Miss Hodges, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Hodges, esq. of Appo-court, Surrey.

At

At the same place, Mr. John Hale, to Mrs. M. Williams.

At Wells, Mr. James Bacon, to Miss Ball.

Married.] At Wayford, Mr. John Frampton, of Greenham Farm, to Miss Elfwood, of Blackdown. The happy bridegroom has, for the last 45 years, been in the constant habit of paying his devoirs to the fair object of his affections regularly twice a week, in doing which he has travelled as a pedestrian, within that time, little less than 17,000 miles!

At Moolham-house, near Ilminster, Mr. William Slater, to Miss Amelia Wallington.

Mr. John Cook, grazier, of Rookbridge, to Miss Haynes.

At Chewton-Mendip, Mr. Lamorock Curtis, to Miss Ann Hippisley.

At Kingdon, Mr. Thomas Parker, to Miss E. Tucker.

At Barrington church, Mr. T. Brookman, of Sandford, to Miss Parker, of Langford.

Died.] At Bath, John Gunning, esq. F. R. S. A. S. S. surgeon-general to the army, and surgeon extraordinary to the king. Also Major Keightley.

At the same place, Aaron Knight, many years head hostler at the Mews in Avon-street: after doing his customary duty in the morning, he went into the hay-loft, and hung himself. He was an honest and faithful servant, but has been subject to fits of melancholy and despondency for a considerable time. He has left a wife and four children.

At his seat at Menford Castle, in a very advanced age, Dr. Pugh, an eminent and successful practitioner.

At Winford, Mrs. Yorke.

At Stanton Wick, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. Joseph Sage

At Bath, Mrs. Methold, relict of the late E. Methold, esq. She has left handsome legacies to most of the charitable institutions in Bath, and 50l. to the asylum for poor blind persons in Bristol.

At the same place, after an illness of only a few hours, Mrs. Tarry haberdasher. Miss Davis, sister of Dr. Davis. Mrs. Racey. In an advanced age, Mrs. Sheppard. Mr. Isaac Matthews. Mr. John Gent, jun. apothecary. Mrs. Juliana Mackworth, sister of the late Sir Herbert Mackworth, of Groll Castle, Glamorganshire. Her death was occasioned by a severe contusion on the head, which she received by a fall from the vineyards.

At Frome, suddenly, Mrs. Middleton.

Mr. James Turner, schoolmaster of the parish of Keen, near Garton, was lately found drowned in a ditch near his own house. He was a very useful man in the neighbourhood, and supported an unblemished character.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Frampton, Mr. William Salisbury, to Miss Jane Lucas.

At Pitcombe, the rev. William Frederick Grove, of Melbury Abbas, to Miss Pounsett, of Cole-place, near Bruton, Somersetshire.

Died.] At Osmington, near Weymouth, after a short illness, Miss Wood.

At West Coker, Mr. Abraham Sandford.

At Odcombe, whilst sitting in his chair, just after he had paid his workmen, Mr. Harris, stone-cutter.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Robert Walpole Dudley, esq. of the Wiltshire militia, to Mrs. S. Grahame, widow of Robert Grahame, esq. of Morpiche.

At Tor-Abbey, Mr. William Throgmorton, to Miss Giffard.

At Plymouth, Captain Eltrington, of the army, to Miss Colby, of Barnstaple.

Died.] At Exeter, Thomas Hayman, gent. coroner for that city. Also, Mr. John Rickord. Mr. Allistone. In the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Kennavay.

At her seat at Cross, near Torrington, the right hon. lady Clinton, widow of the late Robert George William Trefusis, lord Clinton, who died in August last.

At Hall, in this county, Mr. Charles Chichester, aged 76.

At Silverton, aged 84, Mr. Robert Rowe.

WALES.

The following PROCLAMATION for a MEETING OF WELSH BARDS, at Midsummer, 1798, will prove that the race of bards and the religion of the Druids is not yet extinct.

"In the year 1797, the sun being in Alban Hevin, or the summer solstice, an Invitation was given, in the hearing of the country, and the government, under the period of a year and a day, with protection for all who might seek for privilege and graduation in science and bardism, to repair to the London Meeting, upon Primrose Hill; to the Chair of Glamorgan, upon Tyle y Gawl; and to the Chair of North Wales at Caerwys; where there will not be a naked weapon against them; and then and there, in the presence of M. Du, Iolo Morganwg, and B. Glas, and others, Bards according to the privilege of the Bards of the Isle of Britain, to deliver and set forth the judgment of the sessions, in the face of the sun, and in the eye of the light, on all, with respect to genius and moral conduct, who may seek for presidency and privilege. And also at the time and places aforesaid, to pronounce on the merits, and to adjudge a prize, for the best Translation, into Welsh, of Gray's Ode, "The Bard;" and relating to other matters, according to the rights and custom of the Bards of the Isle of Britain.

Y cwybyddu yn erbyn y Ryd!

The Truth, in opposition to the World."

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

David Martin, esq. portrait painter, died at his house in Edinburgh, on Saturday the 30th of December, 1797. Mr. Martin was born at Andruther in Fife, and received the education of his early years from his father, Mr. John Martin, a man of a most respectable character, and very ingenious. In very early life Mr. Martin's genius for drawing discovered itself, procured him the notice of the neighbouring gentlemen, and introduced him to the acquaintance and friendship of Mr. Ramsay, late painter to his Majesty. With Mr. Ramsay he went to Rome, and resided in that school of the arts about three years. During the period of Mr. Ramsay's greatest fame, and while he was painter to the royal family, Mr. Martin was his friend and useful assistant. He did not confine himself to the pencil, which was employed not on portraits only, but occasionally on other studies: he frequently amused himself as an engraver and worker in mezzotinto, of which, his *Summer Evening*, and *Ruins of*

Ancient Baths, and East Mansfield, and his *Hume*, and *Rousseau*, are distinguished specimens. Mr. Martin's predilection for Scotland is easily accounted for: his venerable parents and nearest relations resided there; his attachment to the metropolis was lessened by the death of his wife. In 1783, he left London; and since that time has enjoyed much reputation and success in his profession, and it is universally allowed, that no Scottish artist has appeared of superior, if of equal abilities.

The Countess of Stair, at her house in Galloway.

At Dundee, Mrs. Camilla Elizabeth Wright, wife of James Wright, jun. esq. daughter of colonel D. Campbell, and great grand-daughter, on the maternal side, to the late lord Rokeby, archbishop of Armagh, &c. She is greatly regretted by all her friends and acquaintances, who could justly appreciate great sensibility, a high sense of propriety, frankness, integrity of principle, and independence of spirit.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1798.

OUR accounts from the more northern districts state, that notwithstanding the frost and falls of snow during this month, the operations of the husbandman have not been much retarded. In general, farmers have been busily employed in turning over their winter fallows, or in preparing their lands for barley and oats.

From Wales too we find, that the late changes in the weather have, in many respects, been favourable; speaking of those districts in the vicinity of the river Wye, our reporter observes, that the heavy rains, the torrents from the mountains, and the frequent and uncommon overflowings of the Wye, during the winter, have spread a cheap manure over the meadows, which has been melted by the warm weather that succeeded; and as the practice of flooding is universally attended to in this country, there is perhaps scarcely a bit of pasture, all around, especially in the valleys, that is not considerably enriched. The wheat crops, of which alone any conjectures can yet be formed, looked, before the frost, very fine and promising; and the considerable fall of snow, by which the frost was ushered in, will probably contribute rather to their benefit than injury. In other parts of the kingdom, we also find, that the wheat crops, especially on dry loams, in general, appear well: but that on strong wet clayey soils they are not so promising.

TURNIPS. These roots have continued to stand the winter extremely well. In most of the districts north of the Tay, this crop seems to have failed.

GRAIN. The markets keep still rather on the decline.

Wheat, on the 17th instant, averaged throughout England and Wales, 49s. 6d. Barley, 26s. 11d. and Oats, 16s. 9d. per quarter.

MEAT. This continues pretty much the same as in our last Report.

In SMITHFIELD, on the 26th, Beef sold from 40d. to 50d. and Mutton from 44d. to 52d. per stone, sinking the offal.

Hops. Kentish Hops fetch from 90 to 108s. bags; from 100 to 126s. pockets.

Stock. Fat stock still continues high, but the prices of lean cattle are much lower.

Horses. These are still getting cheaper.

ERRATA.

In the valuable paper, No. 27, *On Weights*, p. 13, l. 28, for *will* read *is*—p. 14, l. 6, for *beis* read *beis*.—p. 16, l. 36, for *lower* read *lower*.

In Mr. Richter's paper, No. 26, the first line, *The principal means by which, should have been the principle by means of which*. In the 25th line, the word *possible* instituted for *impossible*. In p. 534, col. 2, l. 8, from the bottom, *that necessary connection* should have been *that of necessary connection*.

In p. 134, col. 1, of the present Number, the head-line "*CHEMISTRY*" is, by the negligence of the printer, in its wrong place. It should be understood as preceding the subsequent paragraph respecting the "*Annales de Chimie*."

In Mr. Lott's Paper, No. 25, the duration of the lunar eclipse should be 3h. 59m. instead of 5. and *unequal*, instead of *unequal*, in the account of the solar spot.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

XXIX.]

FOR MARCH, 1798.

[VOL. V.]

The Four Volumes of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which are now completed, may be had complete of any Bookfeller, price Thirty Shillings, neatly half-bound, or any single Number, or Volume, may be had separate, at the Pleasure of the Purchaser.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING undertaken to examine the principles of the new theory of chemistry, I wish to excite as much attention as possible to the subject; and as your publication goes into the hands of all lovers of literature in England, I beg leave to make use of it, in order to state, in a general way, what appear to me to be the strongest objections to this system, which has now reigned triumphant about twelve years, very few persons besides myself being advocates for the old doctrine of phlogiston. I have already published two pamphlets on the subject, and I intend to continue the controversy till I have collected all the evidence that shall be sufficient to decide the question; and if in the issue I see reason for so doing, I shall publicly acknowledge my conversion to the doctrine that I now controvert, and shall even take a pride in so doing. In the mean time, having heard what has been advanced by some very able advocates for the new system, in answer to my first pamphlet, I think I am pretty well apprized of all that can be said with respect to those experiments that are yet before us. But in time something more decisive may be produced. In reply to all that I have yet heard on the subject, I would observe,

1. When a metal, viz. iron, is dissolved in the vitriolic acid, the antiphlogistians say, that the inflammable air which is procured does not come from the iron, but from the water, which is decomposed in the process. But, according to their theory, water consists of two principles, *hydrogen gas* and *oxygen*, and therefore, if the hydrogen be set at liberty, in the form of inflammable air, there ought to remain an additional quantity of oxygen in the vessel; and I ask, where is it to be found? They say in the calx of the iron. But I answer, that this calx exhibits no appearance whatever of its containing any oxygen, and the acid attached to it yields less dephlogisticated air on being

subjected to a red heat, than the same quantity of the acid that was employed in the process. And if this calx be afterwards exposed to the heat of a burning lens in atmospheric air, it is so far from making any addition to it, that this air is diminished.

It is acknowledged by my opponents, that after the solution, the acid in the vessel will not saturate more alkali than it would have done before. Since, then, this additional quantity of oxygen which the new theory supposes, cannot be found, either in the form of an acid, or of dephlogisticated air, what evidence is there of its existence? And is not the probability greatly in favour of the inflammable air coming from the iron rather than from the water, and that by the loss of this principle it becomes a calx. If this be the case, metals are compound substances, and water, as far as we yet know, a simple one; whereas, according to the new theory, metals are simple substances, and water the compound.

2. When steam is applied to red hot iron, inflammable air is procured, and the iron receives an addition of about one half of its former weight, and is the same thing with what the forge-men in England call *finery cinder*, and with the *scales of iron* in a blacksmith's shop. This substance the antiphlogistians say is an *oxyde of iron*, supposing that the water is decomposed by passing in contact with it, when the hydrogen is separated in the form of inflammable air, and the oxygen remains united to it. But I ask, what is the evidence of this substance containing any oxygen, when it can neither be reduced to an acid, nor exhibited in the form of oxygenous gas, or dephlogisticated air? I think that the addition to the iron is mere water, and when it is heated in inflammable air, the iron is revived, and the water set at liberty.

Another evidence of a solid substance, like this, containing oxygen, is its oxygenating, or as I call it, dephlogisticating, the marine acid. But though this substance

substance is completely dissolved in this acid, no sign of oxygenation appears. Indeed, some very slight sign, barely perceptible, sometimes appears on the solution of scale of iron, to which (being formed in the open air) it is probable that a small quantity of oxygen may adhere. But if this small quantity be developed, I ask why is not more discovered, when more was present? The agent is the same, and it has much more matter to act upon.

They say that this finery cinder is a *partial oxide* of iron, and common *rust of iron* a complete oxide. But since iron receives a much greater addition to its weight by becoming finery cinder, than by being converted into rust, and all the addition is allowed to be pure oxygen, the former ought to contain more of this principle than the latter. Besides, finery cinder is incapable of becoming rust. The contrary, indeed, is asserted; but let the observation of the fact decide between us.

I farther observe, that when any solid substance, containing oxygen or dephlogisticated air, is heated in inflammable air, a quantity of fixed air is formed, by the union of the oxygen from the substance and the inflammable air in the vessel. This is the case when *minium* is revived in these circumstances, but not so when finery cinder is used, nothing but water being found in the vessel. Also, when iron, or any substance containing phlogiston, is heated in dephlogisticated air, fixed air is produced. This the anti-phlogistians say comes from the *plumbago* in the iron. But the plumbago in the iron employed is not one hundredth part of the weight of the fixed air produced. If the plumbago could be separated, and decomposed, in the process, which it cannot.

That fixed air may be produced by the union of dephlogisticated and inflammable air, I farther prove by heating together *red precipitate*, which yields only dephlogisticated air, and *slings of iron*, which give only inflammable air; when there is a copious production of the purest fixed air. This, however, I am informed my opponents deny. With me the experiment has never failed. Let others judge between us. If this be the fact, here is a copious production of what the anti-phlogistians call the *carbonic acid* without any *carbure*, which they say is the only source of it.

But the argument which my opponents urge with the greatest confidence, is

drawn from the supposed composition of water, viz. from dephlogisticated and inflammable air burned in a certain proportion to each other. I say, however, that when these two kinds of air are fired together, they produce either the nitrous acid, or phlogisticated air, which is known to be capable, by decomposition, of forming nitrous acid. When the inflammable air is more than sufficient to form nitrous acid, the phlogisticated air is produced. This I demonstrate, by firing the two kinds of air in a glass tube of glass or copper.

To this my opponents have objected, that when I produce any acid, it must have come from the decomposition of the *phlogisticated air*, which I had not been careful to exclude in the process. But I am confident that, in my last method of making the experiment, there was not the least sensible quantity of phlogisticated air present, and that, in all the cases, the acid produced was a hundred times more than the phlogisticated air could have formed. Whenever their flame burned strongly, so as to ensure more dephlogisticated air than they wished, the water they produced was not free from acidity, and whenever it was, they found a surplus of phlogisticated air, which agrees with my experiments.

That dephlogisticated and inflammable air, uniting in certain circumstances, can form phlogisticated air, I have shown in several processes. Inflammable air, exposed to rust of iron confined by mercury, becomes in time wholly phlogisticated air, and the rust is converted into a *black powder*, which no doubt is the same thing with plumbago. This substance, therefore, is iron supersaturated with phlogiston.

On the whole, I am as far as ever from seeing any evidence of either the composition or decomposition of water; but on the contrary, much and very satisfactory evidence against it. I write, however, with no other view than to propose a full and fair discussion of the subject, which is certainly of considerable importance to chemistry. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Northumberland, J. PRIESTLEY.
Dec. 20, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

WHEN I wrote my note of Jan. 1, 1798, (which you inserted in your number for that month) I had not indeed seen Mr. Scott's third and fourth letters; neither had your correspondent Mr.

Mr. BLAIR. For the ships, by which they were brought, had not arrived. By those ships Mr. SCOTT sent me a copy, requesting I would reprint the letters, in my publication which I might be preparing on the subject of nitrous acid. But I have since received from Mr. SCOTT, instructions to suppress what he says about the effects of bathing, as he is not satisfied with his trials. This retraction, together with remarks on some material points, will appear in the collection now in the press; for it is too late (in consequence of what has been published here) to suppress the remarks on the nitrous bath, as the author wished.

I am afraid the collection of cases will be a few weeks longer in appearing than I gave reason to expect. A considerable number of communications are printed. But some, which were promised two months ago, are not yet come to hand—and I could wish to present the public with a respectable body of facts. I find by my correspondence in America, that they have been employing nitrous acid there—"with various, but, for the most part, with good success."—I hope we shall, ere long, know how far this and the other substances newly brought into question, are useful—that we may use them so far, and no farther.

I am, Sir, with good wishes for the success of your exertions, yours,
March 7, 1798. THOMAS BEDDOES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE following is an extract of a letter from my correspondent at Philadelphia, respecting a late attempt to penetrate to the *Welsh Indians*, dated the 5th of December, 1797.

"I was in hopes to have had it in my power to communicate something concerning JOHN EVANS. Dr. JONES, of Lower Dublin, has received a letter from him a few days ago. I have sent two messages for a copy of it, but it is not yet come to hand. I understand that EVANS has returned to Kentucky, without finding his brethren. I was apprehensive of his miscarriage; for Judge TURNER, on his arrival in this city last spring, informed me that MACKAY, the acting parent in the Missouri Company, had returned to St. Louis, finding the western Indians in a hostile position. Nothing was then mentioned of EVANS, farther than that the judge said the commandant of St. Louis, in a letter to him,

complained that Mr. EVANS would not comply with some Spanish etiquette previously to his setting out on his journey: indeed, I had often heard from men of observation, that he had not a sufficient knowledge of mankind to balance his enterprising enthusiasm. These remarks I make without knowing the contents of his letter, a copy of which I shall certainly send you the first opportunity, with some further comments upon the subject."

Extract of a second letter, dated the 30th of Dec. 1797.

"In my last I promised you a copy of JOHN EVANS's letter; but the whole being rather a crude composition, and rather long, I send you the substance of his report, which has been published in several of the American papers; and in making it known in Europe, you will oblige several of our friends.

"The ideas, which I suggested in my last letter, on the subject of this mission, I still retain. I was always doubtful of the existence of *Welsh Indians*; but, in my opinion, we are left in the dark as much as ever, in respect to their existence or non-existence. Those who have asserted that there are such a people may have equal credit, in the scale of probability, with those who only, by superficial research, declare they cannot find them. EVANS's account is very lame; and to me appears doubtful. We may know more about it hereafter; and should I hear any thing farther, I shall not fail to communicate it.

"After enumerating his difficulties and sufferings on the Mississippi, which have been already published, EVANS gives a short account of his journey up the Missouri.

"In August, 1795, says he, I started from St. Louis, in company with JAMES MACKAY, commandant on the Missouri; and wintered, the same year, with the Mahas nation, on the said river. Whilst here, I spent twenty-five days with the Indians, on their hunting ground, and then returned to Post Mahas, where I tarried two months.

"In February, 1796, I recommenced my journey westward, and, at the distance of 300 miles from the Mahas, was discovered by some hostile Indians, called the Seaux. Being obliged to retreat, I again returned to the Mahas; but in June following, undertook the same route, and, in August, arrived at the Mandans and Big-Belly nation, 300 leagues from the Mahas, and 600 leagues from the confluence of the Missouri with the Mississippi.

Y^{rs} The

"The Missouri, for 260 leagues from St. Louis, traverses and forms beautiful meanders through fine meadows, as level as a table: the vale or bottom is from twelve to eighteen miles in breadth. The river sometimes glides along the hills on each side, but its general course is to the south of the plain: for 400 leagues it is full of little islands, and receives very considerable streams above R. Platte; 190 leagues from St. Louis. From the Rancas to the Mandans, which is about 190 leagues, it has forced its way, and runs furiously through mountains and hills full of mine.

"Having explored and taken a chart of the Missouri, for 1800 miles, I returned with its rapid current, in 68 days, to St. Louis, July 15, 1797, after being absent nearly two years. I was well received by the Spanish officers, who pressinglly solicited me to undertake another adventure, across the continent, to the Pacific.

"In respect to the *Wells Indians*, I have only to inform you, that I could not meet with such a people; and from the intercourse I have had with Indians, from lat. 35 to 49, I think you may with safety inform our friends, that they have no existence.

"The applications made to me, by this government, prevent my coming at present to Philadelphia; should I accept of the offer, it will be some time before I see you."

Signed, "JOHN THOMAS EVANS."

The above is the result of the expedition undertaken by EVANS, which was announced to take place about five years ago; and accompanied by some documents, upon which the hope of introducing therein in a great measure depended. The above accounts do not explain clearly why EVANS returned from the point mentioned by him, which, from all the information received, is short of the situation assigned for the people he was in search of. Yours, &c. MERRISON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ALTHOUGH no man can more eagerly strive than I do, to obey the apostolic injunction, "Live peaceably with all men," yet there is one respect in which I rank with the disaffected part of this nation, and have seldom failed for several years of my life, to oppose one of the positive laws of my country. I allude now to the State Lottery, and my mode of opposition is this. I endeavour to

persuade all my friends, particularly those who think they would have good luck, to avoid buying tickets, or shares of tickets; and although this is absolutely flying in the face of that government which has, in its wisdom, projected and commanded this scheme of finance, yet I have hitherto contrived to keep pretty clear of punishment, because, although there are many clauses in the act which constitutes and appoints a lottery, there is not one which compels us to purchase tickets. In my opposition, therefore, I proceed securely, and, what is more, I act fairly; for I never repeat my annual admonitions unless at the close of the drawing. There are two reasons why I act thus; first, that I may not seem factious or invidious, and, secondly, because at the end of a lottery, I find many persons inclined to take my advice, who, at the beginning of it, would not listen to me.

But why, you will say, am I so hostile to lotteries? I will answer in few words—Because I once was a fortune-teller, and from that time had to date the miseries from which I am recovering only by very slow degrees; for I suppose I need not tell you, that a war is a very unhealthy time for persons recovering from losses in trade. It is a bad time to pick up, as we say—it is like sending a consumptive pair of lungs into a sharp air, or curing the ague in the fens of Lincolnshire.

But to my story, which has been the burthen of my song for so many years.

You must know, Sir, that I began life in the humble capacity of a very respectable tallow chandler, in White-chapel, and carried on for some time a very snug trade. Besides families and chance customers, I furnished two hospitals with candles, and frequently had the honour to throw light on the many subjects of political speculation, which were agitated in a neighbouring public-house. Things went on then, Sir, exactly as they should do. My profits, if not great, were certain; and, upon the word of a tallow-chandler, I declare they were honest, for I made it a rule to stick to the trade price, and never refused at Christmas to give my customers' maids a few rushlights, in order to show them how to play *whist* like their masters. As to politics, I went not a jot farther than the Daily Advertiser enjoined me; and, like a good subject, I had a heartiest satisfaction in the victories of my country, especially when they were so great as to acquire the aid of my trade to

give them an additional brilliancy. My wife assisted me in my business, as a wife ought; and if any business called me from home, there was she behind the counter, and as attentive as myself. I kept but one servant; and a boy to carry parcels. My two children had got such schooling as was thought proper for their expectations. I intended my son to succeed me in business; and, as for my daughter, she would have made an excellent house-wife, which is all, in my humble opinion; that tradesmen's daughters ought to be. I paid all parish rates with pleasure; and served parish offices so honestly, that I do not think I *saw* more than *two children* in all my time, which is saying a great deal. As to amusements, we never desired the expensive ones. Now and then, in very fine weather, I would treat my family to Sadler's Wells, or *Barnaby* Spa, but as to trips by sea, we never went further than Gravesend, and carrying our own provisions with us, and coming back by the next tide, you must allow all this was very moderate.

In this happy state things went on for some years. All was sun-shine and broad day-light; ay, and good broad humour at night with us. But happiness will have an end. There are many ups and downs in life. The devil is never tired, of the many pranks he plays us poor honest folks. It happened one day, Sir, that my wife received a hand-bill about the lottery, wrapt round an ounce of green tea which we had brought to treat the curate of our parish with. What there was in this wicked bill, I do not now remember, but the woman would not rest until she had bought a ticket, or a share of one. I had not been used to contradict her, and perhaps the devil might enter into me at the same time, for I believe he generally prefers a whole family, when he can get them. The ticket was bought, and I had been happy if it had proved a blank; but in a few days he was pronounced an hundred pound prize. A second ticket followed; of course, and a third; and before the lottery had done drawing, I was master of five thousand pounds sterling money. This was a sum of which there is mention in the records of our family for several generations. I seemed indeed, both a great man without the help of ancestors; and a great man with it. But alas! this was the beginning of sorrows and evils. My wife now declared war against all business, industry,

and frugality; and as it was by her advice I bought the ticket, she took the whole merit of our success out of the hands of Dame Fortune; and insisted that we should lay out our money like people of fashion. People of fashion! These were her very words; and she added, likewise, that she must now see a little of the world, and metamorphose me and my children after her own way.

Would you believe it, Sir? I cannot say that I was wholly against all this, because I could not help feeling how much more comfortable it is to have five thousand pounds, than to be daily toiling to make up as many hundreds; but I declare, that if it had not been for this money, I never should have thought of becoming a man of fashion, for I had no other notion of such at that time, than that they were persons who required *large credit*. But to proceed—The first step my wife took, was to dispose of our stock in trade, and this was easily done, at this loss of about three hundred pounds, for we were very precipitate, and the buyers knowing that we could not for shame's sake keep our stock on hand, resolved to ease us of it in the gentlest way possible; and I may truly say, for the first time of my life, that my candles were burnt at both ends. This being over, my wife discovered that there was something very pernicious in the air of White-chapel, and determined to leave the place. My lease had fifteen years to run, and I soon got a tenant who agreed to pay me less than I was obliged to pay the landlord; but this was nothing to a man who, by the sale of his effects, had added a pretty handsome sum to the above five thousand.

After much consultation (for we found the whims of people of fashion come very naturally); we hired a house in one of the streets near Palace-yard, because it was only a cool year's rent, and was so *central* (as my wife called it) to the playhouses, and the palace! By this you will learn, that she knew as much of the centre of the playhouses as she did about the circumference of our fortune. "B. g. here, however, we sat down, and a discovery having been made, naturally enough I must say, that the furniture of our old house was not proper even for the servants' rooms of our new one; we employed an honest broker, who furnished us completely, from top to bottom, with every article in the newest taste. We had carpets, which it was almost hard to walk upon, chairs on which I dare not sit

fit down without a caution, which deprived them of all ease; and tables which were screened, by strict laws, from the profane touch of a naked hand.

Our discoveries had now no end. We found that tea was not so hurtful to the nerves when drank out of a silver tea-pot, and, some how or other, the milk and the sugar derived certain new qualities, from being contained in vessels of the same metal. I had saved some pounds of my best candles from the general sale, as I thought I could use my own goods cheaper than if I bought them of a stranger, who would of course treat me like a gentleman. But lack-a-day, my wife's lungs were immediately so affected by the smell of the tallow, that I was obliged to consign my wares, the work of my own hands, to the use of the servants, and order wax lights in their place.

You have now seen me removed from Whitechapel to Palace-yard, my house new furnished in a fashionable style, as handsome and as useless as money could purchase. I had hopes I might now be at rest, and enabled to pursue my old plans, and was one night stepping out in search of some friendly public-house, where I might smoke my pipe as usual, and enjoy the luxury of talking politics, and eating a Welsh rabbit, but no such thing could be permitted. What! a man of my standing smoke tobacco! Smoking was a vulgar, beastly, unfashionable; vile thing. It might do very well for Whitechapel, or the Tower Hamlets, but would not be suffered in any genteel part of the world. And, as for cheese, no cheese was fit to be brought to table but Parmesan, or perhaps a little Cheshire stewed in claret. "Fie, husband, how could you think of tobacco and Welsh rabbits: I am absolutely ashamed of you: at this rate we might as well have been living at Whitechapel."

To do my wife justice, however, as she deprived me of the pleasure of seeing company out of doors, she took care to provide me with a sufficient number of visitors. There were Mistresses and Mistresses, Masters and Misses, from all parts of St. Margaret's and St. John's parishes, none of which I had the smallest previous acquaintance with; but my wife always maintained, that seeing company was the mark of fashionable life, and things had proceeded now too far for me to raise objections. Indeed one day drove another out of my head, and I began to be reconciled to fashionable life. I thought it mighty pleasant to have new furniture, too good

for use, and new acquaintances of no use at all; to drink wines which do not agree with one's stomach, and to eat of dishes which one does not know the use of. We had likewise our card-parties, where my wife and I soon learned all the fashionable games. How we played, I shall not say, but we discovered in no long time, that it was not *Whitechapel play*.

My two children, you may suppose, did not escape the general metamorphosis; the boy was dispatched to Eton school, to be brought up with the children of other people of fortune, but the girl was kept at home to see *life*, and a precious life we led. The morning was the most innocent part of it, for we were then fast asleep; and yet, Sir, you cannot think how difficult it was to cast off old customs, for I frequently awoke at six or seven o'clock, and would have got up, had not my wife reminded me that it was unfashionable, and asked, "What must the servants think?"—Aye, Sir, and even she, with all her new quality, would sometimes discover the old leaven of Whitechapel. One night, when a lady said she believed it would rain, my wife answered, perhaps it *might*. Another time, on seeing a great man go to the House of Lords, although she had with her at that moment one of the first people of fashion in the Broad Sanctuary, she exclaimed, "There's a gol!"

Pride, however, will have a fall. Grandeur must one day or other expire in the socket. My wife was now seized with a very strange disorder, the nature of which I cannot better explain, than by saying, that she lost the use of both her feet and legs, and could not go out unless in a carriage. This was the more extraordinary, because, when at home, or even on a visit, she never could sit a minute in one place, but was perpetually running up and down. She threw out broad hints, therefore, that a carriage must be had, and a carriage therefore was procured; but mark the consequences, two servants were added to our former number. To be sure, every body must have a coachman and footman. One business was now, to use our homely phrase, "as good as done," and what little the town left, was fully accomplished by a visit to Brighton, and another to Tunbridge.

Here, Sir, is a blank in my history, which I shall fill up no otherwise than by informing you, that I took the advantage of an Insolvent act, and by the assistance of some friends, who did not desert me when I deserted them, I am once more quietly

quietly let down in my old shop, completely cured of my violent fit of grandeur. I am now endeavouring to repair my affairs as well as I can, but I cannot hold my head so high. They are perpetually asking me at the club, "What my brother end of the town friends would have said in such and such a case?" and as I go to church on Sundays, I sometimes hear the neighbours saying, "Aye, there goes the man that got the prize." Wherefore, Sir, for the benefit of all such unfortunately lucky men as myself, I hope you will give this a place in your Magazine. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,
DAVID DIP.

Whitechapel High-street,
March 10, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

I HAVE been lately occupied with the perusal of the recent accounts of China, by Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, and Mr. ANDERSON. The first is too verbose; but both are interesting. Some considerations naturally arise, of high importance to human society.

I do not find that I have discovered from either works, the state of property in China; though no topic can be more interesting. Are the estates large, or small? Is the inheritance firm and secure? These are questions not answered. We only know that there is no hereditary nobility—and that large estates, if such exist, can bestow no sort of influence, or political power. There is no church and state: there is no property government—Yet I have heard of some distant countries, not far from Terra Incognita, in which it is said, that church and state must stand or fall together; nay, the clergy gravely *taut*, CHURCH and state, while the French were content with a less preposterous order of words, *l'Etat et l'Eglise*.

In the same countries, it is said, that property is the natural and just foundation of power; and that a man will serve his country in proportion to the stake he has in its welfare. Good heavens! what tools these Chinese are! Their government is a government without church and state, a government in which property is a political cypher—such a government cannot stand a dozen years.

It has stood five thousand years: and has seen all the eminent empires and republics rise and fall.

What is the cause of this unaccountable mystery?

There is no mystery. The plain cause is, that the government of China is founded on the model of that of heaven, in which there is no church and state, no property government.

Pray explain the emperor:—

He indeed is no deity, except in power. He may be a tyrant; but a country, containing three hundred millions of souls, is so wide, that his tyranny is comparatively small, and felt only by a few rich people round him, a few ambitious men, who chafe to trample the slippery ice of fortune.

Setting the emperor aside, I say the government of China resembles the perpetual aristocracy of heaven; in that radical point, that it is regulated by MIND only.

It is a mere LITERARY government, in which the skilful, (a perpetual and indefeasible law of nature) conduct and guide the ignorant.

Their schools and colleges, instead of ripening fools into eloquent senators, or pedantic clergy, are dedicated to instruct youth in the united practical sciences of morals and politics. A man is promoted in exact proportion to his merit and knowledge. The examinations are public: and no influence is, or can be used.

There is a rabbinical fable of a rebellion in heaven. It is impossible. Pure-incorporeal minds must feel their own gradations. Even on earth, the men of greatest genius are always the most modest; because they are most conscious of the abilities of others, and of their own defects. An angel must see, by one glance of intuition, whether he be inferior, or superior, in the grand progressive scale of existence.

In China, government is as it ought to be, a province allotted only to TAIED SKILL. A man proceeds, in proportion to his learning and justice, from a small office to a greater. A Chinese will laugh at the idea of allotting even the meanest share in government to a raw college student, or a templar.

I repeat, therefore, that the amazing duration of the Chinese empire, its universal cultivation, stupendous population, unexampled prosperity and happiness of its inhabitants, its contempt of foolish wars, &c. &c. in short, every thing that

* No foreign conquest has ever affected the internal government of China, because it is founded on MIND, is regular as the universal laws of morality, immutable as truth, eternal as sinners.

exact

exact reverse of all other states, ancient and modern,—all, all, arise from one simple cause:

Its government is the exact reverse of most others, because it is the province of men of letters; because it is the sacred prerogative of MAND only; while most others are abandoned to court intrigues,—to the wickedness and ignorance of men of rank and property—to tygers, sometimes called warriors, sometimes styled heroes—idiot favourites—hereditary stupidity—the yellow fever of corruption—brutal force and terror—and the worst of all plagues, perverse, ignorant, profligate ministers, who in China would be burned, if they aspired to the lowest rank of Mandarins.

Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has often been the misfortune of the writers of travels to deceive their readers, by magnifying, in the liveliness of their imagination, the objects they describe; or to be themselves deceived by the idle tales of the *Cicroni* in Italy, and in other countries by those of the *valets de place* who generally accompany them. I have lately met with two instances of the errors into which the travellers were led by the universal love of mankind for the wonderful. Give me leave, Sir, to correct them in your interesting Magazine.

Pretending to know more than is commonly known in England about the history of the so justly famous Mrs. Langhans's monument, at Hindelbank, near Berne, Dr. SMITH* attributes its origin to some revengeful feelings in Mr. Nabl, the sculptor, who thought himself disgraced by the painting and gilding the family of D'E----, had caused to be daubed over the superb mausoleum he had erected to one of their relations in the same church. The learned Dr. will, I hope, give credit to a native of Berne, and niece of Mrs. Langhans, when she asserts, that he knows, and has writtchen even more than what is commonly known in Switzerland, and in the family of this lady. The anecdote with which he has amused his readers is as fabulous, though not so much sentimental, as that of MAYER†.

He has feigned that the statuary, while he was occupied in erecting a superb mo-

nument to vanity in a country village, became passionately enamoured of the curate's wife, a beautiful woman in the prime of life, and that, a deeply concerned witness of her untimely death, he thought of immortalizing at once, his tenderness and her deplorable fate.

Permit me, Sir, to contradict those two stories, equally founded on truth. Mrs. Langhans was truly beautiful, and of the most amiable disposition; but the tender sympathy for the grief of an inconsolable husband, the unanimous prayers of a flock by whom the curate and his wife were sincerely beloved, and who rewarded the labours of the artist, determined, alone, Mr. Nabl, a Prussian sculptor, to exert his great talents on this mournful occasion. The love of truth, and the tender care for the sacred memory of a relation, much esteemed and respected, prompt me to desire you to insert this letter in your Magazine.

I will not attempt a description of this monument, so often given in many English books of travels, and known by a fine French print, and an English one after it; both, it must be confessed, give a very inadequate idea of it. If, then, some amateurs of arts, after the reading of this letter, and of the various accounts of travellers, would wish to see its original model, made by the statuary himself, which is in my possession, I would very willingly gratify their curiosity.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

ELIZABETH WEBBER.

No. 3, Mount-street, Berkley-square,
13th Dec. 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

B. G. in answer to N.'s question respecting what is meant by the "communion of saints," has, after a protestant divine, given only a partial view of the subject. This article of the ancient creed, referred by the tradition of the church to the apostles themselves, comprises one of the leading dogmata of the catholic religion: it does not merely express, according to B. G.'s quotation from Archbishop Secker, "that communion of benevolence, kind offices, instruction, and edification, which should be among all good christians;" but as a point of the orthodox creed, acknowledged by the fathers of the church, further implies, that the faithful on earth communicate, or are in communion with the angels, and saints in heaven. It has indeed been the general belief of Christians from

* Vol. iii. p. 176. "Tour on the Continent in 1786 and 1787," &c.

† "Tableaux Historiques, Politiques et Philosophiques de la Suisse," p. 22, lettre xs. de Berne.

in the time of the apostles, that there is immediately in his divine presence, beside the hosts of angels, a society, or community of patriarchs, prophets, martyrs, and other holy persons; who, in their state of glory, still sympathize with the faithful below, under their manifold trials; assisting, and comforting them in various ways; by presenting their prayers, and interceding for them with the divine majesty.

The communion of saints, and also the state of the intercession which subsists between the saints of the triumphant, heavenly church, and members of the suffering church, or purgatory, and those of the church militant on earth, is explained, and at the same time enforced as an indispensable article of belief, by the following decree of the council of Trent. "The holy synod commands all bishops, and all others who have the charge and care of teaching, diligently to instruct the faithful, first, concerning the intercession and invocation of saints; and concerning the honouring of reliques; and the lawful use of images, according to the practice of the catholic and apostolic church; received from the primitive ages of Christianity; and according to the consent of the holy fathers, and the decrees of the holy council; teaching them that the saints, now reigning, together with Christ, do offer their prayers to God for men; that it is good and profitable to invoke them with humble supplications; and to fly to their prayers, aid, and assistance, for the obtaining the benefits of God, through his son Jesus Christ, our Lord, who is our only Redeemer and Saviour."

Whoever, therefore, in repeating the creed, seriously professes his faith in the communion of saints, must believe not only the above statement respecting it, but likewise pledge his belief in the preceding article; "the holy catholic church, which is understood, in the opinion of good Christians, founded on the authority of scripture, to be the society of all faithful, who are united by the profession of the same faith, and by a participation in the same sacraments, under the authority of legitimate pastors, who will be heard in the pope, bishop of Rome."

See also, in chap. ix. §. 10. of the same work, the following passage: "The catholic church, which is understood, in the opinion of good Christians, founded on the authority of scripture, to be the society of all faithful, who are united by the profession of the same faith, and by a participation in the same sacraments, under the authority of legitimate pastors, who will be heard in the pope, bishop of Rome."

Rome; successor of St. Peter, vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth."

Your correspondent N. in proposing his queries, had probably some doubts respecting the consistency of the English church, which obliges its members, during divine service, solemnly to repeat the catholic profession of faith, and yet, in reality, condemns, or rejects, the principal articles of it.

Febr. 22, 1798.

R. M.

THE ENQUIRER, No. XV.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

THE other day I paid a visit to a gentleman with whom, though greatly my superior, in fortune, I have long been in habits of an easy intimacy. He rose in the world by honourable industry; and married, rather late in life, a lady to whom he had been long attached, and in whom centered the wealth of several expiring families. Their earnest wish for children was not immediately gratified. At length they were made happy by a son, who, from the moment he was born, engrossed all their care and attention. My friend received me in his library, where I found him busied in turning over books of education, of which he had collected all that were worthy notice, from Xenophon to Locke, and from Locke to Catharine Macaulay. As he knew I have been engaged in the business of instruction, he did me the honour to consult me, on the subject of his researches, hoping, he said, that, out of all the systems before him, we should be able to form a plan equally complete and comprehensive; it being the determination of both himself and his lady to chuse the best that could be had, and to spare neither pains nor expence in making their child all that was great and good. I gave him my thoughts with the utmost freedom, and after I returned home, threw upon paper the observations which had occurred to me.

The first thing to be considered, with respect to education, is the object of it. This appears to me to have been generally misunderstood. Education, in its largest sense, is a thing of great scope and extent. It includes the whole process by which a human being is formed to be what he is, in habits, principles, and cultivation of every kind. But of this a very small part is in the power even of the parent

* Articles of the Church of England, &c.

himself; a smaller skill can be directed by purchased tuition of any kind. You engage for your child masters and tutors at large salaries, and you do well, for they are competent to instruct him; they will give him the means, at least, of acquiring science and accomplishments; but in the business of education, properly so called, they can do little for you. Do you ask then, what will educate your son? Your example will educate him; your conversation with your friends; the business he sees you transact; the likings and dislikings you express; these will educate him—the society you live in will educate him; your domestics will educate him; above all, your rank and situation in life, your house, your table, your pleasure-grounds, your hounds and your stables will educate him. It is not in your power to withdraw him from the continual influence of these things, except you were to withdraw yourself from them also. You speak of *beginning* the education of your son. The moment he was able to form an idea his education was already begun; the education of circumstances—insensible education—which, like insensible perspiration, is of more constant and powerful effect, and of infinitely more consequence to the habit than that which is direct and apparent. This education goes on at every instant of time; it goes on *like* time; you can neither stop it nor turn its course. What these have a tendency to make your child, that he will be. Maxims and documents are good precisely till they are tried, and no longer; they will teach him to talk, and nothing more. The *circumstances* in which your son is placed will be even more prevalent than your example; and you have no right to expect him to become what you yourself are, but by the same means. You, that have toiled during youth, to set your son upon higher ground, and to enable him to begin where you left off, do not expect that son to be what you were, diligent, modest, active, simple in his tastes, fertile in resources. You have put him under quite a different master. Poverty educated you; wealth will educate him. You cannot suppose the result will be the same. You must not even expect that he will be what you now are; for though relaxed perhaps from the severity of your frugal habits, you still derive advantage from having formed them; and, in your heart, you like plain dinners, and early hours, and old friends, whenever your fortune will permit you to enjoy them. But it will not be so with

your son: his tastes will be formed by your present situation, and in no degree by your former one. But I take great care, you will say, to counteract these tendencies, and to bring him up in hardy and simple manners. I know their value, and am resolved that he shall acquire no other. Yes, you make him hardy; that is to say, you take a country-house in a good air, and make him run, well clothed and carefully attended, for, it may be, an hour in a clear frosty winter's day upon your gravelled terrace; or perhaps you take the puny shivering infant from his warm bed, and dip him in an icy cold bath, and you think you have done great matters. And so you have; you have done all you can. But *you* were suffered to run abroad half the day on a bleak heath, in weather fit and unfit, wading barefoot through dirty ponds, sometimes losing your way benighted, scrambling over hedges, climbing trees, in perils every hour both of life and limb. Your life was of very little consequence to any one; even your parents, encumbered with a numerous family, had little time to indulge the softnesses of affection, or the solicitude of anxiety; and to every one else it was of no consequence at all. It is not possible for you, it would not even be right for you, in your present situation, to pay no more attention to your child than was paid to you. In these mimic experiments of education, there is always something which distinguishes them from reality; some weak part left unfortified, for the arrows of misfortune to find their way into. Achilles was a young nobleman, *dios Achilleus*, and therefore, though he had Chiron for his tutor, there was one foot left undipped. You may throw by Rousseau; your parents practiced without having read it; and you may read, but *impervious circumstances* forbid you the practice of it.

You are sensible of the advantages of simplicity of diet, and you make a point of restricting that of your child to the plainest food, for you are resolved that he shall not be nice. But this plain food is of the choicest quality, prepared by your own cook; his fruit is ripened from your walls; his cloth, his glasses, all the accompaniments of the table, are such as are only met with in families of opulence; the very servants who attend him are neat, well dressed, and have a certain air of fashion. You may call this simplicity, but I say he will be nice, for it is a kind of simplicity which only wealth can attain to, and which will subject him to be

be disgusted at all common tables. Besides, he will from time to time partake of those delicacies which your table abounds with; you yourself will give him of them occasionally; you would be unkind if you did not; your servants, if good natured, will do the same. Do you think you can keep the full stream of luxury running by his lips, and he not taste of it? Vain imagination!

I would not be understood to inveigh against wealth, or against the enjoyments of it; they are real enjoyments, and allied to many elegancies in manners and in taste; I only wish to prevent unprofitable pains and inconsistent expectations.

You are sensible of the benefit of early rising, and you may, if you please, make it a point that your daughter shall retire with her governess, and your son with his tutor, at the hour when you are preparing to see company. But their sleep, in the first place, will not be so sweet and undisturbed amidst the rattle of carriages, and the glare of tapers glancing through the rooms, as that of the village child in his quiet cottage, protected by silence and darkness; and, moreover, you may depend upon it, that as the coercive power of education is laid aside, they will in a few months slide into the habits of the rest of the family, whose hours are determined by their company and situation in life. You have, however, done good as far as it goes; it is something gained to defer pernicious habits, if we cannot prevent them.

There is nothing which has so little share in education as direct precept. To be convinced of this, we need only reflect, that there is no one point we labour more to establish with children than that of their speaking truth, and there is not any in which we succeed worse. And why? Because children readily see we have an interest in it. Their speaking truth is used by us as an engine of government. "Tell me, my dear child, when you have broken any thing, and I will not be angry with you." "Thank you for nothing, says the child. If I prevent you from finding it out, I am *sure* you will not be angry;" and nine times out of ten he *can* prevent it. He knows that, in the common intercourse of life, *you* tell a thousand falsehoods. But these are necessary lies on important occasions.

Your child is the best judge how much occasion he has to tell a lie; he may have as great occasion for it, as you have to conceal a bad piece of news from a sick friend, or to hide your vexation from an unwel-

come visitor. That authority which extends its claims over every action, and even every thought, which insists upon an answer to every interrogation, however indiscreet or oppressive to the feelings, will, in young or old, produce falsehood; or, if in some few instances, the deeply imbibed fear of future and unknown punishment should restrain from direct falsehood, it will produce a habit of dissimulation, which is still worse. The child, the slave, or the subject, who, on proper occasions may not say, "I do not chuse to tell," will certainly, by the circumstances in which you place him, be driven to have recourse to deceit, even should he not be countenanced by your example.

I do not mean to assert, that sentiments inculcated in education have no influence; they have much, though not the most; but it is the sentiments we let drop occasionally, the conversation they overhear when playing unnoticed in a corner of the room, which has an effect upon children, and not what is addressed directly to them in the tone of exhortation. If you would know precisely the effect these set discourses have upon your child, be pleased to reflect upon that which a discourse from the pulpit, which you have reason to think merely professional, has upon you. Children have almost an intuitive discernment between the maxims you bring forward for their use, and those by which you direct your own conduct. Be as cunning as you will, they are always more cunning than you. Every child knows whom his father and mother love, and see with pleasure, and whom they dislike; for whom they think themselves obliged to set out their best plate and china; whom they think it an honour to visit, and upon whom they confer honour by admitting them to their company. "Respect nothing so much as virtue, (says Eugenio to his son) virtue and talents are the only grounds of distinction." The child presently has occasion to enquire why his father pulls off his hat to some people and not to others; he is told, that outward respect must be proportioned to different stations in life; this is a little difficult of comprehension; however, by dint of explanation, he gets over it tolerably well. But he sees his father's house in the bustle and hurry of preparation; common business laid aside, every body in movement, an unusual anxiety to please and to shine. Nobody is at leisure to receive his caresses, or attend to his questions; his lessons are interrupted, his hours deranged. At length a guest

guest arrives.—It is my Lord—whom he has heard you speak of, twenty times, as one of the most worthless characters upon earth. Your child, Eugenio, has received a lesson of education. Resume, if you will, your system of morality on the morrow, you will in vain attempt to eradicate it. “You expect company, Mamma, must I be dressed to-day?” “No, it is only good Mrs. such a one.” Your child has received a lesson of education, one which she well understands, and will long remember. You have sent your child to a public school, but to secure his morals against the vice which you too justly apprehend abounds there, you have given him a private tutor, a man of strict morals and religion. He may help him to prepare his talks, but do you imagine it will be in his power to form his mind? His schoolfellows, the allowance you give him, the manners of the age, and of the place, will do that, and not the lectures which he is obliged to hear. If these are different from what you yourself experienced, you must not be surprised to see him gradually recede from the principles, civil and religious, which you hold, and to break off from your connections, and to adopt manners different from your own. This is remarkably exemplified amongst those of the Dissenters who have risen to wealth and consequence, I believe it would be difficult to find an instance of families, who, for three generations, have kept their carriage and continued Dissenters.

Education, it is often observed, is an expensive thing. It is so, but the paying for lessons is the smallest part of the cost. If you would go to the price of having your son a worthy man, you must be so yourself; your friends, your servants, your company must be all of that stamp. Suppose this to be the case, much is done; but there will remain circumstances which perhaps you cannot alter, that will still have their effect. Do you wish him to love simplicity? Would you be content to lay down your coach, to drop your title? Where is the parent who would do this to educate his son? You carry him to the workshops of artisans, and show him different machines and fabrics, to awaken his ingenuity. The necessity of getting his bread would awaken it much more effectually. The single circumstance of having a fortune to get, or a fortune to spend, will probably operate more strongly upon his mind, not only than your precepts, but even than your example. You wish your child to be

modest and unassuming; you are so, perhaps, yourself, and you pay liberally a preceptor for giving him lessons of humility. You do not perceive, that the very circumstance of having a man of letters and accomplishments retained about his person, for his sole advantage, tends more forcibly to inspire him with an idea of self-consequence, than all the lessons he can give him to repress it. *Why do not you look sad, you rascal?* says the Undertaker to his man, in the play of the Funeral, *I give you I know not how much money for looking sad, and the more I give you, the gladder I think you are.* So will it be with the wealthy heir. The lectures that are given him, on condescension and affability, only prove to him upon how much higher ground he stands than those about him; and the very pains that are taken with his moral character will make him proud, by shewing him how much he is the object of attention. You cannot help these things. Your servants, out of respect to you, will bear with his petulance; your company, out of respect to you, will forbear to check his impatience; and you yourself, if he is clever, will repeat his observations.

In the exploded doctrine of sympathies, you are directed, if you have cut your finger, to let that alone, and put your plaster upon the knife. This is very bad doctrine, I must confess, in philosophy, but very good in morals. Is a man luxurious, self-indulgent? do not apply your *physic of the soul* to him, but cure his fortune. Is he haughty? cure his rank, his title. Is he vulgar? cure his company. Is he dissident, or mean-spirited? cure his poverty, give him consequence—but these prescriptions go far beyond the family recipes of education.

What then is the result? In the first place, that we should contract our ideas of education, and expect no more from it than it is able to perform. It can give *instruction*. There will always be an essential difference between a human being cultivated and uncultivated. Education can provide proper instructors in the various arts and sciences, and portion out to the best advantage, those precious hours of youth which never will return. It can likewise give, in a great degree, personal habits; and even if these should afterwards give way, under the influence of contrary circumstances, your child will feel the good effects of them, for the later and the less will he go into what is wrong. Let us also be assured, that the business of education, properly so called,

is not transferrable. You may engage masters to instruct your child in this or the other accomplishment, but you must educate him yourself. You not only ought to do it, but you *must* do it, whether you intend it or no. As education is a thing necessary for all; for the poor and for the rich, for the illiterate as well as for the learned; providence has not made it dependent upon systems uncertain, operose, and difficult of investigation. It is not necessary with Rousseau or Madame Genlis, to devote to the education of one child, the talents and the time of a number of grown men; to surround him with an artificial world; and to counteract, by maxims, the natural tendencies of the situation he is placed in in society. Every one has time to educate his child;—the poor man educates him while working in his cottage—the man of business while employed in his counting-house.

Do we see a father who is diligent in his profession, domestic in his habits, whose house is the resort of well-informed intelligent people—a mother, whose time is usefully filled, whose attention to her duties secures esteem, and whose amiable manners attract affection? Do not be solicitous, respectable couple, about the moral education of your offspring! do not be uneasy because you cannot surround them with the apparatus of books and systems; or fancy you must retire from the world to devote yourselves to their improvement. In *your* world they are brought up much better than could be under any plan of fastidious education which you could provide for them; they will imbibe affection from your caresses; taste from your conversation; urbanity from the commerce of your society; and mutual love from your example. Do not regret that you are not rich enough to provide tutors and governors, to watch his steps with sedulous and servile anxiety, and furnish him with maxims it is morally impossible he should act upon when grown up. Do not you see how seldom this over culture produces its effect, and how many shining and excellent characters start up every day, from the bosom of obscurity, with scarcely any care at all?

Are children then to be neglected? surely not; but having given them the instruction and accomplishments which their situation in life requires, let us reject superfluous solicitude, and trust that their characters will form themselves from the spontaneous influence of good ex-

amples, and circumstances which impel them to useful action.

But the education of your house, important as it is, is only a part of a more comprehensive system. Providence takes your child, where you leave him. Providence continues his education upon a larger scale, and by a process which includes means far more efficacious. Has your son entered the world at eighteen, opinionated, haughty, rash, inclined to dissipation? Do not despair, he may yet be cured of these faults, if it pleases heaven. There are remedies which you could not persuade yourself to use, if they were in your power, and which are specific in cases of this kind. How often do we see the presumptuous, giddy youth, changed into the wise counsellor, the considerate, steady friend! How often the thoughtless, gay girl, into the sober wife, the affectionate mother! Faded beauty, humbled self-consequence, disappointed ambition, loss of fortune, this is the rough physic provided by providence, to meliorate the temper, to correct the offensive petulancies of youth, and bring out all the energies of the finished character. Afflictions soften the proud; difficulties push forward the ingenious; successful industry gives consequence and credit, and develops a thousand latent good qualities. There is no malady of the mind so inveterate, which this education of events is not calculated to cure, if life were long enough; and shall we not hope, that he, in whose hand are all the remedial processes of nature, will renew the discipline in another state, and finish the imperfect man?

States are educated as individuals, by circumstances; the prophet may cry aloud, and spare not; the philosopher may descant on morals; eloquence may exhaust itself in invective against the vices of the age: these vices will certainly follow certain states of poverty or riches, ignorance or high civilization. But what these gentle alternatives fail of doing, may be accomplished by an unsuccessful war, a loss of trade, or any of those great calamities, by which it pleases Providence to speak to a nation in such language as will be heard. If, as a nation, we would be cured of pride, it must be by mortification; if of luxury, by a national bankruptcy, perhaps; if of injustice, or the spirit of domination, by a loss of national consequence. In comparison of these strong remedies, a *fast*, or a *sermon*, are prescriptions of very little efficacy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Am a constant reader of your Monthly Magazine, and must own I am much pleased with the Journal of Mr. HOUSMAN; but I am sorry he should so far mislead your readers, by stating in your Magazine for January, 1798, that adjoining the road from Birmingham to Wolverhampton, he saw a number of fires burning in a field of oats; and that the works for forging iron in that neighbourhood belong to Mr. WILKINSON: it is true that Mr. W. has large works there, but though he has expended perhaps 60,000*l.* in his erections, there are many works in the vicinity of Wolverhampton which make more iron than he does. I have attended Mr. HOUSMAN hitherto with pleasure, as I know most of the places he speaks of. I am, Sir, &c.

Dance, JAS. LOXDALE.

Near Wolverhampton,

2d March, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNDERSTANDING that considerable doubts have arisen respecting the authenticity of the manuscripts of the late Rev. Mr. Toplady, (which came into my hands, as his executor, and which I have since communicated to Mr. Row, for publication,) I feel myself called upon to step forward, and vindicate them from the charge of *imposition*. Those persons who supposed them to be surreptitious, must have done so from a knowledge of that clause in Mr. T's will, which directs "all the manuscripts of, and in his own hand-writing, to be consumed by fire, within one week after his interment." It must however be observed, that Mr. T. little thought, at the time of his making his will, that he should perform, in part, this sad office himself, which he actually did, assisted by me. We were two days occupied in the business; and those few writings, which have escaped the flames, would doubtless have shared the same fate as the rest, if it had not been for the intervention of the late Dr. Gifford, and the Rev. Mr. Ryland senior, of Northampton, who called to see Mr. Toplady, during his illness, and found him in the very act of destroying his papers. They expressed their sincere regret at this procedure, and endeavoured to divert him from the further execution of his purpose. To this, Mr. Toplady, after repeated expostulations, at length reluctantly consented. Then, turning to

me, he said, "My dear friend, you are at liberty to do whatever you please with the rest," which declaration has virtually done away the injunction laid upon me by his will.

And here I cannot but lament, the loss which the religious and literary world have sustained, from the scrupulous delicacy of Mr. T's mind. The answers he assigned to me for this part of his conduct, were, that "some passages might be twisted from their intended meaning, which, when dead, he should not be able to defend." I perceived, among the MSS. which were committed to the flames, many works of taste and genius, particularly a very voluminous "*History of England*," nearly completed. There are, however, among the manuscripts which have been rescued, "*An Essay towards a concise Chronological Dictionary*," and, "*An History of the Ancient State of Britain*," in sixteen letters, addressed to the late Mrs. Catherine Macaulay, which I doubt not will confirm his reputation as a writer. I understand Mr. Row designs shortly to publish them.

I cannot conclude this letter without improving the opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to Mr. Row for the very liberal manner in which he has conducted himself, and the ample justice he has rendered, at an enormous expence, to the publication of the books of my dear deceased friend. I am confident, the public feel themselves equally indebted to his exertions in the cause of religion. I have only to add, that I have given up all the manuscripts I have found to Mr. Row, who will publish them in a seventh volume, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be found. From my knowledge of the contents, I can assure the public, that for usefulness, sentiment, and language, they are not inferior to those published in Mr. Toplady's lifetime. If any persons should still entertain doubts of their authenticity, they may, by reference to Mr. Row, Great Marlborough-street, see the MS. in the hand-writing of Mr. Toplady himself, or upon application to me, I will give them every satisfaction in my power. I remain yours, &c. WILLIAM HUSSEY.

Kensington Gore, March, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE begin to read, with delight, those works of genius, with which German literature is now richly stored. Yet we fail not to remark in them,

them, a wild extravagance of fancy, and a morbid irritability of feeling, which we cannot easily suppose to be copied from nature. The feverish pride, the wild, maddening love, the imagination extracting from every incident and appearance, new means of sorrow; make the Werter of Goethe, appear almost a being different in genus from those which romance and real life present to us in Britain. Schiller is equally accounted to have, in his fine dramas, overleaped the bounds of nature. Charles Moor, Fiesco, with the young hero and heroine of his "*Cabal and Love*," appear to us so extravagant in all their fancies and all their distresses, that we should not, probably, endure with patience, their representation upon our stage.

But, some facts have fallen within my knowledge, which incline me to believe, that these characters must seem to the Germans, for whom they were written, to be sufficiently within the range of the probabilities of ordinary life. I have had occasion to be acquainted with several gentlemen from Germany, who have visited this country. I think that I have observed in them all, that generic character, of which "*Werter*," and others imagined by Schiller, are but subordinate species. They were men of virtue and learning, of elegant manners, of a certain generosity of nature, fitted to win affection, and to command esteem. But, their imaginations were uncommonly fervid and romantic; their feelings were pregnant with excessive sensibility; they were, in their tempers, jealous of the respect and attentions which they thought their due, even to a degree that it was impossible to satisfy; there seemed to hang about them a wayward sickliness of spirit, unfitting them for the sober and uniform business of common life. In one of the early volumes of the old "*Annual Register*," there is an affecting account of the trial, condemnation, and execution of a youth, named Stirn, for the murder of a Mr. Matthew, which seems to confirm, in a remarkable manner, this idea of mine. Stirn was a German youth, of extraordinary genius and accomplishments, who had come into England to seek a situation, in which his qualifications might make his fortune. With difficulty he obtained the employment of an usher in a boarding-school. His integrity, the elegance and accuracy of his knowledge, with his assiduity in teaching, made his assistance exceedingly valuable to the master of the school; while,

on the other hand, the incredible jealousy of his temper rendered him excessively troublesome, as an inmate in the family. Ere he had been long here, he became acquainted with Mr. Matthew, by whom he was invited, with offers of respectful treatment and a liberal salary, to take up his residence in his family, for the purpose of instructing his wife and daughter in music, and Mr. Matthew himself in the Greek and Roman classics. With Mr. Matthew he had not long resided, when he began to fancy, that mockery and insults were offered to him, which had no existence, save in his own disordered imagination. He became furiously querulous; and reciprocal ill-humour was naturally excited in the minds of Mr. Matthew and family. Frequent explanations made Stirn, from time to time, curse the gloominess of his own temper, intreat pardon for his suspicions, and abjure them in the deepest anguish of heart. Nevertheless were these suspicions still renewed on the very next moment, and still exasperated beyond their former rage. Matthew became at length no less unjust than Stirn; in the madness of resentment, he accused the youth of attempting to seduce the affections of his wife, and of filching some articles of his property; then thrust him contemptuously out of doors. Stirn, utterly incapable of these crimes, or indeed of any base and mean act, was driven, by this treatment, to the last frenzy of despair. He regarded himself as contaminated and debased beyond the possibility of restoration to honour, by the very circumstance of any person's having dared to name such crimes in the same breath with his name. Branded as a thief, and as a seducer driven ignominiously out of doors; how should he continue longer in England? how return to meet the eyes of his friends in Germany? No; thus vile, he could not endure to live: nor should the author of his woes survive the wrongs which he had done him! Having solicited a meeting with Mr. Matthew, in the presence of some common friends, the unfortunate youth seized an opportunity of shooting him through the head; and was, with difficulty, prevented from consummating the same violence upon himself. He was then seized, conveyed to prison, brought to trial, condemned to death. I do not certainly remember, whether he did not, by taking poison, withdraw himself from the ignominy of a public execution. I think, upon recollection, that before he resolved to assassinate Matthew, he had

had, in vain, called him out to single combat. Besides, if I mistake not, there is not a little in those distinctions of rank, and those subdivisions of dominion which are established in Germany, that tends to foment this irritability of imagination and temper. The pride of birth and rank still reigns there, in its full vigour, infects all the scenes of common life, and continually disturbs the pleasures of social intercourse. There are in Germany, a very great multitude of poor nobility, who have nothing but the pride and pretensions of high birth, the education, the manners, and the wants of gentlemen; and who are obliged to seek their fortune in the world, amid difficulties with which it often happens that their pride can ill brook, to contend. The intercourse too, among the inhabitants of so many different principalities and states, is necessarily carried on with a punctiliousness and jealousy, which are not so vigilantly exercised in the intercourse of persons who are, all alike, subjects of the same great kingdom.

If I err not in my inference from these facts and considerations, Schiller and Goethe, and the German writers of taste and fancy in general, are, by it, in a great measure vindicated from that charge of extravagance, which English critics have too hastily urged against them. What would be with us extravagance, is with them but nature. Characters not very dissimilar to those of Moor and Werter are not unfrequent in Germany. It is from the state of human society in that country, that the wild, terrific pathos and sublimity of the German works of genius, take their origin. To those facts and characters which I have above cited in explaining my opinion, may be added, what the account of his life by Tissot furnishes, concerning the late amiable Dr. Zimmermann.

R. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE insertion of the following correction of the remarks in your last number, on the London and Middlesex Universal Tontine, will be esteemed a favour, by yours, &c.

March 3, 1798.

J. J. G.

The number of deaths and defaulters, which in the society's advertisement is printed 986, should be 586, but the reduction which this makes, in the sum I have stated as the charge of management, will be overbalanced, by adding the pay-

ment of one shilling per share to the agent, on the admission of each member; and thus corrected, the allowance to the agent, for his trouble in managing the concern, will be *three thousand two hundred and twenty-two pounds*. It must be observed, that this is exclusive of the expense of preparing the articles, of advertisements, and all other incidental charges, which were paid out of the fines.

By an oversight of your printer, the following reference to some judicious observations on the unprofitable nature of tontines, for a short term of years, was omitted.

* General Introduction to the fifth edit. of "Dr. Price's Observations on Reversionary Payments," published in 1792.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE executor of the late Henry Flood found, amongst other valuable papers, "*The History of the present Mr. Pitt's Administration*," from its commencement to that accomplished Senator's decease; complete and ready for the press. The manuscript interspersed with characters of the most distinguished statesmen in Great Britain, and containing materials for two 8vo volumes, was committed to Mr. Edmund Malone, who undertook with avidity its immediate publication. Upwards of four years have elapsed, since that sacred deposit of his friend's fame was made by Sir Lawrence Parsons. Through the channel of your valuable miscellany, I therefore ask permission to inquire into the fate of a production, that I conceive must contribute to the information, not less than the entertainment, of all those who feel interested in the common cause of Great Britain and Ireland. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A DRAPER.

Dublin, January, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent A. P. B. in your Magazine for January, treats the accounts of *toads* having been found alive in solid rocks and trunks of trees, as fabulous; and compares them to the visionary tales of ghosts and spectres; grounding his disbelief principally upon the uncertainty of the evidence, which, he justly remarks, has never been given by the eye witnesses themselves, but through so many channels, that the original propagator can seldom be traced out

out to prove his assertions. I am glad to have it in my power to add something towards establishing the truth of this unaccountable phenomenon; with the advantage of relating only what fell under my own immediate observation.

I was led to make an experiment on a toad, by the perusal of one of Dr. Franklin's essays; where he asserts (though only from report) that they will live for ages in solid rock; and also assures us of a fact equally astonishing, and out of the common course of nature: that flies, corked up in wine in the West-Indies, &c. may frequently be restored to life in England, by exposing them to the heat of the sun's beams. This he tried himself; and has established beyond any doubt. Sir, Franklin, on this occasion, expresses himself rather romantically; he wishes he, and a few choice friends, could in the same manner be preserved in a cask of Madeira, and revived at the end of a century, to see how his dear country America flourished.

I was as doubtful as your correspondent in respect to the toads; but did not presume to dispute such high authority, merely on account of the improbability of the story, without assuring myself by the more certain test of experiment, which frequently, as in the present instance, baffles our reasoning.

I accordingly caught a large toad, which I confined in a glass tumbler, covered at the top with a large piece of cork, closed with sealing wax, so effectually, that no fresh air could be admitted, nor any thing possibly escape. In this state I left it in my room, and in a few hours, returning, found the glass, (which I had corked too tight) broken, and the animal escaped through the window, and fallen on to the pavement nearly fourteen feet, which must have hurt it, and very probably hastened its death.

I committed it once more to a similar confinement, with more caution, and in this state actually kept it alive *six months*. As I had no thoughts of publishing this circumstance at that time, I did not make so many observations as I otherwise should have done; but frequently remarked in the tumbler small black substances, resembling in shape little animals; and, as these alternately appeared and disappeared, the toad must have swallowed them; so that it is possible it possesses the property of the ruminating animals, in a much greater degree; for the throat had a constant motion, as if in the act of mastication;

yet, what is rather extraordinary, all the time I kept it, I never once saw its mouth open; and it seemed as strong a few days before it died as at first; so that I attribute its death rather to the fall, than to confinement, or want of food. The sides of the glass were so frequently obscured by a dark moisture, that I could scarcely discern the animal through them.

Your correspondent A. P. B. doubts, very naturally, that a creature furnished with lungs should exist when deprived of air; but what is here related, in my opinion, is a proof to the contrary; as the very small quantity in the glass, at the time of closing it up, would be vitiated and unfit for respiration in a few minutes; and I find no difficulty in admitting, that if this animal can (in direct contradiction to all the known laws of animated nature) exist for six months, deprived of air, food, or water, it may, for any argument we can produce to the contrary, survive centuries in similar circumstances; nor should I be at all surprised, if it was found to live in vacuo for a considerable time; an experiment, however, I have no inclination to try. I rather think what I have already done needs some apology, and shall add a few words in my own justification, as it may appear, that in this experiment I have permitted curiosity to get the better of humanity.

I have read, with abhorrence, the cruel experiments of Fontana, and some others, where thousands of harmless creatures, under the pretext of being serviceable to mankind, were put to death, in the most shocking and prolonged tortures: but in the present instance, I felt assured, that if the toad could live one day without fresh air, it must exist by means we are unacquainted with, and without pain or effort. Indeed, had it suffered visibly from a few minutes' confinement, which I naturally expected, I should certainly have liberated it, and pursued the trial no further; but on the contrary, it seemed so perfectly at ease, that I folly expected it would have survived me, and the present generation. I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Sir, your's most respectfully,

EGERTON SMITH,

*Navigation Shop, Pool-lane,
Liverpool, Feb. 11, 1798.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have lately heard of several instances, in which the scurvy prevailed to a great

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great degree in ships, wherein the seamen had a considerable quantity of lime-juice and vegetables daily distributed to them. In all these instances, the disease broke out after a continuance of cold, rainy, and stormy weather; which made it necessary to keep the ports shut, obliged the seamen to remain much between decks, and allowed them no opportunity of drying their cloaths. I was, in consequence of such information, led to enquire and think of the modes of ventilating ships; and one occurred to me, which I cannot but believe would be very effectual, requiring no labour, and it might be put in practice at an inconsiderable expence.

The principle of the plan which I propose, I find, by looking into the "*Encyclopaedia*," is not new; but I think the mode of accomplishing it, which I propose, could not have occurred, or it would have been carried into execution. If Sir, you think well of the plan, you will oblige me, by procuring its insertion in the Monthly Magazine, as, by this means, the public may be put in possession of it, and be enabled to judge of its expediency.

The plan which I offer is extremely simple, it consists merely in causing two tubes to descend from above the deck to the bottom of a vessel, or as low as ventilation is required; and which should communicate by smaller pipes (open at their extremities) with those places designed to be ventilated. There should be a contrivance for stopping these communicating pipes, so that ventilation may be occasionally prevented from taking place, or confined to any particular part of the vessel.

One of the principal air tubes should descend as near to the stern of the vessel as convenient, and the other as near to the stem.

Through that tube which is in the head, the foul air is to be extracted; and through that which is in the stern, the fresh air is to descend to the different decks and other apartments of the vessel.

The extraction of the air is easily effected, in the following manner: let a transverse tube be fitted to that which descends in the head of the vessel; it may be sunk within the level of the deck, so as to cause no inequality of surface. Let it be continued till it comes beneath the fire-place, then ascend in a perpendicular

direction through the fire, and open a little above it; or it may be made to communicate with the chimney.

It would be more convenient if the fire was near the place where the tube rises through the deck; and, in Indianmen, I am told, that the fire is in the forecabin; but the experiment must equally succeed, if the tube be made to descend again till it is beneath the common fire-place.

The effect that will result from this contrivance, is obvious; when the tube which passes through the fire, is heated, the air will ascend with a force proportionable to its levity, and the ascending column can only be supplied from below, consequently it must come from all those parts of the ship with which the main tube communicates.

When the ports are open, the quantity of air thus exhausted from the ship, will be supplied from all quarters; but if they were all shut, and the hatchways and other openings completely closed, the renewal of fresh air is made certain by means of the tube which descends in the stern. The main air tube, where it rises above the deck in the stern, should, I think, have an horizontal one fitted to it, which might be made to traverse, so that it could be turned to windward; it might also expand at its extremity like the mouth of a trumpet; and thus perfectly fresh air must enter, and the force of the gale would tend to impel it into the vessel.

When that part of the tube which passes through the fire, is red hot, the draught which would be thus occasioned, might, perhaps, be too great, and the open pipes which communicate with the decks, might emit and imbibe the fresh air in so direct a stream, that it might be injurious to those persons within the current.

I therefore think it would be better, if those smaller pipes which lead from the main tubes were made to run along the decks, and communicate with them by numerous orifices. Two pipes opening into the main exhausting tube, might be extended along the tops of the deck, in the angle formed between the sides and the ceiling: and thus the air would be extracted equally from all parts, and in a manner not likely to occasion injurious currents. Some division of the stream of air which enters from the stern, might also be made, if it were thought necessary.

Thus, I imagine, a very complete, and

In no way injurious, ventilation may be obtained: the air in the vessel would be perfectly changed when the fire was strong, without expence or trouble; and a gradual and salubrious alteration of it might, at all times, be made, by a very little additional quantity of fuel. The air tubes should consist of separate joints, so that occasionally they might be taken to pieces.

I forbear to dwell upon particulars, as there are many circumstances in the construction and management of a ship, with which I am unacquainted, which might require alterations in this plan, the principle and general design of which is all that I suppose myself capable of judging.

The draft, I imagine, might be made so considerable, as even to allow of the conveyance of heated air into the interior parts of the vessel, should it, under any circumstances, be thought expedient.

Another advantage, which, as it appears to me, might arise from this contrivance, is, that of being able to dry the wet cloaths, by producing a current of air through any allotted part of the ship. For this purpose, the cloaths should be hung up in a close chamber, into which two pipes should be introduced, leading from each of the principal air tubes, and their communications with every other part of the vessel should be cut off, so that the whole current of air, which the fire produces, may be made to pass through this chamber.

I have, Sir, already mentioned the circumstances that led me to think of this plan; which appears to me so obvious and simple, as to reflect no credit on the proposer of it. As the subject is so foreign to my general pursuits, I may probably judge erroneously respecting it; but whilst I retain my present sentiments, I should feel myself culpable were I not in some way to make it public. In transport vessels, which are crowded with persons between decks, the enabling them, in all weathers, to breathe fresh air in such a situation, is so important an object, as to vindicate me in this intrusion on your time, and on the public, although the scheme which I have laid before you, should prove ineffectual.

I mentioned the plan to some gentlemen conversant in nautical affairs; but they thought the tubes would be injured, or put out of order, by the rough usage which they would meet with on board a

ship. This objection is of no weight, in my estimation; as the copper pipes may be made of any required degree of strength, may be placed against the sides of the vessel, and may even be incased in wood. I have neither leisure nor inclination to be obtruding this plan on the notice of those to whom such schemes are usually presented; but, Sir, if you think well of it, you will oblige me by laying it before the public. I am, Sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN ABERNETHY.

St. Mildred's Court, March, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Perfectly agree with your correspondent G. C. (*M. M. Oct. p. 270.*) in the general sentiment of the injustice and impolicy of confiscating the property of the public creditor. But I can by no means accord with all the sentiments contained in his letter, or the arguments upon which he builds his conclusion. Adopting, as I have done, upon mature deliberation, the settled conviction, that every thing that relates to the morals and political institutions of society, ought to be open to free and unreserved discussion; my mind could not but revolt, at finding every attempt at investigation on this subject most dogmatically proscribed three distinct times, in one short letter of a single page. Had the Magazine which contains this letter reached my retreat at an earlier period, I should have troubled you with my animadversions before: for I am deeply impressed with the magnitude of the object; and whatever may be the confidence of G. C. in legislative decisions, I am convinced that the time is fast approaching, when no recognition of ministers, no vote of parliament, can prevent the discussion he would prohibit. May that discussion be neither tumultuary nor impassioned! May the public mind be properly prepared to weigh every circumstance, and consider this important branch of our internal policy in all its relations and consequences! May the crisis of decision not precede the hour of maturer liberation! If this should be the case, I make no doubt that the people will be relieved from the oppression of this national burthen, and the public creditor be indemnified as he ought. But let the fundholder rest his claim upon a just founda-

tion. Let him not insist upon pledges he has never received; nor call, for the payment, upon those, who have, neither asked, accepted, nor been benefited by the loan. That the clergy universally, the land-holders in general, and a large portion of the mercantile and manufacturing interest, may be considered as parties to the contract, cannot well, I think, be called in question. By their concurrence the funding system has been adopted; by them, in their own persons and the persons of their agents, has the debt in question been contracted; and in the pursuit of their ambitious and rapacious projects, has been accumulated the enormous burthen under which we groan. The revenues of the higher orders of the clergy, the salaries of placemen, the perquisites of office, the rent-roll of the free-holder, and the profits of the merchant and the banker, all have been extended by this compact with the capitalist---this wholesale plundering of posterity. Nothing, therefore, can be more atrocious, than for men of these descriptions to contemplate "the open robbery of those public creditors," with whose capitals they have so long been sporting. And yet from these classes (with exception to the two last, who are themselves too deeply interested,) assisted perhaps by a few uncalculating enthusiasts, is the attempt to be chiefly apprehended. Thus far, your correspondent G. C. and myself do not appear materially to differ. But I can by no means assent to the indiscriminating proposition, that, "the fund-holder has a right to look for his capital to the whole capital of the nation; its lands, its shipping, its foreign territories, its buildings, its trade, its manufactures, in a word, whatever constitutes its wealth," (including, of course, the industry and ingenuity of its inhabitants.) These, I say, are *not all* included in the pledge; for the description embraces immense bodies of people who have never been benefited by the contract, nor, by themselves or their agents, have joined in the pretended security; but who, convinced (in the language of your correspondent) that this "shameful mass of debt was contracted to accomplish the most shameful purposes," would long since have embraced the opportunity, if it had ever been offered, of checking the career of this hateful system of anticipation, that beggared their posterity to enslave themselves. But upon what foundation does G. C. attempt to establish his

hypothesis of an universal pledge? Why, truly, the reasoning is as futile as the conclusion is false. "Since every man in the kingdom," says he, "by paying taxes, has guaranteed these ministerial loans, we are all become partakers of the consequences, and partners in the acts." Might it not with as much propriety be asserted, that I become a partner in the act of highway robbery, by delivering my money when the pistol is at my breast? Far be it from me to be so eager a candidate for a solitary cell in Cold Bath-fields, as to draw an actual parallel between taxation and robbery on the highway: but the comparison goes far enough to support my argument; and I concern myself no farther. Taxation, it must be admitted, is not the voluntary act of the party taxed; and I dare say I am not singular when I declare, that I would never have paid a single sixpence towards the interest of a debt, contracted without my consent, if I had not known that the laws and the magistrates would compel me so to do. It is not what we have *suffered*, but what we have gained, that must involve us, by implication, in a contract to which we never assented; and if the public creditor cannot prove, at least, a profitable and *voluntary* connivance, the unrepresented classes have assuredly a right to refer him, for indemnity, to the contracting parties. Upon these, indeed, his claim is solid and indubitable. These are the real debtors; and, if the *power of recovery* is not withheld from these, the creditor will have a right to prosecute his client; and "if not to the last shilling," at least to such a compromise as may divide the loss, resulting from their inordinate speculations, equally and equitably between them.

This is, in brief, my opinion, as to the justice and morality of the case. I am far, however, from considering the property of the fund-holder as out of danger. My sentiments, in this respect, at present, I believe, are far from being popular with *any party*; and under the influence of what circumstances the question may be hurried to an irrevocable decision, it is impossible at this time to foresee. A people groaning under seven and twenty millions of annual taxes, may become regardless of every thing but their own emancipation; and, considering the shortest road as the best, may shut their ears, in their turns, to the voice of reason and the pleadings of compassion; and devote, by one rash act, sixty thousand families

milks to beggary and ruin? . . Or it may happen, that "those who profess themselves the admirers of order and good government," may find themselves in such a dilemma, that either the placeman or the stock-holder must be sacrificed; and as self-preservation is the first law of nature, and places and *incures* are freehold property! it is easy to decide which way the scale will turn. Nay, there is even a class of aristocratic innovators, among whom perhaps may be found "men of large landed property, professional lawyers, clergy maintained by a religion that inculcates honesty, and some British senators," who, under the mask of reform, aim only at the revival of the old feudal system in a new shape; and to whose views, accordingly, the confiscation in question would considerably administer. Let us hope, however, that a candid investigation of the claims of the stock-holder, may place them on a foundation not to be shaken by the rashness of the first description of men, the cupidity of the second, or the intrigues of the third. Certain it is, that from whatever quarter (*except one*) such an attempt were to proceed, an obstinate civil war must be the consequence; while a fair and equal representation of the people, might at once relieve the industry of the nation from the enormous burthen, and satisfy the demands of the public creditor.

March 2, 1798. * * *

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
KNOWING that your valuable Magazine has an extensive circulation in the commercial, as well as the literary world, I am induced to submit the following article, with a list of the number of commissions of bankruptcy (taken from the London Gazettes) from the year 1748 to the end of the year 1797, to your consideration.

* As far as I can learn, there are about 60,000 stock-holders. Of these, however, it may be said, there are many who have other property, and who, of course, would not be entirely ruined by the act of injustice under contemplation. But what is to become of the widows, the orphans, the wards of chancery, the aged, the imbecile,—that vast train of helpless individuals, who have no other means of subsistence than their little annuities in the stocks? If there were no other argument than common sympathy against it, yet the heart of every benevolent man would recoil at the project.

Number of bankruptcies from the year 1748 to the end of the year 1797.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1748	130	1773	507
1749	91	1774	337
1750	169	1775	350
1751	172	1776	425
1752	153	1777	535
1753	242	1778	656
1754	238	1779	522
1755	223	1780	458
1756	279	1781	458
1757	274	1782	358
1758	315	1783	532
1759	254	1784	521
1760	221	1785	502
1761	182	1786	510
1762	230	1787	509
1763	243	1788	707
1764	322	1789	562
1765	239	1790	585
1766	342	1791	583
1767	360	1792	636
1768	351	1793	1302
1769	344	1794	816
1770	307	1795	708
1771	433	1796	760
1772	523	1797	869

Total amount, from 1748 to 1797, 21,645

The year 1793, in which the present war commenced, stands conspicuous; the number of bankruptcies for that year amounting to one thousand three hundred and two! To such an alarming extent had bankruptcy arrived in that year, that it threatened to involve consequences of the most serious national importance; and the interposition of the legislature was thought necessary. To stop the tide of bankruptcy, to restore private credit, and thereby recover the energy of the national commerce, parliament voted 5,000,000*l.* of exchequer bills, at an interest of 2*d.* per diem, or 16*s.* per ann. for the assistance of houses of known solvency and reputation.

"It is scarcely more than four years ago, (meaning the year 1793) says a celebrated writer, in a late treatise on finance, "that such a rot of bankruptcy spread itself over London, that the whole commercial fabric tottered; trade and credit were at a stand; and such were the state of things, that to prevent, or suspend a general bankruptcy, the government lent the merchants six* millions in

* This is an error: the actual sum granted by parliament was five millions; out of which the merchants of London received nearly one million; at Manchester, about 240,000*l.* at Liverpool, 150,000*l.* and at Bristol, 40,000*l.*

government

government paper; and now the merchants lend the government twenty-two millions in *their* paper! Such, however, were the effects of this temporary relief, that the number of bankruptcies, which, in the month of May (the period of the greatest number) amounted to 228, fell in June to 165; and they still continued to decrease in July and August; in September they diminished, and were nearly on a par with the numbers in September 1792; they again, however, greatly increased in November, and have continued to increase, more or less, ever since, as will be seen by the list. I am, indeed, afraid that this increase will be progressive, as long as the present *just and necessary* war shall continue.

Although war, and other unforeseen accidents, indispensably swell the catalogue of bankruptcy, and involve hundreds of our honest citizens in ruin; yet it is to be lamented, that there are *men* who add no inconsiderable number to the list more from motives of *policy* than from *necessity*, and who *flourish* among the *riches*, to the absolute ruin of other honest and industrious tradesmen. The French made a judicious distinction between *bankruptcy* and *failure*; the first they considered as voluntary and fraudulent; and the latter as constrained and unavoidable, by means of unforeseen accidents.

Between these two characters there ought, certainly, to be some distinction; the honest man, who breaks in consequence of misfortunes, cannot, with justice, be placed, as he now is, on a level with the *fraudulent bankrupt*. In some countries there is a law which condemns a bankrupt, according to the French definition of the word, to wear green and other coloured caps, (at Lucca they wear out of an orange colour) as a badge of disgrace; perhaps, Mr. Editor, if such a law, under proper regulations, existed in this country, it would, in some degree, check the present rapid progress of *bankruptcy*. I remain your's, &c. M. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have seen several articles in your past numbers, respecting forgeries on the Bank, one of which, in particular, suggests the following queries, which I wish some of your *law* correspondents to answer, through the medium of your Magazine.

Mr. LANDSEER, the engraver, states,

that a plan has been refused, by the Bank Directors, which had been approved by himself, and Messrs. HEATH, SHARP, FITTLER, LOWRY, and BARTOLOZZI, as well calculated to lessen, if not prevent forgeries.

I have, among many others, been a sufferer by forgeries; in such cases the Bank makes the person to whom they trace the note, pay the amount, without offering the smallest proof of its being a forged one.

Have the Bank a right to declare, that a note which they trace back to me is a forged one, and yet to offer no proof that it is so?

If it be a forged one, have they a right, and what right, TO KEEP IT, without paying the amount?

If a person has lost money in this way, has he a right to bring any action of damages against the Bank, as having been the cause of his loss, by issuing notes which any common engraver might copy, when they might have *issued* such as could not be copied by any of the known arts of engraving.

A SHOPKEEPER,

Strand, February 13, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Hope you will permit me to insert, in your far-known Magazine, an emendation of a passage in Aristotle; a passage which all the critics and commentators seem to have overlooked. It is in the xviii chapter of the second book of his "*Art. Rhetor.*" where he is discoursing concerning the manners of the rich: I do not think the common acceptance of the sentence right: it runs thus: ὁ γὰρ πλούσιος, διὸν τιμῇ τῆς ἐν τῇ αἰσῆς τῶν ἄλλων. The Stagyræite had said in the preceding sentence—"Rich men are disposed to be proud and insolent, as they suppose they have all things that are good, ἀπαντα τὰ ἀγαθὰ;" in this next then comes γὰρ, which appears to have no connection with the former period. Instead of γὰρ then; I would substitute γὰρ: which two, in their abbreviated state, are not very unlike one another; and instead of ἄλλων, I would put αὐτῶν, which is surely no great violation of text. The sentence now will run thus: "rich men are disposed to be proud and insolent, as they suppose they have all things that are good; *wealth then (in their opinion) is, as it were, a certain glory, or boast, arising from the estimation of these same things that are good.*"

W.C.H.
For

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT of NEW-YORK and its ENVIRONS, with OBSERVATIONS on the INHABITANTS, &c.

MR. EDITOR,

AT a period, when the rising grandeur of the United States of North America attracts universal admiration, a transient sketch of the flourishing city of New-York, may prove not unwelcome to some of your readers: permit, therefore, a voyager who lately made that maritime port his residence, to present you with the following impartial lines.

Having early imbibed a partiality in favour of the new federal republic, I resolved to cross the vast Atlantic, and bid a temporary adieu to the worse than savage warfare and tumultuous commotions that desolated unhappy Europe!—I therefore took my passage in an American trader bound for New-York, and after a tedious and stormy passage of eight weeks, to my extreme satisfaction, I found myself securely moored alongside the quays of that celebrated city. To dwell upon the dangers of the voyage, the despondency arising from sea-sickness, or the badness and scantiness of our fare, is not my intention; I shall only caution others, who incline to make the same trip, prudently to provide themselves with a private stock of provisions, and not to trust alone to the cabin fare! Dr. Franklin wisely recommends the like precaution: but I had not then read his wholesome advice. Winter had commenced its usual rigors, on our arrival off the Jersey shore, and the keen north-wester sufficiently indicated the change of climate. Off Barney-gatt, a heavy gale drove us out to sea, after broaching our last cask of water! but fortunately it abated the third day, and a fair breeze springing up, wafted us merrily into our destined port. The night of our arrival was beautifully serene, though piercing cold; the moonbeams shone resplendent, exhibiting in the softest colours, the highly romantic and variegated scenery around the magnificent harbour of New-York—a perspective in itself ever interesting and delightful to behold, and then rendered infinitely more so, to one so long accustomed to the dull, cheerless, and unvarying scene of sky and water!—*a coup d'œil* so sublime, and at so still, contemplative an hour of the night, could not fail to harmonize with my feelings, and predispose me favourably towards Columbia:

no sounds, save those of the southern breeze wafting us swiftly along, and of the gliding vessel foaming through the lucid waves, disturbed my reverie! absorbed in these pleasurable sensations, I imperceptibly reached the place of anchorage in the east river, at dawn of day: here, along the numerous docks and quays, or slips (as the Americans call them), the larger vessels usually load and unload. On first perambulating the city, the most striking novelty which awakened my attention, was the multitude of negroes and mulattoes, of both sexes; whose appearance, however, bespoke comfort and humane treatment. The well-known accents of the English tongue universally spoken here, strongly reminded me of good old England, while a thousand nameless incidents and reflections crowded on my memory, intermingling regret with the satisfaction I felt on being safe-landed on a kindred shore! The extent and beauty, and population of New-York, accorded perfectly with the expectations I had formed: the latter is said to exceed 45,000, which I think not over-rated: the streets are in general wide and regular, with well-paved foot-paths. The merchants and principal tradesmen chiefly inhabit Pearl and Water streets, which run, though rather irregularly, throughout the city; but the handsomest houses and public edifices are near the Battery, and in Broadway, and the contiguous streets.—Broadway is undoubtedly the handsomest street in America, and for beauty of situation, unrivalled perhaps in Europe! The buildings, in the ancient parts of the town, are mostly Dutch-built, and gable-end towards the street, but look neat; some of their dates are of the last century, inscribed in conspicuous figures on their fronts: the modern houses are in the English style, and several of them would not discredit London itself. Cleanliness in the suburbs, and docks, is but ill-preserved; and, to this insufferable neglect, during the intense summer-heat, the prevalence of dangerous fevers is probably owing:—at low-water, the stench occasioned by the effluvia arising from the docks on the east river, is horrible; and in their vicinity the fever always commences—an evident proof of the real cause; which abuse ought, and might easily be remedied, at a trifling expence and labour, when compared with the health and safety of the public. Some of the churches are handsome structures, with elegant spires. The new coffee-house

house in Water-street, appropriated to the purpose of an exchange, is a lofty, handsome brick edifice. The governor's house, on the Battery, facing Broadway, can lay claim to no pretensions for elegance of architecture, though large and massive. In the hospitals, neatness, good order, and humanity, prevail; greatly to the credit of the opulent New-Yorkers, who laudably vie in these and other patriotic institutions, with the Philadelphians and Bostonians. The society of Friends or Quakers, who are here very numerous, particularly merit commendation, as being liberal benefactors and promoters of every benevolent undertaking. Nothing delighted me more in this very pleasant city, than its admirable maritime situation, and the picturesque variety of its views, from several parts of the city and environs: the finest may be enjoyed from the Battery, the Belvedere, the North-river Baths, and from Brooklyn or Long Island. The prospect from the Battery is really enchanting! Where the fortifications once stood, now erased, the area is adorned with the governor's house, and some elegant modern buildings, and the remainder laid down in grass-plats and walks, shaded with trees. Both rivers are navigable for vessels of the largest burthen, as line of battle ships frequently demonstrated during the last war. Hell-Gate is a dangerous kind of whirlpool in the eastern channel, some few miles from the city; and requires an expert pilot. The Belvedere is an airy, elegant structure, near the city on the banks of the said channel, (improperly termed the East-river, being merely an arm of the sea, separating the main land from Long Island) and fitted up as a house for public entertainment and the convivial meetings of the British club; at whose expence it was built. I had some opportunities of witnessing the zealous attachment of its respectable members to the mother-country! Here the club occasionally give assemblies: this delightful spot is aptly named the Belvedere, the perspective from hence being exquisitely fine, especially at the vernal season; when the innumerable orchards on Long Island are in full blossom, and the well cultivated hills along its finely-indented shores then appearing in their most luxuriant beauty. The harbour, and its verdant islands, and the eastern-channel, are seen to particular advantage from the assembly-rooms of the Belvedere. The best views of the romantic Hudson, are from the western

quays and upper part of the city, likewise from the openings of the river, leading from Broadway. York Island is connected with the main land at King's bridge, about 12 miles from the city; the soil is generally barren, though in some places tolerably cultivated; and embellished with gentlemen's seats. On Long Island I rarely found the soil fertile, being for the most part rocky, sandy, and sterile, though Flat-bush, and some few spots are exceptions; the inhabitants seem an industrious, stout, hardy race, chiefly of Dutch descent: the Dutch language is yet taught in their grammar schools, though English is the common idiom. Farming is most productive on the western part of the island, from its vicinity to the metropolis, whose markets it regularly supplies with butter and milk, poultry, fruit, vegetables, and corn. This island extends considerably above a hundred miles in length; the breadth is trifling in proportion. Jamaica, Brooklyn, and Flat-bush, are pretty villages.

New-Town, or Newton, is a small place, remarkable for the excellent apples produced in its district: New-Town pippins being well known even in Europe.

Salisbury-Plain, in the centre of the island, is noted for grouse-shooting, and other game, and for the races held occasionally there; I never attended them, but understood they were sorry enough!

Rockaway, a bathing-place much frequented in the season, is near 30 miles from New York, on the southern shore of the island; here they often fish for and catch sharks, yet I never heard of accidents to bathers; from those voracious tigers of the deep! A tolerable inn afforded us some shelter from the tormenting mosquitos, that in myriads infest the sandy shores and marshes of the island, and are a vexatious drawback on the rural pleasures resulting from a residence on its pleasant farms: these abominable gnats pervade all the coasts of the United States, and are excessively troublesome, particularly to strangers, as I woefully experienced: far inland, where the soil is elevated and dry, and the country cleared of wood, they are almost unknown. They seldom make their appearance in New-York city till July or August, and disappear early in October; but in the Jersey they nearly devour the traveller, from April to November: I have seen their women and children, especially those of a fair complexion, covered with their bites, and inflamed

inflamed to that degree, as if they had had the measles. In the city of New-York, the climate is undoubtedly very healthy, notwithstanding the extremes of heat and cold to which it is subject, in common with the rest of the United States; the air is pure and reviving, except during the sultry dog-days; but the fervid heat of the summer and autumnal seasons is greatly mitigated by the refreshing wholesome sea-breeze, and the currents of air from either river. At all seasons the sky is generally serene; on an average, I believe that nine months out of the year may be reckoned clear fair weather! consequently, to robust constitutions, able to endure such extremes of heat and cold, the American climate may be more desirable than our own gloomy, variable, and rainy atmosphere. The natives, however, do not appear to wear so well as the English, and other northern people of Europe; to me they looked, in general, full ten years older than they actually were, and seldom have that bloom so common with us. Their premature loss of teeth is almost proverbial, which defect I attribute rather to their excessive use of animal food, spirituous liquors, and molasses, than to any malignant or injurious quality of the climate. I have never seen handsomer men than several of the New-York gentlemen and Long-Island farmers; tall of stature, portly and well-made, they evidently have not degenerated from their ancestors—but the ladies are puny, pale, or fallow, and soon look old; probably owing to their little, inactive life, and immoderate indulgence of tea, and thin chocolate, and such like enervating sops: they dread the approach of summer, and well they may! for the thermometer ranges in the shade from May till October, usually between and 80 and 90 degrees, sometimes higher, as I myself have observed it in the months of July and August: in the middle of May, at Philadelphia, I found it in the shade at 86: at New-York it was some degrees lower—it not unfrequently falls or rises from 20 to 30 degrees, within 24 hours! such violent and sudden vicissitudes of temperature, must be exceedingly trying to delicate constitutions, and easily accounts for the premature old age, so observable in the United States. Consumptions and fevers are the most prevalent diseases in New-York: the latter might be obviated, by keeping the city sweeter near the water-side, and the former would, in all like-

hood, be rare, would the women use more exercise, and a more generous diet. To conclude with respect to climate, the American authors themselves acknowledge, that their winters may be compared to the Norwegian, the spring to that of England, summer to Egypt, and autumn to Italy. The ferry of Paulus Hook, at the Hudson's mouth, is considerably above a mile wide; some gentlemen's seats on that side, interspersed among the rocks and woods, have a very pretty effect, viewed in perspective from the city: and in winter, the huge masses of floating ice and congealed snow, flowing down the Hudson, have a singular and grand appearance. This noble stream is navigable for ships of considerable tonnage, as far as the new city of Hudson, 120 miles from its mouth, and for smaller vessels up to Albany. The flourishing trade and improving cultivation along its banks, amply evince the growing prosperity and strength of the state. As the north-river commands the trade and navigation of an extensive back-country in this and Vermont States, so does the eastern-channel that of Connecticut, Long-Island, and Rhode-Island, or Providence-Plantations; thus the city of New-York is alike admirably situated for home and foreign commerce, for health and pleasure. Elegant and commodious packets continually sail between Newport in Rhode-Island, and this city. The fashionable lounge in New-York, during the hot summer months, is on the battery, where the reviving sea-breeze, and delicious ice-creams, combine their exhilarating powers to invigorate the languid spirits of the beaux and belles, after a scorching day; and a charming sight it is from thence, to contemplate the radiant sun setting in the glowing west, or the pale moon-beams quivering on the surface of the beauteous waters! To enhance the variety of the evening scene, sometimes ships are perceived crowding sail, almost close to the battery, outward or homeward bound, while the gaping and buzzing multitude cheer the adventurous mariners, or inhale the soft breathing zephyrs, forgetting, for a while, the pains and cares of the busy day! I am unacquainted with a more charming promenade, unless, indeed, the Steyne at Brighton, on a fine summer evening, may be compared to it—each has its respective beauties.

The New-Yorkers, in their habit of life, partake of the English and I

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house in Water-street, appropriated to the purpose of an exchange, is a lofty, handsome brick edifice. The governor's house, on the Battery, facing Broadway, can lay claim to no pretensions for elegance of architecture, though large and massive. In the hospitals, neatness, good order, and humanity, prevail; greatly to the credit of the opulent New-Yorkers, who laudably vie in these and other patriotic institutions, with the Philadelphians and Bostonians. The society of Friends or Quakers, who are here very numerous, particularly merit commendation, as being liberal benefactors and promoters of every benevolent undertaking. Nothing delighted me more in this very pleasant city, than its admirable maritime situation, and the picturesque variety of its views, from several parts of the city and environs: the finest may be enjoyed from the Battery, the Belvedere, the North-river Baths, and from Brooklyn or Long Island. The prospect from the Battery is really enchanting! Where the fortifications once stood, now erased, the area is adorned with the governor's house, and some elegant modern buildings, and the remainder laid down in grass-plats and walks, shaded with trees. Both rivers are navigable for vessels of the largest burthen, as line of battle ships frequently demonstrated during the last war. Hell-Gate is a dangerous kind of whirlpool in the eastern channel, some few miles from the city; and requires an expert pilot. The Belvedere is an airy, elegant structure, near the city on the banks of the said channel, (improperly termed the East-river, being merely an arm of the sea, separating the main land from Long Island) and fitted up as a house for public entertainment and the convivial meetings of the British club; at whose expence it was built. I had some opportunities of witnessing the zealous attachment of its respectable members to the mother-country! Here the club occasionally give assemblies: this delightful spot is aptly named the Belvedere, the perspective from hence being exquisitely fine, especially at the vernal season; when the innumerable orchards on Long Island are in full blossom, and the well cultivated hills along its finely-indent-ed shores then appearing in their most luxuriant beauty. The harbour, and its verdant islands, and the eastern-channel, are seen to particular advantage from the assembly-rooms of the Belvedere. The best views of the romantic Hudson, are from the western

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Salisbury-Plain, in the centre of the island, is noted for grouse-shooting, and other game, and for the races held occasionally there; I never attended them, but understood they were sorry enough!

Rockaway, a bathing-place much frequented in the season, is near 30 miles from New York, on the southern shore of the island; here they often fish for and catch sharks, yet I never heard of accidents to bathers; from these voracious tigers of the deep! A tolerable inn afforded us some shelter from the tormenting mosquitoes, that in myriads infest the sandy shores and marshes of the island, and are a vexatious drawback on the rural pleasures resulting from a residence on its pleasant farms: these abominable gnats pervade all the coasts of the United States, and are excessively troublesome, particularly to strangers, as I wofully experienced: far inland, where the soil is elevated and dry, and the country cleared of wood, they are almost unknown. They seldom make their appearance in New-York city till July or August, and disappear early in October; but in the Jersey they nearly devour the traveller, from April to November: I have seen their women and children, especially those of a fair complexion, covered with their bites, and inflamed

insured to that degree, as if they had had the measles. In the city of New-York, the climate is undoubtedly very healthy, notwithstanding the extremes of heat and cold to which it is subject, in common with the rest of the United States; the air is pure and reviving, except during the sultry dog-days; but the fervid heat of the summer and autumnal seasons is greatly mitigated by the refreshing whole-some sea-breeze, and the currents of air from either river. At all seasons the sky is generally serene; on an average, I believe that nine months out of the year may be reckoned clear fair weather! consequently, to robust constitutions, able to endure such extremes of heat and cold, the American climate may be more desirable than our own gloomy, variable, and rainy atmosphere. The natives, however, do not appear to wear so well as the English, and other northern people of Europe; to me they looked, in general, full ten years older than they actually were, and seldom have that bloom so common with us. Their premature loss of teeth is almost proverbial, which defect I attribute rather to their excessive use of animal food, spirituous liquors, and molasses, than to any malignant or injurious quality of the climate. I have never seen handsomer men than several of the New-York gentlemen and Long-Island farmers; tall of stature, portly and well-made, they evidently have not degenerated from their ancestors—but the ladies are puny, pale, or fallow, and soon look old; probably owing to their little, inactive life, and immoderate indulgence of tea, and thin chocolate, and such like enervating slops: they dread the approach of summer, and well they may! for the thermometer ranges in the shade from May till October, usually between and 80 and 90 degrees, sometimes higher, as I myself have observed it in the months of July and August: in the middle of May, at Philadelphia, I found it in the shade at 86: at New-York it was some degrees lower—it not unfrequently falls or rises from 20 to 30 degrees, within 24 hours! such violent and sudden vicissitudes of temperature, must be exceedingly trying to delicate constitutions, and easily accounts for the premature old age, so observable in the United States. Consumptions and fevers are the most prevalent diseases in New-York: the latter might be obviated, by keeping the city sweeter near the water-side, and the former would, in all like-

libood, be rare, would the women use more exercise, and a more generous diet. To conclude with respect to climate, the American authors themselves acknowledge, that their winters may be compared to the Norwegian, the spring to that of England, summer to Egypt, and autumn to Italy. The ferry at Paulus Hook, at the Hudson's mouth, is considerably above a mile wide; some gentlemen's seats on that side, interspersed among the rocks and woods, have a very pretty effect, viewed in perspective from the city: and in winter, the huge masses of floating ice and congealed snow, flowing down the Hudson, have a singular and grand appearance. This noble stream is navigable for ships of considerable tonnage, as far as the new city of Hudson, 130 miles from its mouth, and for smaller vessels up to Albany. The flourishing trade and improving cultivation along its banks, amply evince the growing prosperity and strength of the state. As the north-river commands the trade and navigation of an extensive back-country in this and Vermont States, so does the eastern channel that of Connecticut, Long-Island, and Rhode-Island, or Providence-Plantations; thus the city of New-York is alike admirably situated for home and foreign commerce, for health and pleasure. Elegant and commodious packets continually sail between Newport in Rhode-Island, and this city. The fashionable lounge in New-York, during the hot summer months, is on the battery, where the reviving sea-breeze, and delicious ice-creams, combine their exhilarating powers to invigorate the languid spirits of the beaux and belles, after a scorching day; and a charming sight it is from thence, to contemplate the radiant sun setting in the glowing west, or the pale moon-beams quivering on the surface of the beautiful waters! To enhance the variety of the evening scene, sometimes ships are perceived crowding sail, almost close to the battery, outward or homeward bound, while the gaping and bawling multitude cheer the adventurous mariners, or inhale the soft breathing zephyrs, forgetting, for a while, the toils and cares of the busy day! I am unacquainted with a more charming promenade, unless, indeed, the Steyne at Brighton, on a fine summer evening, may be compared to it—each has its respective beauties.

The New-Yorkers, in their habits of life, partake of the English and Dutch manners,

manners, but the latter are fast wearing away, like the language. The Quakers, of both sexes, strongly resemble their European brethren, and retain more of the English neatness and activity than the rest of their fellow-citizens—the same observation forcibly occurred to me during my stay in Philadelphia. One fifth of the whole population of New-York is supposed to consist of negroes and people of colour—an hideous-looking race, pert and faucy, idle and lazy; such an odious and unnatural mixture of society is, in my opinion, the most unpleasant circumstance attending a residence in the midland and southern states of America—Would it not be sounder policy to send these people into Georgia, and provide them with lands and implements of husbandry, affording them protection, if necessary, against the attacks of the savages and Spaniards? The fetid effluvia of the negroes, in warm weather, scents an apartment worse than *asfæctida*; the menial servants being chiefly of that description, one can readily imagine the fragrant nosegay of an American dwelling, during an Egyptian summer!—but the natives are used to it, and heed it not. To obviate this, and other unpleasant considerations of greater import, such as the vicious intercourse between the whites and blacks, might not the New-Yorkers give encouragement to the poor Irish and Scotch emigrants, of both sexes, who annually visit their hospitable shores—the modern refuge of the persecuted and distressed, the restless and the wandering!—and thus totally do away the mungo and the tawney breeds? the town and suburbs swarm with both. How inconsistent with the American republican doctrines of liberty and equality, to observe in the papers, advertisements for the sale and purchase of negroes and their children; like black cattle, and with as little ceremony, transferred from hand to hand! how disgraceful is such an indecent practice, to the acknowledged good sense and patriotism of the Anglo-Americans!—however, let us look at home, ere we censure them.

The police of the capital is good, at least, crimes of a dangerous kind are seldom heard of, and very rarely committed by the native-whites; not here alone, but throughout the United States: yet the morals of the populace, and the youth, as in most other sea-ports, are vicious in the extreme; more prostitutes, probably, abounding in New-York, Philadelphia, and Charlestown, than in any

towns of the mother-country, of equal size. The merchants are industrious, and sedulously active and expert in their commercial transactions, emulating their neighbours in wealth and splendour, and extent of enterprize; and will, perhaps, ere long, outvie them all! for, New-York bids fair to become the grand emporium of commerce, of the Federal Republic, notwithstanding the sanguine expectations of the new city of Washington on the Potomac. Their public amusements are similar to ours in England, viz. plays, assemblies, concerts, billiards, balls, &c. but they have another, their favourite winter diversion, which we are strangers to, and that is sleighing, or riding on sledges—a kind of carriage, drawn swiftly by one or more horses along the frozen surface of the snow—the ease and rapidity of the motion, the joyous hilarity of the parties on these occasions, and the purity and serenity of the air, can only be conceived by them who have experienced such a singular and expeditious mode of travelling! in these festive excursions, the American fair throw off their usual reserve and *sang-froid*, evincing as much gaiety and vivacity as their lovers and admirers can possibly desire! Consumptions are much attributed to these nocturnal frolics, from the sudden exposure to the keen, frosty air, after the excessive fatigue of dancing; such parties usually terminating with a dance, and tea or coffee, at some of the numerous houses of public entertainment in the neighbourhood of the city. I suspect, however, that Hymen derives as many votaries from these mirthful Laponian jaunts, as Esculapius! a warm fur dress, on these occasions, is a requisite precaution: it is really amusing, to observe the extreme eagerness of the Americans for this darling exercise, and how anxiously they wish for the long duration of frost and snow.

Inland, at Hudson and Albany, for instance, the weather is less broken by sudden thaws than at New-York, were, from the vicinity of the sea, it is smoother and more variable. The New-Yorkers begin to encourage music, and the drama; but the arts and sciences are less attended to than among their more northern neighbours: at present, they appear totally absorbed in the pursuits of wealth and pleasure. Take them in general they are an acute, shrewd, high-spirited people; fond of business and of good cheer; warm in their tempers and prejudices, but sociable and friendly; where their circum-

stances

Scots admit. The country people resemble their neighbours of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; a plodding, sober, hardy race; staunch republicans, but not so active and intelligent as the New-Englanders or Virginians, though handsomer in feature and complexion than the latter.

Many of the settlers in this state are emigrants from New-England and Great Britain, and chiefly in the farming line; agriculture, next to commerce, being the most lucrative employ. In the personal appearance of the Anglo-Americans, nothing is so striking as their height of stature: probably being the tallest race of whites existing, with this difference among them, in the southern states the inhabitants generally being of a lank, meagre habit of body, and swarthy or fallow complexioned, and in the midland and northern much stouter and fairer. The Back Woodsmen, as the whites all along the interior line of the states are termed, are almost gigantic. The Americans are remarkable also for their straight, clean make; few of them having knock-knees or round-shoulders; and their countenances, in general, are more expressive than the northern Europeans. The name of Friend, or Quaker, in the mother country, almost implies gravity and sedateness; but among their less methodical descendants, across the Atlantic, meriment and conviviality are as eagerly pursued as among other sectaries; nevertheless, they are equally distinguished by the useful accompaniments of diligence, punctuality, sobriety, and other virtues: their women may well be called the Fair Quakers! and may serve as a pattern for their charming sex; for in every truly amiable quality they excel; in the mental and domestic accomplishments none exceed them: I found women amongst them of extraordinary sense and information: the hours that frivolous women of fashion and dissipation devote to idleness and folly, these lovelier females employ in to very different purposes. As to the political tenets of the Quakers, who are very numerous in all the midland states, they are, unanimously, decided republicans; yet hospitable and well-disposed to the British: although not of their religious persuasion, I associated much with them during my abode in America; therefore, in justice to their merits, I embrace this public acknowledgment of their many laudable qualities. The American women are fond of dress, and follow the London fashions, as eagerly as our provincial ladies: they are modest and reserved to strangers,

and are almost idolized by the men, who deservedly pay them every respect and indulgence: a convincing proof with me, both of their morals and understanding. In their matrimonial connections, both sexes, to their credit, apparently consult real affection and choice, more universally than we do. Wedlock with them is not a mercenary and sordid, but an honourable, disinterested, and indispensable tie. The selfish or vicious character of a rich old bachelor is, of course, rare among them: so is the practice of giving portions with daughters; instead whereof, it is customary for parents to furnish the house of the young couple, according to their station in life, which is termed a "setting off." Children inherit in the way of Gavelkind; parental affection and common sense thus taking their due course, unshackled by the arbitrary, unnatural, and proud distinctions, that disgrace modern Europe, wherever aristocracy and hereditary rank hold their iron sway. This commendable practice effectually prevents the eldest son from beggaring his juniors; whilst it ensures that happy mediocrity of property and condition which pervades the Federal States of America. Rowing, sailing, and bathing, are favourite diversions with the New-Yorkers; and in these wholesome exercises no people have a finer scope to indulge. The markets are plentifully supplied with all sorts of excellent provisions—fish, flesh, and fowl, &c.; several of the former I think much inferior in their respective kinds to ours: viz. skate, mackarel, and cod; however, they have others peculiar to their coast; the sheep's-head for instance, and the black fish. Their fruits, the apple excepted, are likewise greatly inferior in flavour to those of England; but the defect, I incline to imagine, lies in the want of attention to horticulture, not to climate and soil: though the extreme severity of their winters is perhaps unfavourable to the production of the more delicate kinds of fruit.

The wines most in use are Madeira and Claret, but Lisbon, Port, and Sherry, are not uncommon. Spirits and water, cyder, and London porter, are likewise the common beverage. House-rent is dear; so is labour: in fact, New-York, in consequence of the vast increase of commerce and population, is become one of the dearest and most expensive towns to reside in upon the American Continent: though on

Long Island, within a few miles of the capital, a family can live comfortably with a moderate income.

The classes of emigrants most likely to prosper in America, are the industrious, sober mechanic—the laborious farmer—and the active trader; not the literary man—the lounging idler—or the fine gentleman.

Sincerely wishing a long continuance of the invaluable blessings of peace and civil tranquillity to United America, I conclude, Mr. Editor, with subscribing myself, your humble servant

J. S. DE CAMPOLIDE.

London, Feb. 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for January last, is a criticism on the "*Apotheosis of Milton*," which is spoken of as undoubtedly written by Dr. Johnson. It is, indeed, printed in one of the latter of those volumes, which have been published as the works of Dr. Johnson; but, from the internal evidence, I never believed it to be the production of Johnson; and Mr. Boswell's life of him contains sufficient evidence that it was not written by him. Boswell says, "It has been erroneously supposed, that an Essay published in the "*Gentleman's Magazine* for 1739," was written by Johnson; and, on that supposition, it has been improperly inserted in the edition of his works by the booksellers, after his decease. Were there no positive testimony as to this point, the style of the performance, and the name of Shakespeare not being mentioned in an essay, professedly reviewing the principal English poets, would ascertain it not to be the production of Johnson. But there is here no occasion to resort to internal evidence; for my lord bishop of Salisbury (Dr. DOUGLAS) has assured me, that it was written by Guthrie."

Among the injurious attacks against Milton, may be numbered the parallel between Milton and Chatterton, published in the life of the latter, in order to aggrandize Chatterton. Milton, in that parallel, is treated with the most gross and shameful injustice.

March 13, 1798.

H. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Wrote a letter some time ago, requesting that one of your numerous correspondents would inform me, through

the channel of your Magazine, whether there were not societies in London, or other places, for the purpose of bestowing annual sums of money upon clergymen possessed of benefices of small value; and, also, of the manner in which to proceed for obtaining such donations. Since my sending that letter, which, either from your judging it not suitable for your work, or from its being by some accident lost, was never inserted, I have found that something of this nature is given annually by a Mr. Stone, but upon what conditions I know not. I have, therefore, to desire you will favour me so far as to give this a place in some future number, and as early as possible, provided it be not contrary to the original design of your repository; and, likewise, that some of your readers will communicate what information they can upon the subject.

When it is considered that there are livings under twenty pounds per annum, much blame must attach to the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty; and especially if it be true, as has been asserted, that they might have augmented every living in the kingdom to the yearly value of one hundred pounds.

I would offer it to the consideration of your correspondent B. G.* whether Bishop Pearson has not given a more perfect and complete illustration of "the communion of saints," than that of Archbishop Secker. After explaining these words severally, the Bishop thus concludes: "I am fully persuaded of this, as of a necessary and infallible truth, that such persons as are truly sanctified in Christ, while they live among the crooked generations of men, and struggle with all the miseries of this world, have fellowship with God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, as dwelling with them, and taking up their habitations in them: that they partake of the care and kindness of the blessed angels, who take delight in the ministrations for their benefit: that, besides the external fellowship which they have in the word and sacraments with all the members of the church, they have an intimate union and conjunction with all the saints on earth, as the living members of Christ; nor is this union separated by the death of any, but as Christ, in whom they live, is the lamb slain from the foundation of the world, so have they fellowship with all the saints, which, from the death of Abel, have ever departed in

* In the Magazine for January last, p. 28.

the true faith and fear of God, and now enjoy the presence of the Father, and follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth. And thus I believe the communion of saints." I am, Sir, your's, &c.
Reverend Sir. J. ROBINSON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON, (CONTINUED.)

From Wild Beasts.

A Most spirited representation of a Lion tearing his prey, is exhibited by Homer in the following simile.

As when the mountain lion, fierce in strength,
 Amid the grazing herd the fairest head
 Selects his prey; he first the sinewy neck
 Breaks with strong teeth; then tearing wide
 his way
 Drinks down the blood, and all the entrails
 quaffs;
 And though the baying dogs and herdsmen
 round
 At distance clamour loud, dares none advance,
 And brave the fight, pale fear so chills their
 breasts;
 Thus 'mid the Trojan bands no heart sustain'd
 To meet Atreides, glorying in his might.

Il. xvii. 61.

The resemblance is the more exact, as Menelaus employs himself in stripping the armour of Euphorbus, after he had killed him.

The joy with which the same hero is inspired, when he beholds Paris coming to meet him, is expressed in a simile nearly of the same kind.

So joys the lion when a mighty prey
 Hung'ring he seizes, or the horned stag,
 Or shaggy goat; with greedy haste he tears,
 He gorges, though around the active hounds
 And mettled youth attack. Il. iii. 23.

The latter part of this description anticipates, as it were, the event, which is only expected in the real action. Virgil, as usual, applies the simile more correctly in his imitation of it. The subject is Mezentius rushing upon and killing the youthful warrior, Acron, distinguished by his gay ornaments.

Impastus stabula alta leo cœu sepe peragrans,
 (Sualet enim volatæ famæ) si forte fugacem
 Conspexit capream, aut surgentem in cornua
 cervum,
 Gaudet hians immane, comasque arroxit, &
 hæret

* See Pearson on the Creed, p. 359. edit. 1710.

Vilæribus super incumbens r. levit improbatum
 Ora cruor.

Æt. x. 743.

As when a lion, that, with hunger bold,
 Rears grimly round the fences of the fold,
 Seizes a tall goat, the chief of all the train;
 Or beamy stag, high stalking o'er the plain;
 His horrid mane he rears, he runs, he flies,
 Expands his jaws, and darts upon the prize;
 The prize he rends with a tremendous roar,
 And, growling, rages in a foam of gore.

P. 11.

There seems to be an impropriety in representing the Lion as wandering about the *stalls* or *folds*, when he meets with the *stag* or *roe-buck*, (for *caprea* is erroneously rendered *goat*) which are inhabitants of the forest: in other respects, the description is highly spirited; in particular, the epithet given to the *stag* "*surgentem in cornua*," "*rising in antlers*," is very poetical. The word *beamy*, borrowed by this translator, from Dryden, expresses the same image, though less forcibly: that of *high-stalking* is foreign to the purpose; and the whole of the translation is much too diffuse.

I shall add one more passage relative to this animal, in which a striking and characteristic circumstance is introduced. The stern resolution of Ajax protecting the dead body of Patroclus, is expressed in the following image:

He stood, as broods a lion o'er his young,
 Whom thro' the forest as his whelps he leads
 The hunters meet: he grimly glares around,
 And all his angry brow in folds descends
 To veil his eyes. Il. xvii. 133.

It is impossible to doubt that such a picture was taken from the life.

The *Leopard* or *Panther* is once alone introduced by Homer as an object of comparison, nor can it be said, that the picture drawn is remarkably characteristic of the animal, though neither can it be blamed as incorrect.

As the pard springs forth
 To meet the hunter from her gloomy lair,
 Nor hearing loud the hounds, fears or retires,
 But whether from afar, or nigh at hand
 He pierce her first, altho' transfixt, the fight
 Still tries, and combats desperate till she fall,
 So brave Antenor's son fled not, or shrink,
 Till he had proved Achilles.

Il. xxi. 573. *Comper.*

The application of the simile is void of all peculiar propriety; for Agenor only stops in flight, hurls a single spear, and is snatched away, unwounded, by Apollo.

The *Tiger*, a congenerous animal, amid a flock of sheep, affords Virgil a simple comparison, without any description, to Turnus having burst his way into the Trojan camp. But Milton has derived a very characteristic simile from the same terrible beast, in which its manner of seizing its prey is pointed with much picturesque exactness.

Then as a tiger, who by chance hath spy'd
In some purlieu two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches close, then rising changes oft
His couchant watch, as one who chofe his
ground,
Whence rushing he might surest seize them
both,
Grip'd in each paw. *Par. L. iv. 403.*

The application is to Satan, watching the actions of Adam and Eve in Paradise.

The *Wolf*, a more ignoble beast of prey, but one, which from its bloody and savage character, would suggest fit comparisons to the painter of war-scenery, has been introduced by Homer with his usual truth and spirit. The following is a perfect piece of natural history.

As wolves that gorge
The prey yet panting, terrible in force,
When on the mountains wild they have devour'd
An antler'd stag new-slain, with bloody jaws
Troop all at once to some clear fountain, there
To lap with slender tongue the brimming
wave;
No fears have they, but at their ease eject
From full maws fatalent the clotted gore;
Such seem'd the Myrmidon heroic chiefs
Assembling fast round the valiant friends
Of swift *Æacides*. *Il. xvi. 156. Cowper.*

Their hunting in troops, their greediness in devouring, their thirsty constitution, the form of their tongues and manner of drinking, are such circumstances as a Buffon would select in describing them. The application, as a simile, answers the poet's purpose of impressing a terrific idea of the Myrmidons; but it would have been more perfect, had they been returning from the combat, instead of going to it. The eagerness with which they throng round their leader in a close troop, is the truly referable circumstance of the picture.

Another natural simile, but not wrought with the force of the former, is derived from this animal, by Homer; where he describes the rout of the Trojans, by the victorious Greeks, headed by Patroclus.

As savage wolves rush furious on their prey
Or kids or lambs, snatch'd from the scatter'd
flock

Amid the mountains left by heedless swain
To roam untended, sudden as beheld
They lose their feeble lives, in pieces rent;
So furious rush'd the Danaï on their foes.

Il. xvi. 352.

Virgil has three similes, not borrowed from Homer, in which the manners and actions of wolves, familiar to the inhabitants of a pastoral country, are represented with much nature and spirit. The first is an attack of a troop of wolves in a mist, compared to the nocturnal exploits of a desperate band of Trojans, during the sack of their city.

Inde lupi cœu
Raptores, atra in nebula, quos improba ventris
Exegit cæcos rabies, catulique relictæ
Faucibus expectant fœcia; per tela, per
hostes
Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem.

Æn. ii. 355.

As hungry wolves, while clouds involve
the day,
Rush from their dens; and, prowling wide
for prey,
Howl to the tempest, while the savage brood,
Stretch'd in the cavern, pant and thirst for
blood;
So thro' the town, determin'd to expire,
Through the thick storm of darts, and smoke
and fire,
Wrapt and surrounded by the shades of night,
We rush'd, &c. *Pitt.*

This translation, and still more Dryden's, seems to me to mistake the material circumstance of "*atra in nebula*," which they paint rather as a storm, than "a dark mist."

Turnus, attempting to break into the Trojan camp, and eagerly trying a very accessible part, is very happily paralleled in the following lines:

Ac veluti plenus lupus insidiatus ovili,
Cum fremit ad caulas, ventos perpeffus et
imbros,
Nocte super media; tuti sub matribus agni
Balatum exercent: ille asper & improbus ira
Sævit in absentes: collecta fatigat edendi
Ex longo rabies, & siccæ sanguine fauces.
Haud alter Rutulo, muros & castra tuenti,
Ignesunt iræ.

Æn. ix. 59.

As beat by tempests, and by famish'd bold,
The prowling wolf attempts the midnight fold
Lodg'd in the guarded field, he howls and
duns,
Safe from the savage, bleats
The monster meditates
Now howls with hunger
for blood;

Rounds round the fences that the prize contain,
And madly rages at the flock in vain
Thus, as th' embattled tow'rs the chief desires,
Rage fires his soul, and flashes from his eyes.
Pitt.

The impotent rage of the assailant, and the security of those lodged within the walls, could scarcely, in all the range of nature, have met with an apter comparison,

A striking circumstance of character in the wolf has suggested to Virgil a simile applied to the cowardly Aruns, who, after inflicting a mortal wound on Camilla with his javelin, affrighted at his own deed, shrinks back in flight.

Ac velut ille, prius quam tela inimica sequantur,
Continuus in motus sese avius abdidit altos,
Occiso pastore lupus magnos juvenco,
Conscius audacis facti, caudamque remulans
Subjecto pavitanti utero, silvasque petivit.
Æn. xi. 809.

As when a prowling wolf, whose rage has gain
Some stately heifer, or the guardian swain,
Flies to the mountain with impetuous speed,
Confus'd, and conscious of the daring deed,
Claps close his quivering tail between his thighs,
Ere yet the peopled country round him rise.
Pitt.

It is but justice to observe, that the strong expression of the last line but one, in the translation, is copied from Dryden's.

Milton could be no more than an imitator in chusing the Wolf for an object of comparison; but the application in the following simile is new, and the resemblance very perfect. It refers to Satan, leaping with a bound over the wall of Paradise.

As when a prowling wolf
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey,
Watching where shepherds pen their flocks
at eve
In hurdled cotes amid the field secure,
Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the fold.
Par. L. iv. 183.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONCERNING THE AUTHOR OF SOME
POEMS ASCRIBED TO EZEKIEL.

PROFESSOR (R. B.)
has refused to

cles of Ezekiel are genuine throughout, that the collective fragments ascribed to him, were all really written by this poet. A dissimilarity of character in these compositions, invites rather to embrace an opposite suspicion.

Whoever reads the first twenty-four chapters of Ezekiel, will be struck with the identity of manner which pervades them. The poet is evidently a man of vigorous and busy imagination, but of low and ignoble taste; prone to ideas physically and morally (c. iv. and c. xxiii.) obscure. He appears to know Jerusalem and its vicinity, and the banks of the Chebar, (Chaboras) from Carchemish (Kerkisieh) to Tel-abib (Thallabab); with the rest of the world he betrays little acquaintance. His favourite formula is to begin with a parallel, or allegory, which he leaves awhile wholly enigmatical, and then explains by the narration of a corresponding event. (c. v. c. viii. &c.) He is a diffuse writer: not content to indicate, he compleats all his images; describes from head to foot, with needless detail and industrious circumstantiality; and, instead of selecting the finest groupes, parades before us the entire procession of his thoughts. Of his writing, the general tenour is didactic, and invites the perusal of fellow-captives.

From the xxvth to the xxxiid chapter inclusive, a distinct and loftier vein of poetry prevails. Nothing low, or spun-out, here requires apology. All is dignified, simple, concise, sublime. A profusion of geographical knowledge is sedulously displayed; such as might be expected from a professed historiographer of the campaigns of Nebuchadnezzar, and from the companion of his marches. These poems all relate one or other enterprise of the king of Babylon; and seem rather addressed to metropolitan readers than to captive Jews. They were evidently written on the spur of the occasion; since, at the moment of the blockade of Tyre, the poet does not hesitate to threaten its capture, (c. xxvii.) but, in a subsequent poem, we find (c. xxxix. v. 18.) that the siege had been unsuccessful, and that the king was marched forward to Egypt. For this miscalculation, for this want of foresight, the poet apologizes, and addressing himself to the king of Tyre, says nearly: "It is true, I called your resistance proud, but I perceive you estimated your strength; you were wiser

than

than I." And, on this occasion, the poet names himself (c. xxviii. v. 3.) Daniel. It is worthy of remark, that these poems minutely agree in character with the later oracles* ascribed to Isaiah, and with the xlvth to lxf chapters of Jeremiah.

The xxxvth, xxxviith, and xxxixth chap-

* "Isaiah flourished under Uzziah one year, under Jotham 16 years, under Ahaz 16 years, and under Hezekiah about 14 years; to which if we add 25 years, before which age he would scarcely have assumed the prophetic office, we may suppose him to have lived about 75 years. Of the many oracles ascribed to him, the first nine chapters allude to persons of his own era, and to events within his observation; they have the common character of the poetry of his country about that time; they are such as might be expected from the son of the grazier at Tekoa, and may safely be considered as written by him.

"With the tenth chapter of the work bearing his name, begins poetry of a much higher order, the production of a mind more refined by culture: the ideas take a more comprehensive range: in geography, in history, the poet is more learned; with Babylon and its vicinity, he seems familiar; with Cyrus, and every minute particular of the memorable siege, he is correctly acquainted; in the arts of composition he is an adept; his style paces with the measured step of grace; his wide genius is equal to the boldest soar, and seems to foreseel the immortality to which it was born. Now it is certain, that the xvth and xviith chapters of these oracles, are not the work of Isaiah. They allude to the fall of Moab, and were written (xvi. 14.) within three years of its destruction. But Moab was overthrown (Josephus, Ant. x. 9.) about five years after the taking of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, or his servants, and a long century after the death of Isaiah.

"It remains, then, to consider those and all the subsequent chapters, as an anthology, by various uncertain hands; or from the identity of character (and that of no common nor imitable kind) which pervades them, to ascribe them to some one later author. If this resource be preferred, as in reason it ought, it might be contended, that the work ascribed to Daniel, cannot be his (*Collins Scheme of Literal Prophecy*, p. 149, &c.) but is a posterior writing, probably as late as Antiochus Epiphanes: that the existence of this legend, no less than the testimony of Ezekiel, is a proof of the high traditional reputation of Daniel, which must have had some cause; that the composition of these poems is a probable cause; and that the train of idea prevailing in them, are such as his time, his place, his circumstances, would peculiarly tend to suggest: and, consequently, that the name of Daniel should once again be proposed." *Monthly Review*, vol. XXIII. p. 491.

ters of Ezekiel, have also the appearance of official war-songs. The two latter evidently relate to an expedition against the Scythians. Some hesitation will be felt in ascribing the series of five chapters uninterruptedly to Daniel; as the xxxvth chapter is much in the style of Ezekiel.

Now it is not at all improbable, that the celebrated Daniel was a sort of poet-laureat to Nebu* Khadrezzar; that he attended his expeditions, and composed songs of triumph or regret over the shifting scenery of his enterprises. Daniel, and the other hostages selected on the first reduction of Jerusalem, appear to have imbibed, in the Chaldean schools, a steady alliance to the court of Babylon; for he is described, by his legendary biographer (Daniel ii. 48.), as in high favour with his sovereign.

Inasmuch as these observations have weight, they tend to authorise the segregation of a very fine set of oracles from those of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, and the ascription of them to Daniel.

TOUR OF ENGLAND, (CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the paper. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

LEICESTERSHIRE is famous for its fine breed of cattle and sheep. These animals have lately been improved to a great degree of perfection by some spirited farmers in the north of that county; among whom the late Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, was the leader. That gentleman selected the best ewes from Lincolnshire, and sows from Lancashire; he continued to breed from the same stock, still picking the finest-boned, best shaped, and such of the animals as

* Nebu is possibly the Persian *nabu*, a word title occurring also in the names Nabonassar, Nabopolassar, Nebuzaradan, &c. Khadrezzar seems to be the mode of writing, in Babylon letters, the old Aramic word for *King*, Khosroes, or Cyrus, which the modern Syrians yet express by *Kesra* (*D'Arvilly's Description de la Tigre*, p. 121.) The orthography of Jeremiah and Ezekiel is, therefore, preferable to that of Kings and Chronicles, which read Nebuchadnezzar.

were most inclined to fatten, for future breeders, till he was acknowledged, by able judges, and by common experience, to possess the best and most profitable sheep and cattle in the kingdom. The prices he sold them for were most astonishing. It is said that one ram brought him 1200 guineas in one season; a cow of his breed has been sold for 260 guineas, and a bull was let for 152 guineas, for four months only. These improved breeds are now very deservedly beginning to spread into most parts of the kingdom. The sheep are usually sold to the butchers at two years old, for 21. 15s. each. In Leicestershire they experience some inconvenience for want of turnips; a few farmers send their sheep into the neighbouring counties to winter on that root, which generally costs about 5s. 6d. or 6s. each for twenty weeks. The expence of salving is also generally found unnecessary, which is a peculiar advantage. This fine county was, not many years ago, mostly in common or open fields, and produced a great deal of corn; since its inclosure it has been found most profitable in grass: that circumstance, as observed before, occasions much murmuring among the inconsiderate people; who ought to recollect, that every parish or district cannot supply itself with all necessaries, and that the general interest of the nation at large is advanced, by applying the soil of every district to the production of such kind of human food as it is best adapted to; because a greater plenty may be expected. If Leicestershire produces more beef and mutton than it would do grain, perhaps, Oxfordshire or Berkshire raises more corn than it would do beef or mutton, on the same quantity of land: why, therefore, should not the grazier farm the former, and the plowman the latter? I need not remind the advocates for the old system, that the more animal food is produced in one district, the less is necessary to be raised in another; which, of course, gives more scope to the plow, where it is used to the greatest advantage.—The population of Leicestershire seems to be reduced under the present farming system; a farm of 100 acres can now be occupied both at much less expence, and with much less labour. This also furnishes the poor man with matter of complaint; but his arguments, in that respect, are equally groundless; for if labour be decreased here, it must be proportionably increased in corn districts. It must, however, be allowed, that a temporary inconvenience to the labouring poor will take place,

when such a sudden change in the agricultural system happens, as that which has recently occurred in this county; but that inconvenience will decrease by degrees, till it wholly disappears.—Leicestershire seems, in general, to have a strong soil; the surface uneven, and in some parts rather hilly; the air pure, but not so much water as might be wished; nor are the roads so pleasant as in some less fertile counties. But notwithstanding these inconveniences, I have not hitherto, seen any county which, upon the whole, appears to afford so many desirable objects in a country residence.

August 29, Brixworth to Northampton, six miles.—A pleasant level country, and rather woody. The people reaping wheat; a great deal of that grain produced here, and very good: turnips are also much cultivated. I passed an elegant seat of Lord STAFFORD, on the left. Most part of this district appears to have been inclosed not many years ago. Buildings mostly of stone. Northampton is a pretty large town; its streets are wide and clean; houses well built; flagged walks on each side the street; the market-place a large square, and surrounded with very genteel houses: this town, in short, is the most pleasant country market town I have seen, Oxford perhaps excepted. Northampton stands on a fine fertile plain, and the country around it is beautiful. This town was remarkable for the manufacture of shoes; but although shoe-making is at present one of the principal employments of the inhabitants, it is carried on now much less than formerly. Something is also done in wool-combing and jersey-spinning, as also in working of lace. This town contains four parish churches, and a good infirmary. Farms in the neighbourhood 100l. to 200l. a year.

September 2d, I left Northampton, and went to Rode, in Northamptonshire, eight miles. The soil is a strong loam; surface uneven; pretty hedge rows; plenty of trees, and the road tolerably good. In this day's journey I again meet with flint mixed with the soil, and some curious petrefactions among the gravel with which the roads are made: these petrefied substances are called by the inhabitants crow stones, and thunderbolts. The former have been shells somewhat resembling cockles, and the latter are generally found two, three, or four inches long, about the thickness of one's little finger, and pointed at one end; they are nearly round, and have something like a hollow place

place in the middle, which time has filled up; but whether they have originally been animal or vegetable substances, I cannot form a conjecture. Many of the houses are built with a whitish freestone, and thatched. The people are reaping fine crops of wheat all along; the labourers seem lazy, and have bad methods of reaping; a servant girl in Cumberland would do much more work in the harvest field, than any of these labourers which I have observed. Rode is a small farming village, the buildings of which are mean, and thatched. Farms, from £101. to 1001. a year, and the land belonging to the village mostly in common field; the produce, wheat, barley, pease, and beans. Rent about 10s. 6d. per acre. The land, in most of the neighbouring parishes, is also in common field; the constant rotation of crops are, first, fallow; second, wheat, or barley; third, pease, beans, or oats. Where common fields have been inclosed, the rents are generally doubled, which is the best proof of the great advantage of inclosing. In common fields, no hay or grass, for pasture, can be had, and consequently few cows are kept, and them miserably fed on the headlands, &c. during the day, and are under the necessity of being confined in the night; a very great inconvenience. In this and the neighbouring villages, many of the women are lace-workers. In farmers' houses, the work of the females is confined to cookery, sowing, &c. and so far from being useful in the harvest field, even in the most busy times of the season, that few of them know how to milk a cow. What a figure would these girls make in the service of a Cumberland farmer! Labourers' wives and children employ themselves, during the harvest, in gleanings, and often collect a great deal of corn; and sometimes as much beans as will feed a pig. It would certainly, however, be more advantageous, both to the farmer and the labourer, were the wives of the latter to reap along with their husbands as long as they could get employ, and afterwards collect the gleanings of the fields. The property of the different owners in all the common fields in these counties, lies in long, narrow, and often crooked lands, which are separated by stakes, stones, or more commonly by stripes of grass land. Respecting the manner of managing the wheat in the field after reaping, I noticed all along, that they bind it up in small sheaves, and place them in what they call

shocks, ten together, five on each side, but without laying two sheaves horizontally along the tops, as is done in the north, in order to keep the ears from being injured by the wet. The manner of plowing and carting here, is nearly similar to the mode followed in all the counties I have passed since I left Suffolk.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE following Extract, from Mr. PRIEUR'S Account of the extraordinary collection of Saltpetre, which took place in the second and third year of the French Republic, gives a wonderful proof of the energetic impulse which pervaded that nation, when in a manner unprepared to resist the formidable force in league against it.

"One still recollects with astonishment and admiration, the enthusiastic spirit of every Frenchman, at a time, when their country was in the greatest danger; and the prodigious efforts which resulted from it, towards furnishing an enormous quantity of arms of every kind, and of gunpowder, which the nation was much in want of—the almost instantaneous erection of numberless buildings; in all parts of the Republic, for making and repairing all sorts of polished arms, muskets, and cannons of every bore, both for the land and sea service; as well as the incredible quantity of ammunition, utensils, machines, and other necessaries, for the consumption and use of more than 900,000 men, stationed at one time on the frontiers, independent of the national guards in the interior: in a word, so great a toil, as may be easily conceived, put in action an incredible number of workmen.

"It was found necessary to employ therein, those men whose labour was of an analogous kind; that is to say, men of different vocations in the rough work of wood and metals; or even such as were acquainted with the more refined and finished parts. It was necessary also, in a manner, to make apprentices of those workmen who had been taken from their

* To give a full idea of the celerity of this fabrication, it will be within bounds to declare, that, in one month, there were delivered from the founderies, 597 brass, and 452 iron cannon, of different bores; and 7000 brass, and 12 or 13,000 iron cannon, were mounted fit for service, in the space of one year.

usual

usual occupations, and to put them under intelligent and skilful masters; these also were to be instructed by artists still more experienced, who would throw a light upon the practical part, rectify, simplify, and entirely change it, in certain cases, by taking advantage of the acquired and accurate knowledge of the first men of the kind: in short, it was necessary that all should be constantly instructed, moved to action, encouraged, and sustained, by a powerful government, which gave every proof of being devoted to the service of its country, and was endowed with sound judgment and energetic will. But, if I may be allowed the expression, it was necessary to give impulse to a whole nation, when the business was brought forward, of extracting every where the saltpetre earth contained in the French soil. This art was, in fact, an object more confined; it was almost generally unknown. Private interest was alarmed at seeing it set on foot; and still more numerous prejudices produced a variety of obstacles. Men could not be persuaded that persons so untaught, and at that time perfect strangers to the business, could all at once engage in it with success; they could not believe that France was so rich in that precious commodity, which was never known to have been extracted in sufficient quantity for ordinary uses; and of which a full supply had only been obtained, by means of what was brought from India.

"In the mean time, at the invitation of the National Convention, proclaimed by a decree of the 14th of *Frimaire*, an. 2, the citizens gave themselves up to the making of saltpetre. The number of buildings erected in the Republic, on this grand occasion, amounted rapidly to 6000. Necessary instructions were every where distributed by order of government. France was divided into large districts, each of which was continually surveyed, by an inspector skilled in arts and sciences. Under each inspector, in every department, was placed a former Director of the National Administration of Saltpetre Works; who appointed in each district, a citizen sufficiently intelligent to preside over the formation of the offices, and to regulate the works; and thus was activity established in every place at once.

On the other hand, a summons was issued, for every district to send two robust and intelligent cannoniers to Paris, to receive their instructions from the most

skilful persons*; who were to explain to them the art of preparing saltpetre—of refining it, and of making gunpowder; and to some of them, the mode of casting cannon. These pupils were then sent back into the different establishments, according to their capacities, to assist in the works. Government kept up an active correspondence with all its agents; it supplied them occasionally with every necessary, and every where made easy the executive part. It was known, that every district could easily furnish a thousand weight of saltpetre every decade, and orders were given for that quantity; places were pointed out where to send it to; the means of conveying it were fixed upon; and frequent accounts were rendered of every operation. In short, so much care produced the desired effects; more than sixteen millions of pounds of rough saltpetre were collected in one year†; and the working of it up, although recalled in the following year, to the laws formerly enacted, still yielded nearly five millions and a half of this saline substance.

"But thus filling the magazines was not sufficient, it was necessary to refine it for making powder; the former mode was too tedious, too embarrassing, in a word, was impracticable, considering the urgent necessity for powder. A new and more advantageous process was proposed by M. CARNY, which when properly executed, required less time, consumed less fuel, disposed the salt petre to dry more readily, demands less extent of ground and buildings, and consequently occasions less loss of saltpetre.

* There were sent to Paris, in consequence of this order, about 1,100 men, to whom Citizens GUYTON, FOURCROY, DUVIGNY, BERTHOLET, CARNY, PLUVINER, MONGE, HASTENRAT, and PERRIER, gave instructive lectures, on the fabrication of saltpetre and cannon. This course commenced on the 1st *Ventose*, an. 2. and the summary of each lecture was formed into a little work, and printed by order of the Committee of Public Safety. This Committee also gave charge to Citizen MONGE, to draw up a complete description of the process for making cannon; in consequence of which, he published a most valuable work upon that subject, in large 4to. with a number of plates.

† The summing up of the decenary accounts, addressed officially to government, announce a production of 16,754,039lbs of saltpetre, from the 14th *Frimaire* an. 2. to the same date, an. 3.

"In a short time, the refinery of l'Unité was built, on the abbey-ground of St. Germain-des-pres, at Paris. Saltpetre flowed there in profusion; and this establishment alone yielded in the refined state, regularly every day, near 30,000lbs*.

"As to the process of making powder, it has not only been abridged, brought to perfection in the old powder works, and carried to a degree of strength hitherto unknown; but a fabric, which may be called gigantic, the works of Grenelle, was erected at one of the extremities of Paris. There, methods altogether new, were put in practice, for mixing and triturating the ingredients, as well as rendering the composition more compact, and for granulating it: the machines and mechanical means were also entirely new†. This immense fabric, which scarcely existed five months from its commencement, had delivered out to the armies more than 1500,000lbs. of good powder, before the constructions necessary to the establishment were completed—and, at a time, when it had proceeded so far as to fabricate daily 33,000 weight of well conditioned powder, it was accidentally blown up, and reduced to a frightful heap of ruins.‡

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN uncommon phenomenon appeared in the sky last night, and was observed from about half past six till near eight o'clock. It had the appearance of one large pillar or pencil of whitest light, as if rising from some luminous body near the horizon; its lower part being hid behind Salisbury-Hill, where the light showed much brighter for a great way up, and as it ascended to the zenith, where it also dissipated, it grew much fainter and broader; the fixed stars being visible enough through it. Near the lower part, to the east, as some small

* It was in part burnt, by accident, on the 4th *Fructidor*, an. 2. which circumstance did not long interrupt the business, although it was renewed on a less scale than before.

† This new method of making powder, was still due to Citizen CARNY, whose zeal was equal to his knowledge and talents.

‡ This catastrophe happened on the 14th *Fructidor*, an. 2. It was thought to have been occasioned by the imprudence of a workman, notwithstanding the strictest police and vigilance. It was afterwards judged prudent, to form several establishments on a smaller scale.

clouds passed over it, now and then the darkened part made a beautiful break, or interruption, which was perfectly restored when the cloud had passed over. But the pillar, or body of light itself, had not the least appearance of that quivering or vibrating motion peculiar to aurora borealis; neither did it shift its situation during the whole time, so far as could be observed, which was a point or two to the north of east. About eight o'clock, or a quarter after, the sky grew hazy, then cloudy, and the whole was obscured.

At its first appearance, and indeed all the day, there was a pretty high westerly wind, and, except near the horizon, the sky was quite clear; but except the above perpendicular stream of light, there was not the smallest appearance of aurora borealis visible all the time.

If any of your correspondents have observed this phenomenon, or know of any such appearance upon record, it is requested they will be so kind as to favour the public with their farther observations.

Edinburgh,
13th Feb. 1798.

A. BRUCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it is one object of your valuable Miscellany to elucidate great and interesting characters, by the publication of authentic documents, I communicate the two following letters of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia. They were first given to the German public, by Mr. Nicolai, of Berlin, who received them from the Duchess of Brunswick, to whom they were written by that illustrious monarch. The first is on the death of her son Leopold, a prince no less distinguished for humanity than talents; the other, on the approach of his own dissolution, and written only six days before that event. They both display the mild and philosophic firmness of a character on which so much has been said, and so little is accurately known, because it has been delineated by men wanting either opportunity or abilities for such a task. Even the celebrated Zimmermann has greatly misrepresented this illustrious monarch, in those anecdotes which Mr. Nicolai proves to be a fabrication of error and misinformation.

I. S.

LETTRE I.

Ce 12 Mai, 1785.

MON ADORABLE SOUVERAIN,

Il y a 70 ans passés, que je suis au monde, et dans tout ce tems je n'ai vu que des jeux d'acteurs de la fortune, qui mêlent quantité d'écrits.

dérangemens fâcheux à quelques favorables qui se suivent. Nous balottons sans cesse entre beaucoup de chagrins, & quelques momens de satisfaction. Voilà ma bonne sœur, le sort commun de tous les hommes ! Les jeunes gens doivent être plus sensibles à la perte de leurs proches & de leurs amis, que les vieillards. Les premiers se ressentent long-temps de ces privations, au lieu que les personnes de notre âge les suivent dans peu. Les morts ont l'avantage d'être à l'abri de tous les coups de la fortune, & nous qui restons en vie, nous y sommes sans cesse exposés. Toutes ces réflexions, ma bonne sœur, ne font guères consolantes, je l'avoue. Heureusement que votre sagesse, & votre esprit vous ont donné la force de résister à la douleur qu'éprouve une tendre mère, en perdant un de ses enfans chéris. Veuillez le ciel continuer de vous assister, en conservant une sœur, qui fait le bonheur de ma vie ! Daignez ma bonne sœur, me croire avec le plus tendre attachement & la plus haute considération. Mon adorable sœur, votre fidèle frère & serviteur,

FÉDERIC.

LETTRE II.

Ce 10 d'Avr. 1786.

MON ADORABLE SŒUR,

LE médecin d'Hannovre a voulu se faire valoir chez vous ma bonne sœur ; mais la vérité est qu'il m'a été inutile. Les vœux doivent faire place aux jeunes gens, pour que chaque génération trouve sa place ; & à bien examiner ce que c'est que la vie, c'est voir mourir & naître ses compatriotes. En attendant je me trouve un peu soulagé depuis quelques jours. Mon cœur vous reste inviolablement attaché, ma bonne sœur. Avec la plus haute considération, mon adorable sœur, votre fidèle frère & serviteur,

FÉDERIC.

TRANSLATIONS.

LETTER I.

12th May, 1785.

MY BELOVED SISTER,

I HAVE lived above 70 years in the world, and in all that time, I have seen nothing but the capricious freaks of fortune, who mingles with the few pleasing circumstances of our existence, a great number of mournful events. We fluctuate between continued troubles, and momentary gratifications. Such, my dear sister, is the common lot of mankind ! Young people cannot but feel the loss of friends and relations, more acutely than the old. The former continue long to recollect their loss ; while persons, of our age, shortly follow those whom they lament. The dead have the advantage of being beyond the reach of fortune ; but we who remain alive, continue exposed to her shafts. These reflections, my dear sister, afford but little consolation, I confess. Happily, your

dom and fortitude enable you to bear up against that sorrow, which a tender mother must feel for the loss of a beloved child. May heaven continue to support you, and preserve to me a sister, who constitutes the chief happiness of my life. Believe me, my dear sister, with the tenderest attachment, and the highest esteem, your faithful brother and servant,

FÉDERIC.

LETTER II.

10th of Augst, 1786.

MY BELOVED SISTER,

THE Havoverian physician* was desirous of recommending himself to your favour, my dear sister ; but the truth is, that he was of little service to me. The old must give place to the young, in order that each generation may find its place ; and if we fairly enquire in what life consists, it is in seeing our fellow-citizens successively entering and quitting existence. Meanwhile, I should tell you, that I have felt myself rather easier for these few days past. My heart remains inviolably attached to you, my dear sister, and I am, with the highest esteem, my beloved sister, your faithful friend and servant,

FÉDERIC.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE POETRY OF SPAIN.

BERNARDINO de Rebollo de was a count of the holy Roman empire, lord of Yrian, head of the Rebolledos of Castille, knight of the order of Santiago, comendador and alcaide of Villanueva de Alcardete, governor and captain general of the Lower Palatinate, general of artillery, minister plenipotentiary in Denmark, minister of the supreme council of war, &c. &c. but if Rebollo had not been a poet, these titles would have been remembered only in the family pedigree, and on his own monument. On the 31st of May, 1597, he was baptized in Leon, his native city. From his earliest years, says the Spanish biographer, our Bernardino discovered his inclination for that happy union of arms and letters, which so many have made. Two centuries ago this union was less extraordinary than at present : in England we had a Raleigh and a Sydney. Spain affords more instances ; Lope de Vega served in the Armada ; Garcilaso died in battle, and the poem of Ercilla was written in his tent. But the world is grown wiser, though it may not have grown better, and the trade of war, once held so honourable, is now estimated as it should be. At the age of fourteen

* Zimmermann.

Rebollo de

Rebollo entered into the fleet of Naples and Sicily, in which service he remained eighteen years, and honourably distinguished himself. Afterwards he served in Lombardy, under Spinola. At the siege of Casal, his right arm was broken by a musket ball. Perhaps the poet remembers his wound, when, in that part of his "*Sevya Militar y Politica*," which treats of besieged places, he enumerates, among the provisions necessary for the siege, physicians, surgeons, and medicine chests.

After serving in the Low Countries, and negotiating with many of the German powers, the count was appointed plenipotentiary to the court of Denmark. But Copenhagen was besieged during his residence there, and for two years the Spanish ambassador assisted in defending the town. After so many toils and dangers he returned to Madrid, full of years and of glory; new honours were accumulated upon him, and he died in that city, universally respected, at the age of fourscore.

Amid the toils and occupations of so adventurous a life, Rebollo produced those poems that have ranked him among the nine Castilian muses. They were printed separately at Amberg and at Copenhagen. An edition, in four volumes, was published about thirty years since at Madrid; but it is supposed, that some of his publications escaped the editor's search. The first of these volumes contains his "*Ocios*," chiefly consisting of lyric pieces. From this volume a curious epistle is extracted in the "*Parnaso Espanol*," hitherto my guide. The editor selects it as, in his opinion, the best poem in the *Ocios* of Rebollo, and as displaying profound erudition, solid piety, exquisite taste, and accurate judgment. This praise is somewhat enormous, for what he calls a *Poema Bibliografico*, and what may properly be stated a catalogue in rhyme; for it is only a list of books recommended to a young student. In enumerating these, he begins with poetry; the names alone are mentioned of various poets, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish, without one discriminating epithet or remark; except that Virgil is called, agreeably to Spanish gallantry, "the elegant defamer of Dido." England is only mentioned under the head of history, and the writers

he recommends are Camden, Hesler, Boethius, and Biondi, a name with which I am unacquainted. He advises his friend to fly from the madness of Copernicus, whose opinions are contrary to revelation and common sense. Afterwards he mentions all the books in the Old and New Testaments, and gives the number of chapters in each; recommends for frequent perusal, the works of St. Teresa and Kempis, and concludes thus; "as you now aspire to a more secure state you must abhor your former way of life, but if you look back upon iniquity, I shall regard you as a new pillar of salt."

In the same volume there is a madrigal, curiously exemplifying the text; "every one that exalteth himself shall be abased, but he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." On the entrance into Biscay from Castile, through the Sierra de Orduna, between the little towns, or rather perhaps villages of Berberana and Lema, a stream falls from the height of a mountain into a deep valley, through which a current of air continually passes, with such force, as to scatter the water on its fall, and sweep it away in vapour. The vapour, on its elevation, condenses, and falls in perpetual rain. This singular sport of nature is the subject of this little poem.

With what a deafening roar you torrent roll
Its weight of waters, from the precipice,
Whose mountain mass darkens the hollow
vale!

Yet there it falls not, for the eternal wind,
That sweeps, with force compressed, the
winding straits,
Scatters the midway stream, and, borne aloft,
The heavy mist descends, a ceaseless shower.
Methinks that Eolus here forms his cloud,
As Vulcan, amid Etna's cavern'd fires,
Shapes the red bolts of Jove. Sure if some
sage

Of elder times, had journey'd here, his art,
With many a mystic fable shadowing truth,
Had sanctified this spot, where man might
learn

Wisdom from nature; marking how the
stream,

That seeks the valley's depth, borne upward,
joins

The clouds of heaven; but from its height
abated,

When it would rise, descends to earth in rain.

T. V.
[The analysis of the 2d and 3d volumes
will be given in our next.]

the true faith and fear of God, and now enjoy the presence of the Father, and follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth. And thus I believe the communion of saints :—" I am, Sir, your's, &c.
Reverendissime-dote. J. ROBINSON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON, (CONTINUED.)

From Wild Beasts.

A Most spirited representation of a Lion tearing his prey, is exhibited by Homer in the following simile.

As when the mountain lion, fierce in strength,
 Amid the grazing herd the fairest head
 Selects his prey; he first the finewy neck
 Breaks with strong teeth; then tearing wide
 his way
 Drinks down the blood, and all the entrails
 quaffs;
 And though the baying dogs and herdsmen
 round
 At distance clamour loud, dares none advance,
 And brave the fight, pale fear so chills their
 breasts;
 Thus 'mid the Trojan bands no heart sustain'd
 To meet Atreides, glorying in his might.
 II. xvii. 61.

The resemblance is the more exact, as Menelaus employs himself in stripping the armour of Euphorbus, after he had killed him.

The joy with which the same hero is inspired, when he beholds Paris coming to meet him, is expressed in a simile nearly of the same kind.

So joys the lion when a mighty prey
 Hungred he seizes, or the horned stag,
 Or shaggy goat; with greedy haste he tears,
 He gorges, though around the active hounds
 And mettled youth attack. II. iii. 23.

The latter part of this description anticipates, as it were, the event, which is only expected in the real action. Virgil, as usual, applies the simile more correctly in his imitation of it. The subject is Mezentius rushing upon and killing the youthful warrior, Acron, distinguished by his gay ornaments.

Impastus stabula alta-leo cœu sœpe peragrans,
 (Sualet enim volatæ famæ) si forte fugacem
 Conspexit capream, aut surgentem in cornua
 cervum,
 Gaudet hians immane, comasque arroxit, &
 hæret

Visceribus super iacombens r lavit improbatas.

Ora cruor.

Æn. x. 793.

As when a lion, that, with hunger bold,
 Roams grimly round the fences of the fold,
 Spies a tall goat, the chief of all the train,
 Or beamy stag, high stalking o'er the plain;
 His horrid mane he rears, he runs, he flies,
 Expands his jaws, and darts upon the prize;
 The prize he rends with a tremendous roar,
 And, growling, rages in a foam of gore.

Pier.

There seems to be an impropriety in representing the Lion as wandering about the *stalls* or *folds*, when he meets with the *stag* or *roe-buck*, (for *caprea* is erroneously rendered *goat*) which are inhabitants of the forest: in other respects, the description is highly spirited; in particular, the epithet given to the stag "*surgentem in cornua*," "*rising in antlers*," is very poetical. The word *beamy*, borrowed by this translator, from Dryden, expresses the same image, though less forcibly: that of *high-stalking* is foreign to the purpose; and the whole of the translation is much too diffuse.

I shall add one more passage relative to this animal, in which a striking and characteristic circumstance is introduced. The stern resolution of Ajax protecting the dead body of Patroclus, is expressed in the following image:

He stood, as broods a lion o'er his young,
 Whom thro' the forest as his whelps he leads
 The hunters meet: he grimly glares around,
 And all his angry brow in folds descends
 To veil his eyes. II. xvii. 133.

It is impossible to doubt that such a picture was taken from the life.

The *Leopard* or *Panther* is once alone introduced by Homer as an object of comparison, nor can it be said, that the picture drawn is remarkably characteristic of the animal, though neither can it be blamed as incorrect.

As the pard springs forth
 To meet the hunter from her gloomy lair,
 Nor hearing loud the hounds, fears or retires,
 But whether from afar, or nigh at hand
 He pierce her first, altho' transfixt, the fight
 Still tries, and combats desperate till she fall,
 So brave Antenor's son fled not, or shrink,
 Till he had proved Achilles.

II. xxi. 573. *Comper.*

The application of the simile is void of all peculiar propriety; for Agenor only stops in flight, hurls a single spear, and is snatched away, unwounded, by Apollo.

* See Pearson on the Creed, p. 359. edit. 1710.

*qu'il n'y a personne qui la regrette plus que moi *.*

VIII. CONJUGAL WIT.

Another French lady wrote this letter to her husband. "*Je vous écris, parce que je n'ai rien à faire : je fais, parce que je n'ai rien à dire †.*"

IX. MONKS AND FRIARS.

What you say is perfectly just. Some degree of learning is necessary even to compose a novel. How many modern writers confound monks and friars! Yet they were almost as different as laymen and priests. Monachism was an old institution for *laymen*. The friars, *freres*, or brothers, were first instituted in the thirteenth century, in order, by their preaching, to oppose the lollards. They united priesthood with monachism; but while the monks were chiefly confined to their respective houses, the friars were wandering about as preachers and confessors. This gave great offence to the secular clergy, who were thus deprived of profits and inheritances. Hence the satyric and impure figures of friars and nuns, in our old churches. Do you remember any example of retaliation? I suppose there were similar libels on the secular clergy in the chapels of friaries now abolished ‡.

X. MR. HOLLIS.

Mr. Hollis is always publishing republican books; and yet professes great veneration for our constitution. I cannot reconcile this; our constitution being, in its leading parts, an oligarchy, the form perhaps, of all others, the most opposite to a republic.

Nota. Before the French revolution, Mr. Walpole was so warm a friend of freedom, that he was almost a republican. The change of his sentiments will be delineated in the close of these anecdotes.

XI. SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY.

My poor nephew, Lord * * *, was deranged. The first symptom that appeared was, his sending a chaldron of coals as

* "I assure, you, Sir, no one regrets her more than I."

† I write to you, because I have nothing to do; I end my letter, because I have nothing to say."

‡ Gross errors of this kind appear in the writings of Mrs. RADCLIFFE, and Mr. LEWIS. "*The Monk*" of the latter, both in his book and play, being in fact a friar, a being of a very different description. EDIT.

a present to the Prince of Wales, on learning that he was loaded with debts. He delighted in what he called *book-hawking*. This notable diversion consisted in taking a volume of a book, and hiding it in some secret part of the library, among volumes of similar binding and size. When he had forgot where the game lay, he hunted till he found it.

XII. A LONGING WOMAN.

Madame du Chatelet, (Voltaire's Emilie) proving with child again, after a long interval, and king Stanislaus joking with her husband on it, he replied, "*Ab! Sire, elle en avoit si forte envie!*"—"Ma ami," said the old king, "*c'étoit une envie d'une femme grosse.*"

XIII. A PRETTY METAPHOR.

A young lady marrying a man she loved, and leaving many friends in town, to retire with him into the country, Mrs. D. said prettily, "She has turned one and twenty shillings into a guinea."

XIV. ROYAL FAVOUR.

A low Frenchman bragged that the king had spoken to him. Being asked what his majesty had said, he replied, "He bad me stand out of his way."

XV. MADAM DU BARRY.

A great French lady, who was one of the first to visit Madam du Barry, after she was known to be the royal mistress, justifying herself to her niece on that account, said, "It is reported that the king gave an hundred thousand livres to countenance her; but it is not true."—"No, madam," replied the niece nobly, "I dare say it is not true; for it would have been too little."

XVI. PROOFS OF GENEALOGY.

A lord of the court being presented for the first time, Louis XIV. said afterwards, that he did not know the late lord of that name had had a son, having been reckoned impotent. "*Ob Sire!*" said Roquelaur, "*ils ont été tous impuissans que père en fils.*"

XVII. VOLTAIRE AND ADDISON.

A story is told of Voltaire and Addison at a tavern. I do not believe Voltaire was in England while Addison was alive.

* "Ah! Sire, she longed so much for it."—"My friend, it was the longing of a woman with child."

XVIII. PRICE OF MAKING A PARK A GARDEN.

Queen Caroline spoke of shutting up St. James's park, and converting it into a noble garden for the palace of that name. She asked my father * what it might probably cost; who replied, "only three crowns."

XIX. AN ANECDOTE CORRECTED.

Let me correct a story relating to the great duke of Marlborough. The duchess was pressing the duke to take a medicine, and with her usual warmth said, "I'll be hanged if it do not prove serviceable." Dr. Garth †, who was present, exclaimed, "Do take it then, my lord duke; for it must be of service, in one way or the other."

XX. DOUBLE FUN.

A good pun is not amiss. Let me tell you one I met with in some book the other day. The Earl of Leicester, that unworthy favourite of Elizabeth, was forming a park about Cornbury, thinking to meliorate it with posts and rails. As he was one day calculating the expence, a gentleman stood by, and told the earl that he did not go the cheapest way to work. "Why?" said my lord. "Because," replied the gentleman, "if your Lordship will find *posts*, the country will find *rails*."

XXI. PASSIONATE TEMPER.

General Sutton, brother of Sir Robert Sutton, was very passionate: Sir Robert Walpole the reverse. Sutton being one day with Sir Robert, while his *valet de chambre* was shaving him, Sir Robert said, "John, you cut me;"—and then went on with the conversation. Presently, he said again, "John, you cut me;"—and a third time—when Sutton flung up a rage, and doubling his fist at the servant, swore a great oath, and said, "If Sir Robert can bear it, I cannot; and if you cut him once more I'll knock you down."

XXII. QUIN.

Quin sometimes said things at once witty and wise. Disputing concerning the execution of Charles I. "But by

what laws," said his opponent, "was he put to death?" Quin replied, "By all the laws he had left them."

XXIII. AN INNOCENT MINISTRY.

He used to apply a story to the then ministry. A master of a ship calls out, "Who is there?" A boy answered, "Will, Sir."—"What are you doing?"—"Nothing, Sir."—"Is Tom there?"—"Yes," says Tom. "What are you doing, Tom?"—"Helping Will, Sir."

XXIV. LORD ROSS.

The reprobate Lord Ross, being on his death-bed, was desired by his chaplain to call on God. He replied, "I will if I go that way, but I don't believe I shall."

XXV. ECCLESIASTICAL SQUABBLE.

A vicar and curate of a village, where there was to be a burial, were at variance. The vicar not coming in time, the curate began the service, and was reading the words, "I am the resurrection," when the vicar arrived, almost out of breath, and snatching the book out of the curate's hands, with great scorn, cried, "You the resurrection! I am the resurrection," and then went on.

Nota. This, though copied from Mr. Walpole's own hand-writing, is suspected not to be very new. But ever old jests, that such a man thought worthy of writing, or speaking, cannot be unworthy of a place in this lounging compilation; and they often gained by passing through his hands.

XXVI. WEAK NERVES.

A clergyman at Oxford, who was very nervous and absent, going to read prayers at St. Mary's, heard a show-man in the High-street, who had an exhibition of wild beasts, repeat often, "Walk in without loss of time. All alive! alive, ho!" The sounds struck the absent man, and ran in his head so much, that when he began to read the service, and came to the words in the first verse, "and doeth that which is lawful and right; he shall save his soul alive," he cried out, with a louder voice, "shall save his soul alive! All alive! alive ho!" to the astonishment of the congregation.

[To be continued regularly.]

D 4

* Erroneously given to Chesterfield.

† By mistake put Lord Somers.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF

EMINENT PERSONS.

SOME ACCOUNT *of the late* STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS (PONIA TOWSKY) KING of POLAND.

STANISLAUS Augustus Poniatowsky, was born on the 17th of January, 1732, O. S. He was the third son of Count Poniatowsky, a man of some talents, but of no family; who had been the favourite of Charles XII. of Sweden, and who on the death, or as it is now supposed, the *assassination* of that prince, retired to, and settled in his native country.

But if the birth of the father was obscure *, that of the mother was uncommonly illustrious. She was the Princess Ezatowsky, and boasted the possession of the noblest blood in the republic, as she traced her descent from the Jagellons, the ancient sovereigns of Lithuania. Their youngest son, the subject of these memoirs, who was known by the title of Count Poniatowsky, from his earliest youth, was the darling of his mother, a beautiful, accomplished, and ambitious woman. His education was commenced under her own eye, and not only superintended, but in part directed by herself. She was indeed admirably calculated for this important charge; for she herself was considered as possessed of extraordinary attainments; that too in a country, where the women are said to be better instructed than the men. The young count was attentive to his studies, and, at a very early period of life, fortunately imbibed a taste for letters; to which he has been indebted for consolation during his misfortunes. When about eighteen years of age, he was sent to travel, and received instructions from his mother, after visiting Italy and Germany, to pro-

ceed through France to England. As she professed a particular aversion to the court of Versailles, she enjoined him to remain there but a short time; and as she loved the English, she on the contrary, permitted him to stay in Great Britain as long as he pleased.

Immediately on his arrival in this country, he waited on Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, who had been our minister at Warsaw; and during his residence there had received many civilities from his family. In the suite of that minister, and in no higher capacity than that of a gentleman of the embassy, he repaired to St. Petersburg, and soon entered on a career that conducted him to a crown. Elizabeth was at this period seated on the throne of the Czars. She had married her nephew, the unfortunate Peter III. to an obscure German princess; for the frequent revolutions in Russia had rendered a match with any of the royal families of Europe too dangerous to become an object of desire. The consort of the grand duke was a bold and aspiring woman; since but too well known under the name of Catherine II. Their tempers, studies, and pursuits, were entirely dissimilar. He was attached to the Countess Woronsoff; she to the chamberlain Soltikoff, a handsome Russian, who had just been sent into an honourable circle† on that very account. At this critical period, the young Pole appeared at Petersburg, and the grand duchess instantly dried up her tears. Stanislaus Poniatowsky was then one of the handsomest men in Europe. His person was moulded into the most exquisite symmetry; his air was noble; his manners fascinating; in short, he possessed a charming exterior, and his mind—a circumstance extremely rare—appeared to be full as graceful as his person. He had cultivated a taste for the arts; was acquainted with the principal languages of Europe; and had a certain softness of manners, which afterwards degenerated, perhaps, into weakness; but at that time it appeared to pre-

* He is represented to have been a fortunate adventurer, who, from the humble situation of a servant in the family of Mizielky, in Lithuania, passed into the service of Charles XII. and obtained the confidence of that prince. He afterwards attached himself to King Stanislaus Lecinski, whom he is said to have betrayed; having deprived him of the *possession of his crown*, formerly presented to that prince, by Augustus II. in presence of Charles XII. Certain it is, that he repaired to Warsaw, with this memorable paper, where Augustus rewarded him with the Princess Ezatowsky, or Czartowsky.

† He is, by some, said to have been secretary.

† He was appointed ambassador to Denmark.

from a polished and refined education. Catherine, who was instantly struck with the person and accomplishments of the count, became greatly interested in his behalf, and determined to realize the sentiment of the poet :

" Love finds us equal, or it makes us so."

Even at this period, she is thought to have formed a party both against Elizabeth and her own husband. Certain it is, that the Chancellor Bestusheff was devoted to her, and that by his means, she contrived to invest Poniatowsky with a public character. Thus powerfully patronized, he returned to Warsaw, with letters to Count de Brühl, then prime minister of Poland, and speedily came back, adorned with the order of the white eagle, and the important mission of ambassador from the king and republic.

In this new capacity he did not forget to pay his respects to the little court of Oranienbaum* ; and the archduchess was soon after (in February, 1758) delivered of a daughter, who was christened by the name of the Princess Anne ; but lived only six weeks. The young plenipotentiary was fortunate enough to be a favourite with the whole of the archducal family. He smoked and drank with the prince ; and, at the same time, continued to be the reigning favourite, during several years, with his consort. At length, however, the grand duke, who is said to have entertained some suspicions relative to the *paternity* of the Princess Anne, began to receive the Polish minister with coolness ; and his visits to the palace were, soon after, wholly interdicted.

This, however, did not deter, but rather stimulated the romantic spirit of the young Pole, who, concealing the *insignia* of the white eagle, and disguising himself as a mechanic, frequently repaired to Oranienbaum, and entered the gardens which overlook the Gulf of Cronstadt, by means of a key he had procured for that purpose. One summer's evening, as he was passing through an alley that led to a pavilion, he happened to be seen by the archduke, who instantly recognized, and gave orders to arrest him. On being interrogated, he pretended to pass for a German taylor, who had come from Petersburg to measure his highness's servants for some new liveries ; but, when threatened with being committed to the

guard-house, and perhaps dreading the *knout*, he at length discovered himself. On this, Peter affected to reprimand the officer of his guards, for his rude treatment of so distinguished a personage*, and gave orders for his release. This adventure, however, made so much noise in the diplomatic circle, that the ambassadors of France and Austria, who were alarmed at the influence of the young minister, actually complained to the empress ; and her majesty was prevailed upon to solicit the recall of a plenipotentiary, who was supposed to have disturbed the union of persons so illustrious, and so nearly allied to her.

It was thus that Poniatowsky, owing every thing to, and losing every thing by love, was obliged to divest himself of his public character, and return to his native country and a private station. A series of important events, however, soon succeeded each other ; and by agitating his hopes, centoled him, in some measure, for his disgrace. The Empress Elizabeth, during whose reign the Russian armies had encamped on the banks of the Rhine, and threatened the annihilation of the Prussian monarchy, died suddenly, and was succeeded by her nephew, on the 5th of January, 1762. The character of the new monarch was well known to him, and he was aware, from the masculine genius, and inordinate ambition of his consort, that some great

* It is but candid to observe, that this adventure is differently related by M. de Rulhieres.

" Le jeune cour commençait donc à être ouvertement divisée, quand une nuit, dans une maison de compagnie, Poniatowsky, près d'entrer chez la grande duchesse, sans avoir de prétexte sur le lieu, tomba entre les mains du mari outragé. Cet amant, ministre d'une cour étrangère, reclame, dans le péril qui le menaçait, les droits de son caractère ; & le prince, qui vit dans cette aventure, deux cours compromises, n'osa rien prendre sur lui-même, fit déposer Poniatowsky dans un corps de garde, & depecha un courrier au favori qui gouvernait l'empire.

" La grande duchesse, faisant tête au danger, vint trouver son mari, convint de tout avec audace, lui représenta ce qu'aurait de fâcheux & peut-être fâcheux pour lui-même, la publicité d'une telle aventure. Elle se justifia, en lui opposant la maîtresse qu'il avait, au fa de tout d'empire. Elle promit que dorénavant, elle traiterait cette fille avec tous les égards que sa fierté lui avait résistés jusqu'alors, &c. Le grand duc étonné par l'ajournement quelle conservait encore sur lui, & en même temps jaloux par sa maîtresse, ferma les yeux, &c."

* A palace at some distance from the capital, presented to the young grand duke by his aunt, the Empress Elizabeth.

catastrophe was at hand. This was actually the case. The Chantellor Bestucheff had been banished to Siberia; his intrigues were principally directed towards the nobles. Catherine, however, knew, that in an absolute government, whoever can secure the military, may command the nation. She accordingly bent her thoughts to that sole object, and actually found means to gain a number of the guards. Her pretexs, specious, and admirably suited to the comprehensions of a barbarous soldiery, were founded on the innovations occasioned by the Prussian exercise, and an abolition of the ancient Russian uniform; the war in Holstein, the necessary absence in consequence of this, from the delights of the capital, but above all, the omission of the ceremony of Peter's being crowned at Moscow, which, according to the *popes* of the Greek church, made an insurrection cease to be a rebellion! Her agents consisted of three brothers of the name of Orloff, two of whom were soldiers*; of Passick and Bibikoff, two subalterns of the prince's Daschkaw, who in the bosom of servitude had conceived some notions of a republic; of Count Panin, governor to the present emperor, who had imbibed favourable ideas of a limited monarchy, during an embassy to the court of Stockholm; and of Cyril Razoumoffsky, who from being a peasant of the Ukraine, had become commandant of the guards of Ishmailoff; and Hetman of the Cossacks of Little Russia.

The fate of one of the greatest empires in the world, was not only decided in a few hours, but even without a struggle. All the crowned heads of Europe were then as eager to recognize a fortunate usurper, as they have been since tardy in acknowledging a legitimate government; and ministers flocked from every part to pay their respects, on the elevation of Catherine! One prince only, struck with the immorality of her conduct, refused admission to her ambassadors.—This was the emperor of China!

No sooner had the first intelligence of this singular event reached the ears of Count Poniatowsky, than he instantly posted to the frontiers, and pressed eagerly to be permitted to repair to court. But a revolution had taken place, not

only in that empire, but in the attachments of its present sovereign. Count Orloff, a man equally destitute of delicacy and education, who possessed a herculean form, and who was celebrated for nothing but personal bravery, enjoyed the affections of Catherine, and in some measure monopolized her favours. The same courier who had brought the letter from the count, was accordingly dispatched to him immediately, with a short note, in which he was enjoined to repair to Warsaw, and expect every thing from the *frindsip* of the empress. This unexpected reply at first affected him considerably, for he was greatly attached to her imperial majesty, and had always considered his absence from the court of Russia, as a species of exile*. Ambition, however, at length proved victorious, and he returned to his native country, pleased with the idea, that if he had lost a mistress, he was assured of a crown.

His hopes were, indeed, shortly realized, for Augustus, king of Poland, died at Dresden, on the 5th of October, 1763; this event was easily anticipated, for his majesty's health had been for some time in a declining state, and it was foreseen, that a constitution, enfeebled more by debauchery than age, could not long resist the pressure of disease. The Czarina was accordingly prepared for the occurrence; she had a large body of troops on the confines of the republic, and they entered Poland with equal joy and precipitation; for that unhappy, but fertile country, has always been considered as the paradise of the Russian soldiery. But the court of Petersburg did not confine its operations to force alone; intrigue was had recourse to; splendid promises were made; threats were employed; and gold was distributed every where. To complete all, Warsaw was taken possession of by a body of Russians, and the imperial ambassador, Count Kayserling, who was omnipotent in that capital, already began to treat Poland like a conquered province.

* Being obliged to leave Russia with precipitation, and without being able to procure a portrait of his mistress, in a country where the arts were but little cultivated, the first thing he did on his return to Warsaw, was to supply this deficiency. The painter, on this occasion, worked under the direction of the count, who, as it were, dictated the features. The resemblance is said to have been complete, and the emperor was exceedingly flattered by this novel piece of gallantry.

* "Orlof le plus bel homme du nord, d'une naissance mediocre, gentilhomme, si l'on veut, par la possession de quelques paysans esclaves, ayant ses freres soldats dans les regimens des gardes, &c."

In this critical situation of affairs, the Diet was convoked, and the debates became tumultuous. The election was carried on, in express violation of one of the constitution laws, which declares every nomination void, during the continuance of foreign troops within the territories of the republic; and the deputies now voted under the menaces of a hostile army, and even within the reach of their cannon. At length, on the 7th of September, 1764, Count Poniatowsky was proclaimed king, by the name of Stanislaus Augustus. A similar event had before occurred in the history of the republic; for Augustus, elector of Saxony, was called to the throne in 1697, by means of a sham election, and under the protection of a Saxon army; Augustus, however, was a foreigner; Stanislaus a native; and but little could be expected from the reign of a prince, whose first public act was a violation of the liberties of his country! It is, notwithstanding, proper to remark here, that the mildness of the king's disposition, inclined him to manage the internal affairs of the nation with great moderation, and that he was but ill seconded by the nobles and clergy; who, boasting a savage feudal independence, kept the peasantry in the most abject state of slavery, and thus, in the end, paved the way to their own subjugation. Another preponderating cause, that essentially attributed to the approaching ruin, was the situation of the *Dissidents*: these consisted of such as followed the rites of the Greek, Calvinistic, and Lutheran churches; and being protected by the treaty of Oliva, their grievances afforded a specious pretext for the interference of foreign powers. Under Sigismund Augustus, the separatists of every description, were indulged with a seat in the Diet, and admitted to all the honours and privileges before confined to the Catholics; since that period, the members of the established church had wantonly excluded all but themselves from public employment, and even interdicted the profession of any other faith but that of the church of Rome.

Those appertaining to the Greek church, being powerfully protected by the court of St. Petersburg, and those professing the reformed religion, by the courts of London, Copenhagen, and Berlin; a petition was presented to the king in 1765, in which the *Dissidents* demanded to be reinstated in their ancient rights and privileges, and to be placed on the same footing as the Roman Catholics:

for, as they very justly observed, "the difference of sentiments upon some points of religion, among Christians, ought not to enter into any consideration with regard to the employments of the state. The various sects," added they, "although they differ in opinion among themselves, with respect to some matters of doctrine, yet agree in one point, that of being faithful to their sovereign, and obedient to his orders: all the Christian courts are convinced of this fact; and, therefore, having always this principle in view, and without paying any regard to the religion they profess, Christian princes ought only to seek after those whose merits and talents enable them to serve their country." This petition was referred to the Diet, but the fanatical and intolerant clergy who sat there, opposed every attempt for the melioration of the condition of their fellow subjects, and thus, by a narrow and despicable policy, prevented a powerful body of men from assisting their country in the disturbances that ensued.

Hitherto Stanislaus had experienced but little public opposition to his government, being prohibited by a powerful army of Russians; but this semblance of tranquillity did not continue long. The Ottoman Porte, indignant at the conduct of the empress towards Poland, and instigated by the promises of the French court, resolved upon war. Accordingly, the Russian minister, Obreskoff, was shut up in the seven towers, and hostilities proclaimed in 1768.

This appeared a favourite moment for the Poles, who had hitherto been terrified rather than subdued. Prince Radzivil, and a powerful body of the nobility, accordingly associated together, and they were cordially supported by the dignified clergy; less, however, out of a love of liberty, than a hatred to the protectress of the *Dissidents*! At length a regular insurrection commenced, and the *confederation of Bar*, as it was termed, began to assume a formidable appearance.

The confederates were protected underhand by the court of Vienna, and more publicly by that of Versailles; the latter, indeed, supplied them with money, arms, and ammunition, provided them with some veteran officers, and the duke of Choiseul actually sent Dumouriez thither with diplomatic powers.

* Choiseul was at that time prime minister, and de Vergennes ambassador at Constantinople.

Catherine temporized. The flower of her army was employed in a distant warfare, against the Mussulmen on the borders of the Danube and the Dniester. She therefore had recourse to artifice, and set up a counter-confereration, at the head of which she placed a king of her own creation. Her generals, Gallitzin and Romanzof, had, however, no sooner acquired a decisive superiority over the Turks, than she prepared for offensive operations, and carried on a contest against the Poles, in the name of Poland, with a ferocity that would have disgraced the most savage nation. The nobles of the patriotic party, when taken, were generally massacred; a few palatines were reserved for a more dreadful fate; for, of some the tongues were cut out, and of others, the members were mutilated; and, in this situation, they were exposed to the unrelenting scorn of their foes, and the unavailing compassion of their countrymen*. The house of Austria also, was induced by the allurements of fresh acquisitions, to declare against them; and even France, which had hitherto given assistance underhand, at length withdrew her aid. Thus left to their own scanty resources, it affords but little room for wonder, that a nobility, which thought itself degraded by carrying arms in any other manner than on horseback, and an enslaved peasantry, reluctantly serving on foot, in a quarrel in which they did not deem themselves interested; should prove an unequal match for a powerful domestic party, headed by their own king, and a numerous foreign army, supported by all the clergy of a great empire. We ought rather to be astonished, how a handful of brave nobles, could have been able to support such an unequal contest, during the years 1769, 1770, and 1771; this, however, they actually effected, and, had they been but properly seconded, by any foreign power, would assuredly have proved triumphant. As it was, the king was obliged to shut himself up in Warsaw, and was indebted for his personal security, to a body of foreign mercenaries: even then, indeed, he was not entirely safe from the enterprise of the confederates; for on the 3d of September, 1771, he was seized in the streets of his capital, by a resolute band

of horsemen; and had it not been for the treachery of Koszinski, he would have been carried to the camp of Pulawski, and given an unwilling, but formidable sanction to the proceedings of the confederates.

The interview of sovereigns are but too often fatal to the interests of the human race. During the conference at Neiss, in Silesia, in 1769, between Joseph II. and the king of Prussia, the latter first broached the idea of the dismemberment of Poland; and sent his brother, Prince Henry, to Peterburgh, to sound the disposition of Catherine, on that subject. In a second interview, at Neustadt in Austria, the project of spoliation was settled; and in 1772, this gross violation of the law of nations was perpetrated, and the Diet forced to announce its pretended assent, by means of a solemn act of renunciation. Thus Poland was deprived of large and fertile territories, bereaved of five millions of inhabitants, and forced to relinquish half her annual income, by the arts and arms of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. It is not a little memorable, and it is worthy of the attention of those who mark the revolutions of empires, that one of those estates was formerly held in vassalage by the Poles; another had seen its capital and throne possessed by them; and a third had been indebted to a king of that nation, for the preservation of its metropolis, and almost for its existence as an independent kingdom.

The bad faith of these imperial and royal spoilers, is so much the more notorious, when it is recollected, that in 1764, the empress of Russia had transmitted to the court of Warsaw, a renunciation of all claims on Poland, signed with her own hand, and sealed with the seal of the empire; that in the very same year, the king of Prussia also solemnly relinquished all claims and pretensions, and that the empress-queen in 1771, not only absolutely disclaimed any right to any of the dominions of the republic, but even affected to consider herself as the guarantee of the integrity of its territories. "The partitionary policy of the continental despots," as it is termed by an English bishop†, may appear to superficial observers, to be attended only with

* The booty taken by the Russians, was immense; and, if we are to give credit to a late publication of some celebrity, the empress herself received the famous treasury of Prince Radzivil, as her share of the spoil!

† Poland could never be prevailed on to acknowledge Prussia as a kingdom until 1764.

† John Sobieski.

† Dr. Watson, "*Cosmical History*," vol. iv. Pref. page 7.

local and temporary consequences; it is not to be concealed, however, that it gave a fatal blow not only to European policy, but also to the supposed faith of princes, and prepared the way, in some measure, for the revolutions that have since ensued.

The Poles had been overawed by the three great allied powers on the continent, but, as yet, they were not annihilated as a nation. They perceived all the dangers of an elective monarchy, in a feeble state, surrounded by powerful neighbours, and they determined to remove the cause of so many calamities. A general enthusiasm seized the minds of the people; the cities, in particular, evinced the most earnest desire for a change in the existing constitution, and this was accordingly effected by the revolution of the 3d of May, 1791. The republic once more cast its eyes towards Saxony, and a new dynasty was to commence in the person, and be hereditary in the family of Frederic Augustus.

A great orator, now no more, has lavished much unnecessary praise on a scheme that was false and hollow, which afforded new pretexts for fresh confiscations, and, at length, led to the entire subjugation of Poland. "This revolution," says he, "was effected with a policy, a discretion, an unanimity, and secrecy, such as have never before been known on any occasion; but such wonderful conduct was reserved for this glorious conspiracy, in favour of the true and genuine rights and interests of men. Happy people! if they know how to proceed as they have begun! happy prince, worthy to begin with splendour, or to close with glory, a race of patriots and of kings, and to leave

"A name, which ev'ry mind to heav'n will bear,

"Which men to tell, and angels joy to hear."

In express opposition to this, it may be observed, that the seeming consent of Prussia to the new constitution, was a snare obviously laid for the destruction of the republic; that the king was drawn into the vortex, rather by the current of popular opinion, than the genuine impulse of his own sentiments; and that no provision was made for infranchising the peasants, and peopling and defending a free country, with freemen.

"What constitutes a state? Not high rais'd battlements, or labour's sound,

Thick wall, or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crown'd;
Not bays, and broad-arm'd ports,
Where laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starr'd and spangled courts,
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride;

—No: MEN, HIGH-MINDED MEN,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued,
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude:
MEN, WHO THEIR DUTIES KNOW,
BUT KNOW THEIR RIGHTS, AND KNOW-
ING, DARE MAINTAIN;
PREVENT THE LONG-AIM'D BLOW,
AND CRUSH THE TYRANT WHILE THEY
REND THE CHAIN:
THESE CONSTITUTE A STATE.

The elector of Saxony, on being consulted respecting a measure, seemingly calculated to illustrate his family, coldly declined his assent, and the empress of Russia having poured in fresh troops, the new constitution was abandoned. This attempt of a free nation to meliorate its condition, was actually considered as an insurrection; and Zuboff, the paramour of the empress, is said to have decided on the utter annihilation of Poland, as an independent state. But an avenger seemed to start up, in the person of the brave Kosciusko, whose brilliant actions afforded a short gleam of comfort to his countrymen; it was impossible, however, to save a nation in which the peasants had been depressed by bondage, and the nobles had degenerated into the worst of tyrants, by means of an usurped authority.

The ravages committed by the Russians beggar all description. The cruel Suwaroff*, acting like an exterminating angel, put 20,000 men, women, and children to the sword in Praga† alone, and such of the chiefs as escaped military execution, were transferred to Russia, where they languished in prison, until they were released by the clemency of the present emperor.

King Stanislaus, who had hitherto acted a part merely passive, and neglected, like a magnanimous prince, to choose between a cousin and a crown, was involved in the miseries of his country. Accordingly, he was obliged to remove from Warsaw to Grodno, where he resigned all pretensions to the crown, on the 25th of November, 1795. He remained in ob-

* This monster has been exiled by the present emperor.

† One of the suburbs of Warsaw.
scurity

securify some time after this forced abdication, and finally retiring to Russia on a pension, fell a victim to an apoplexy, at St. Petersburg, on the 11th of April, 1793, O. S.

Thus died, in exile, in the 67th year of his age, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowsky, the last king of Poland. It was destined, that the same hand which had presented, should bereave him of his crown; he would have lost it some years sooner, had it not been for the generous intervention of Potemkin, who saw, conversed with, and conceived a great friendship for his majesty, during the empress's excursion to the Crimea. This prince had two secret interviews with Catharine; the first was at Riga, in 1764; the other after an interval of twenty-three years, in 1787, on board a yacht, in the river Dniéper. The second conference lasted only thirty minutes; and on its conclusion, Catharine decorated her old lover with the order of St. Andrew.

Poniatowsky had a taste for the fine arts, and was intimately acquainted with all the best authors of France, Germany, Italy, and England. He was particularly attached to this country; and, during his residence here as a private gentleman, was ballotted for, and elected a member of the Royal Society. His majesty is supposed to have been privately married to a lady who lived many years with him, and by whom he has had several children.

Of the family of the unfortunate Poniatowsky, there is still alive: 1. His elder brother Casimir, Prince Poniatowsky, born on the 15th of September, 1721, who was married, in 1757, to Apollonia, daughter of Basil Ulrzyky, Castellan of Przemyśl, by whom he has two sons, Stanislaus and Constantius.

2. His sister LOUISA, now in her 70th year, widow of Count John Zamoisly.

3. His sister ISABELLA, now in her 68th year, widow of Count John Clement Braniky.

4. His nephew, JOSEPH ANTHONY, son of Prince Andrew Poniatowsky, formerly general of the troops of the republic.

And 5. MARIA THERESA ANTONETTA JOSEPHINA, the wife of Count de TYSKIEWIEZ.

ACCOUNT OF EMINENT LIVING ITALIANS.

(Communicated by Mr. Damiani.)
ALBERGATI CAPACELLI.

THE Marquis FRANCIS ALBERGATI CAPACELLI, senator of Bo-

logna, is, next to Goldoni, the greatest comic writer in Italy. He is yet living and about 65 years of age. He is a handsome man, extremely good-natured and facetious. He spent his early youth in every kind of dissipation; and, according to his own confession, he did not betake himself to his studies in earnest, before he had attained his thirty-fourth year. At forty he was an author and an actor. A short critique on his principal works, with a communication of some interesting anecdotes, relative to the Italian stage, will not be, perhaps, undeserving of public notice.

"*The Prejudices of False Honour*," one of his best comedies, could not be acted in the theatre of Venice, on account of the part of Countess Ercolani, an old high-spirited woman of quality. No actress could be found in that city to play the part of an old woman, half mad and ugly. It was acted, however, in Bologna with great applause. This piece resembles very much the French comedy, "*Le Philosophe sans le Savoir*." The only critique made on it was a proximity in several scenes.

"*The Prisoner*" was the first piece that ALBERGATI composed in verse. He was well aware that blank verses are not, as is generally thought, the best adapted to familiar dialogue; he would have given the preference to what the Italians call, *Martellian verses*: but as the deputation of Parma required the former sort, he was obliged to adopt a mode of versification not congenial to his own taste. "*The Prisoner*" was crowned in Parma in 1773, and acted afterwards in a country seat of the house of *Aldovrandi*, near Bologna. This piece is considered as the best of the author's performances; and the European journalists noticed it with the greatest encomiums.

"*The Emilia*" is a piece in imitation of a French comedy, which Mr. ALBERGATI did not wish to name, nor designate its author, declaring, in a jocular way, that he left it to the curious enquiries of the public.

"*The Unfaithful Guest*," another beautiful piece, was also represented before the deputation of Parma in 1774. It was written in verse, and highly extolled in all the journals. Some objections were made against it, on the score of the actors dining and drinking together in the 9th scene of the 11th act: a circumstance which had also given occasion to censure in Goldoni.

"*The Wise Friend*" got the author much

much ill will among the ladies, on account of the intrigues of hair-dressers, which he exposed on the stage. This was done with such great adroitness, that all the spectators judged that M. ALBERGATI must have conversed very much with hair-dressers, either as rivals or spies. When it was performed in Bologna, a lady in a box fainted away at the sight of one scene, and another lady applied to the cardinal legate to have it forbidden. The ladies' hair-dressers also combined in a plot to thrash the comedians and the poet.

"*Love not to be Concealed*" is the last work that ALBERGATI wrote in verse: it was published in 1775, and performed by the author himself and his private company.

"*The Fits*" was a *petite* piece, intended to turn into ridicule the excessive delicacy of the fair sex: its keenest strokes, however, were directed against those who followed, seduced, or flattered them. The goodness of a husband, the vile adoration of a gallant, the affected assiduities of a physician, do more injury to the ladies than they are able to do themselves.

The play called "*What a strange Accident!*" was taken from a French novel inserted in the *Tales of Miss Uncy*. Its aim was to correct certain faults of persons in high life. This play was highly approved of by all in the middle ranks of life, but much disliked by the Italian nobility. "It is very singular," said M. ALBERGATI, "that we can relish on the stage, all sorts of vices and crimes in kings and queens exhibited in tragedy, and yet not suffer princesses and duchesses to be turned into ridicule."

"*The Enamoured Widows*" is a play which deserves particular attention, for the manner in which it was written. The author was at his country-seat, with two of his friends. They agreed that their names should be thrown into a box, from which the first that should be drawn out was to compose the first act of a comedy, at his fancy; the second was to continue the second act, and so on. No one was informed of the preceding act till the piece was delivered for continuation. It is truly curious how, in so jocose a way, an excellent comedy could have been written.

"*The Slandering Quack*" appears to be among dramatic works what the "*Treatise on Crimes and Penalties of Bac-*

caria" is in philosophy, a remedy for curing a barbarous custom—that of castrating children. The author turns into ridicule the castrated musicians. He declares, however, he does not intend to derogate from their merits in learning and honesty, but inveighs merely against their profession, and against the dishonourable use of preserving and encouraging such degraded beings. It is high time, indeed, that the Italians should drop the practice of sacrificing those innocent victims; degrading human nature only to sooth our ears with a song!

"*The Deserving Man*" is a piece of ridicule, attaching to those reputed wise men, who are a calamity to families. It is very common, in Italy, for families to submit themselves to the direction of an unworthy administrator. This kind of persons are the most despicable of any, and very often, under pretence of governing, ruin the best houses. M. ALBERGATI, however, had no intention to make this character appear odious on the stage: he represented it only as a mixture of ignorance and presumption, of honesty and of carelessness.

"*The Virtuous Revenge*" is the last comedy written by the Marquis ALBERGATI, and most probably it will be his last work. The title of the play seems to imply some contradiction. But virtue and revenge may be united when we act lawfully. A young lady, from whom a father is, by calumnious artifices, taken away by the hangman, and who is thus condemned to suffer infamy, so exerts herself as to restore the reputation and glory of her father, and the afterwards forgives his calumniators.

A complete edition of ALBERGATI's works was published in Venice in 1783; in 12 vols. 8vo. and a judicious collection of his *chefs d'œuvres* was published last year in London, in two large volumes in 8vo. by M. ZAVELLI, an Italian, who dedicated it to her majesty. M. ALBERGATI will probably write no more. "*I am old*," says he, "*and my fancy is yet older than myself: it was never indeed very strong; and the many trifles I have written have served to weaken it more and more. Should I ever find myself, however, among a humorous company, who would assist me with their abilities and corrections, I might yet aspire to write some other plays, of which I have the plans in my mind, and the originals under my eyes.*"

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TRANSLATION OF HORACE,

Book iii. Ode 3 *.

THUS Juno, to assembled Gods revealing
The dooms of men: "Troy, Troy, thy
tottering towers;

A level and fatal judge,
A stranger harlot-quern,
Shake to the dust. Aveng'd is now the fraud
Wrought by Læomedon on toiling Gods.

To Pallas, and to me
The nod of fate resigns
The town, the people, and their wily chief.
No more the adulteress boasts her gilded
rooms:

Nor Priam's faithless house
Refrains the strife-wont Greeks
By Hector's aid. The War our broil arou'd,
Cowers o'er their downfall glutted. Now my
wrath

Appeases, nor pursues
With lingering hate the son
Whom unto Mars the Trojan priestess bore.

Let him ascend the light-inwoven seats,
Drain the bright nectar'd cup,
And grace the ranks of gods:
So but wide seas between yon ruins roll,
And his proud Rome. While banish'd, thrive
her sons:

So but on Paris' tomb
The flocks insulting frik,
And whelps the liceness in Priam's hall.
Climb her proud capitol in lasting strength,
And to the distant Mede
Triumphal teach her laws.

* The second volume of the Monthly Magazine, page 614, has preserved a proposal for separating, in a new place, the second and third Odes of Horace's third book. To put the English reader in possession of the whole evidence, in behalf of the alteration suggested, a translation of both poems seems requisite. The remaining one, therefore, is now offered for insertion.

The progress of this Ode furnishes two additional arguments for supposing the four litigated quatrains to have originally formed no part thereof. 1. Romulus and his apotheosis are alluded to in an oracular manner:

*Invictum nepotem Troia quem peperit sacrae
Marti.*

The effect of which would be enfeebled by any previous mention. 2. They are described in a vein of poetry, which being put into the mouth of a goddess, ought to have surpassed any other description of the same event in the same poem: whereas the "*Arces altissimi*" and the "*Prophetae hinc de Neptun*," are much more poetical than the "*Laudas inire fides*," and the "*Dactre Neptunus iussus*," of this second Ode; to say nothing of the poverty and inutility of such articles repeated.

Flow her dead name to every tide-wash'd
shore,

That Europe, or that Afric decks with towers,
Along the sea that drinks
The swelling floods of Nile.

Scorn she for gain to dig the rock-womb'd
gold;

(Well, were it ever hid!) least tutor'd so,
She grasps with impious hand,
The spoil of human kind.

Clasp her wide arms the boundaries of earth;
From where the ~~fourth~~ sons of torrid light
Wild, as yon pale zone
Where drifts the unmelting snow.

But to the warlike Romans, this, I swear:
If leaning on a frail prosperity,

They, with too pious hand,
Their father's hearths rebuild;
Again shall clasp its wings a bird of night
O'er the new Troy; again shall Ate stroll,
Clanking the sword and chain,
Led by the wife of Jove.

If thrice by Phœbus' toil re-rose its wall
Of molten brass, thrice shall my Greeks o'er-
throw,

And captive mothers wail
Their sons, their husbands slain."
Chafe, Muse; such solemn sounds ill suit thy
lip:

Presume to mock the speech of gods no more
Chafe the forbidding look,
I love thy brow of smiles.

SONNET TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

By J. Cobbin, jun.

SOFT let me wander at the moonlight hour,
To some sequester'd grove, or silent
bow'r;

When cease the carols of the plumed throng,
And Philomel begins the plaintive song.

Sweet bird of eve! I love the liquid note
That flows mellifluous from thy quivering
throat:

O Zephyr, fleeting Zephyr, longer stay,
Nor bear that lovely harmony away.

Enchanting chorister! to me impart
Thy pow'r to lure and captivate the heart,
For could I tune the soul seducing air,
The melting strains must surely win the
fair.

Then will I strive to learn thy piteous tale,
And swell, with thee, sweet bird, the
evening gale.

SYMPATHY.

SOFT magic tenant of the soul!
That bids congenial minds unite;
That sways us with a mild controul,
Instructing us in true delight.

From

From every gross enjoyment free,
Heart-subduing sympathy!

What smooths the rugged brow of woe,
And mingles pleasure e'en with tears;
What bids the softest transports flow,
Extracts the poison from our cares?
'Tis the sweet grace that dwells with thee,
Thou soothing spirit—Sympathy!

Continue, fairy-power, to bind
My HARRYET'S tender heart to mine;
Contented let me ever find
Her fondest thoughts to thee incline!
For while she turns her love to thee,
That love is mine—Sweet Sympathy!

I. B.

A CLEVELAND PROSPECT.

Dedicated to my Neighbours, by J. TULLIE.

N. B. Written originally in Greek.

I Am the first, that with advent'rous hand,
In Grecian colours draw my native land;
Hold the fair landscape to the public view,
And point out beauties known to none but
you.

See haughty *Lafus*, there, with alum stored;
Lotus still weeping for her noble lord:
Kilton's deep vales, white hills, and sylvan
gloom;

Freebro's huge mount, immortal *Arthur's* tomb.
And *Hunley*, scowling to the distant main,
With cloudy head, involved in murky rain.
Stilton, beneath the jocund muses' bow'r,
Smiles on her bard, and ancient humble tow'r,
Where feelling *Trifram* dwelt in days of yore,
Where joyful *Panty* made the table roar.
Behold *Uplatham*, sloped with graceful ease,
Hanging enraptured o'er the winding Tees;
Proud provinces extended at her feet,
And crowded seas, that seem one endless fleet:
No savage beauties here with awe surprise,
Sweet heart-felt charms, like Lady Chat-
lotte's eyes.

Mark *Tickets*, nurse and cradle of the loves,
Where Venus keeps her children, and her
doves.

Through yon tremendous arch like heaven's
vast bow,
Lo, like Palmyra, *Gisbro's*, great in woe.

Those towering rocks, green hills, and spa-
cious plains,
Circled with woods, are *Chaloner's* domains;
A gen'rous race, from Cambro Griffin traced,
Fam'd for fair maids, and matrons wife and
chaste.

Observe, nor let those stately piles below,
Nor *Turner's* princely realms, unnoticed go.
Forced, like Rome's consul, with reluctant
brow,

To leave his oxen, cabbages, and plough;
His all that coasts, and ~~his~~ that wave-wash'd
seat,

Goatham, where Cleveland nymphs and
naiads meet.

Next fishy *Redcar* view, *Marjk's* sunny lands,
And sands beyond *Pactolus's* golden sands;

Till shelvy *Sakburne*, cloath'd with sea-weed
green;
And giant *Huncliff*, close the pleasing scene*.

IMITATION OF CATULLUS.

ODE V.

"*Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus.*"

LET us, fair beauty, live and love,
And all the sweets of Venus prove;
Nor heed those rumours, which defame
The pureness of our mutual flame!

Bright suns may set, and rise again!

When once our wand'ring light is fled;

We seek its orient course in vain;

In night eternal sleep the dead!

Fair beauty, coldly cease to measure

Thy virgin love, profuse of pleasure!

Ah! let my lips in many a kiss

Imbibe the soft ambrosial bliss!

Mingled with mine, while fondly glow

Thy lips, as roses blushing sweet;

So kiss, my love! that none may know,

How oft our lips in kisses meet!

F. Æ. C. D.

SONNET.

WILL ever thus this tide of passion roll?

And no kind interval of hope arise

To calm these conflicts of the troubled soul?

And must I still behold th' averted eyes

* NOTES AND REFERENCES.

Lofus, the seat of Sir THOMAS DUNDAS,
late T. Moore, Esq.

Kilton Castle, JAMES TALLIES, Esq.

Freebro, the pyramidal mount seen at a
distance, supposed to be king Arthur's tomb.
Hunley, a great promontory, projecting into
the ocean, belonging to Mr. JACKSON.

Stilton Castle, the seat of JOHN STEVEN-
SON HALL, Esq. the author of this poem,
"Crazy Tales," and "Fables for Grown Gen-
tlemen," &c.

Uplatham, seat of THOMAS DUNDAS,
Esq.

Tickets, seat of General JOHN HALES.

Gisbro's, a market town, once a famous
priory belonging to Mr. CHALONER, where
remains a very stupendous Gothic window,
100 feet high.

Goatham, CHARLES TURNER, Esq. a
fishing town and bathing place.

Redcar, ditto, a fishing town.

Marjk, ditto, and a house belonging to Sir
LAWRENCE DUNDAS.

Sakburn, ditto, belonging to JOHN S.
HALL, Esq.

Huncliff, Mr. JACKSON'S. The face of
the promontory 300 feet high.

Arthurham, the seat of CHARLES TURN-
ER, Esq. lord of the princely realms above
described.

N. B. *Feeling Trifram* alludes to the Rev.
Lawrence Sterne, who used frequently to
be at *Stilton Castle*, (or *Crazy Castle*.)

Joyful Panty, Mr. LASCELLES, a cler-
gyman, ditto.

Of cold disdain! Reluctant maid! No more
My bosom thrill'd by thy impressive
tongue

Its soften'd truths and precepts shall adore:
My soul, no more, in tender transport hung
The guidance of thy gentle hand shall seek.
Thine eye's mute language I must now
forget,

Tho' pity glitters on thy wetted cheek,
And drops of tenderness do linger yet,
Where wounded and forsaken hearts recline,
And soon are heal'd—but ah! inflamed more
is mine! I. M. GUTCH.

TRANSLATION FROM MOSCHUS.

WHEN Zephyr breathes upon the azure
waves,
My panting heart the peaceful ocean braves;
Glow with the scene, those softer joys in-
hales,
Dropt from the almy pinions of the gales.
But when the curling billow rears its form,
And silent horror broods upon the storm,
I turn my footsteps to yon dusky grove,
Misfortune's refuge, the retreat of love.
There, when the tempest clears, the low-
ring sky,

The pines responsive in shrill murmurs sigh;
What weight of woes you venterous band
sustain;

The sea their home, their labour, and their
gair.

The fish their scant, precarious food supplies,
Their ship protects them from the inclement
skies.

Let me in sleep beguile the tedious hours,
Where its transcendent waves the fountain
pours;

The obsequious murmurs, as the current
flows,

Sooth the tired swain—his languid eye-lids
close. H. S. S.

TO THE ENQUIRER AFTER A STANDARD OF BEAUTY.

ASK not of me th' essential form
That high-priz'd beauty bears;
Ah! who shall paint the magic charm,
That every breast ensnares?

Search for the answer in your heart,
For there the secret's found—
Tis your own taste that points the dart,
And bids our beauty wound!

PHILIPPA.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

MR. NORTHMORE, of Cleve, near
Exeter, is engaged in writing "*A
New System of Education, founded upon
Principles.*" It is expected to be ready
for the press about May or June next.

Dr. HARRINGTON has in the press,
"*A Letter to Mr. CAVENDISH,*" con-
taining some pointed animadversions, with
strictures upon the chemical papers in
the last volume of "*The Philosophical
Transactions*;" also, upon the last French
chemical publications.

Mr. SILVESTER HARDING has under-
taken to publish at least one hundred
portraits, for the illustration of "*The
Account of Royal and Noble Authors.*"
His design is, to complete the series of
engravings which are to illustrate all the
other parts of Messrs. ROBINSON'S
edition of the Earl of Orford's Works.
Mr. HARDING'S work is to be completed
in 25 numbers, royal quarto; each num-
ber to contain four portraits of royal or
noble authors.

A volume of poems by Mr. FAWCETT,
will make its appearance early in the
month. "*The Art of War*" will be in-
troduced, with considerable alterations,
under the title of "*Civilized War*;" to-
gether with "*The Art of Poetry*," ac-

cording to the latest improvements, with
additions.

The Third Dissertation on Fever, by
Dr. FORDYCE, will also be ready for
delivery in the course of April; as will a
new edition of "*Dr. GREGORY'S Eco-
nomy of Nature*," enlarged and improved.

The lovers of the arts as applied to
subjects of natural history, will also be
gratified by the 5th volume of that beau-
tiful work, "*LEWIS'S Birds.*"

MORISON, who, as printer to the uni-
versity of St. Andrew, has published
handsome and correct editions of "*Sal-
lust*" and "*Horace*," with the notes
and emendations of Professor JOHN
HUNTER;—is about to add to them,
an edition of "*Virgil*," in the same style
of typographical execution, and enriched
with the notes and emendations of the
same learned editor.

In the course of the present month will
be published, in London, a valuable
elementary treatise upon "*Mathematical
Analysis*;" the work of the learned Professor
VILANT, of the university of St. An-
drew.

We understand several gentlemen are,
at this time, employed in procuring anec-
dotes

notes of distinguished persons, who are now living; the first volume will be presented to the public in the course of the ensuing autumn. The characters are to be drawn with a due leaning to the liberal side; and to be entirely devoid of calumny as well as of every reflection which may hurt the feelings of the parties spoken of. The first volume will have for its title "*Public characters of 1798*;" and it is intended to publish a similar volume, under the same title, about the same period of every succeeding year.

Mr. PERKINS, of Leicester-square, has taken out a Patent for a discovery of the *Influence of the Metallic Traitors on the human body*; made by Dr. PERKINS, of Connecticut.—The relief which these traitors have given, in many obstinate topical pains, and inflammatory affections incident to the human body, is generally imputed to their influence on the *animal electricity*. An analysis of the specification will appear under its proper head in our next Magazine.

FRENCH.

The following very laudable attempt to naturalize certain exotics in France, cannot fail to excite curiosity. Something of the same kind has been attempted by individuals among ourselves, on a smaller scale. There, the effort is now made by public bodies, and the consequences are far more propitious than could have been expected.—Were it possible to realize the philanthropic project here projected, negro slavery would be at an end; the cane-plant and the coffee-tree would become indigenous to Europe; their productions of our southern climates, would be gathered in by the hands of sturdy freemen, and no longer, as at present, be moistened by the blood and the tears of the oppressed Africans!

The information which we present to the public, is extracted from "*An Essay towards the Naturalization of certain Vegetables in France*," by the Citizen BERMOND, who was instructed by the Museum of Natural History and the Commission of Agriculture, to endeavour to naturalize the vegetables hereafter mentioned, in his department of the Maritime Alps.

The vegetables confided to the department of the Maritime Alps, are:

I. The indigo of Java—Pondicherry—Agra—the Isle of France—and the Antilles.

II. The cotton-bearing plant—herbaceous of Malta—wild (*a coton sauvage*) of Siam, in form of a tree—twisted of Cayenne.

A young plant in good health, of each of the above, and a pot of each of the vegetables, which bear the following names, have been also sent to the Citizen BERMOND.

1. (*L'Herbe d'Ecosse*.) Scotch-grass; a new species of *andropogon*, and one of the family of grasses, is cultivated at St. Domingo*, as a most excellent fodder for horned cattle.

2. (*L'Herbe de Guinée*) † Guinea-grass; *panicum albidissimum*. M. P. Another vivacious grass, that grows in the sands, on the borders of the sea, and which also produces a most excellent fodder. The English of the *Antilles*, who are perfectly acquainted with the merit of this plant in waste lands, and for fattening their cattle, term it *Guinée-grass*. (Guinea-grass.)

3. (*Le Laurier de Madère*.) The laurel of Madeira; *Laurus Maderensis*. L. A grand and charming tree from the Canary Islands; the seeds of which were sent to the museum by the botanists who accompanied Capt. D'ENTRECASTEAUX: its fruit is very aromatic, and contains much essential oil, highly perfumed.

4. (*Le Chou Caraïbe violet*.) The violet cabbage-tree of the Caribbee Islands; *Arum sagittifolium*. L. A vivacious plant, with a tuberous root, and a very large volume. It contains much nutrition, grows on banks bordering on water, and produces a healthy and abundant aliment.

5. (*Le Thé de Saint Domingue*.) The tea plant of St. Domingo; *Capraria biflora*. L. This is an evergreen shrub, the leaves of which are employed by the inhabitants of the Antilles, for the same purpose as the tea of China and Japan. It would be curious enough, were we, some day hereafter, to transport this species of tea to China, and it to obtain a preference there over the native tea of the country; this is not impossible.

6. (*L'Acacie de la gomme arabique*.) The gum-arabick-bearing acacia; *Mimosa Nilotica*. L. Although it be very probable, that the gum produced by our common stone-fruit trees, purified to the same degree, would form a good substitute to that which comes from Arabia,

* And also in Jamaica, where it is principally used by horses. Transf.

† So called, as having come originally from the coast of Guinea. It is very common in Jamaica, and has of late been introduced into our settlements in the East-Indies, where it thrives wonderfully, and has been productive of the greatest advantages. Transf.

it is useful to know, whether the tree which produces the latter, would suit the climate of Europe. Should this be naturalized here, there is no reason to doubt, but that all vegetables whatever may live in our climate; as that, of which it is a native, is the hottest in the globe. The sand-plains of Senegal are its native country.

7. (*Le Guavaier.*) The guava; *Pyodum Goyava*, a fruit-tree of the Antilles; the productions of which form a most excellent sweet-meat. It is not to be doubted, but that this tree will thrive in the plains of Nice, as it has succeeded at Lavalette, in Provence; where it has been so productive, that several vigorous young plants have been reared from the seed.

8. (*Le Cirier d'Amérique.*) The wax-bearing tree of America; *Myrica Ferijlwanica*, M. P. A shrub, the seeds of which are enveloped in a matter, out of which tapers are made. These give much light, and afford a balsamic odour, very serviceable in pulmonary complaints *. Our candles, on the contrary, are highly pernicious, even to the strongest lungs.

9. (*Le Cedre du Liban.*) The cedar of Lebanon; *Pinus Cedrus*. The tallest and largest tree of the temperate climates. This tree ought to be planted on a high mountain, with a northerly exposition; its wood is the least corruptible of any we are acquainted with. The progression of its growth, in a climate warmer than our own, would be an interesting acquisition to natural history.

10. (*Le Bananier.*) The banana; *Musa Parafisiaca*, L. A grand herbaceous plant, that produces a bunch of fruit, sometimes weighing 80 lb. It is used as a food in America; and is savory, nourishing, and healthy. By planting it near a brook, and sheltering it from the winds, it is probable that it will grow and multiply exceedingly †.

11. (*Le Canne à sucre.*) The sugar-cane; *saccharum officinarum* L. A gramineous plant, which has occasioned the death of more men than exists, perhaps, at this present moment on the face of the globe; as much by the devouring avidity of riches, inspired into the breasts of Europeans, as by the horrible devastation of Africa, whither thousands

of men, who traffic in men, repair annually, to carry away its labourers into climates, equally fatal to slaves and their proprietors. This too famous plant is already cultivated in the illes of the Archipelago, in Sicily, and the kingdom of Valencia, in Spain. Wherefore is it not also cultivated in the dominions of the Maritime Alps? There it would vivify, instead of destroying.

12. (*Un jeune pied de café.*) A young stem of the coffee-tree; *coffea arabica*, L. What has been said of the sugar-cane, may be said also of the coffee-tree. There exists more probability, however, in favour of the naturalization of it, than of the former. All that rocky country, in which Moneco is situated, appears exceedingly proper for its cultivation, and perhaps, also, for giving to its berries a quality approaching that of the mocha, which is very different from what is produced on the hills of the Antilles.

Progress of the above plants, during a short residence in the department of the Maritime Alps.

The citizen entrusted with the conveyance (*et de l'expédition*) and culture of these precious vegetables, has invited the constituted authorities, and those conversant in such subjects, to examine their present state. It results from this examination, that the sugar-cane, which, on its departure from Paris, on the 29th of *Février*, was one foot, five inches in height, in the first decade of Vendémiaire, had attained five feet seven inches, and shot forth thirty-three suckers, of which three have been replanted.

The coffee-tree, at its departure, was absolutely stripped of its leaves; the vegetation is now abundant, and it has pushed forth small branches.

The cedars are covered with new buds. Four different species of cotton were sown on the 8th *Thermidor*, viz.

1. That of St. Domingo: it is 30 inches in height.

2. That of Siam: it is 28 do.

3. That of Pondicherry: it is 20 do.

4. That of Malta: it is 22 do.

On the same day were sown, four different species of indigo, viz.

1. The indigo of Java: it is 8 inches in height.

2. That of Pondicherry: it is 8 do.

3. That of Agra: it is 10 do.

4. That of the Isle of France, which has not risen.

The different teas are all in a fine state of vegetation.

* Très propre à rétablir les poitrines délabrées. Notre luminaire, au contraire, détruit les poitrines les mieux constituées. — Orip.

† I saw a banana-bearing fruit, about three years since, in Kew gardens. — Tr.

The Scotch-grass, which had only two small lateral shoots, has now upwards of 60 suckers.

The Guinea-grass has four suckers; it, at this moment, fills four large vases, and is about to seed.

The Caribbee-cabbage was destitute of leaves; it is now covered with them, and several are fifteen inches.

The Guava, Banana, the Manioc (*cassada*) are in full vegetation.

The Nopal has leaves of 20 inches. In short, with the exception of the indigo of the isle of France, which has not sprung, no individual has perished, and they are all in a thriving way. It ought to be added, also, that the seeds were not sown in the proper season.

The hopes entertained from this establishment, begin to assume the character of certainty, when we recollect, that the sugar-cane* grows at Montpellier to its natural height; that is to say, to eight feet, and that it arrives at maturity. The citizen GOUAN, professor of botany in that distinguished school, has sown indigo there, which, after springing very kindly, has flowered and ripened. Different individuals, after his example, have sown various sorts of cotton, even that of Siam, in waste, arid, and stony land, and have had a harvest of charming pods in return. Professor GOUAN has caused stockings to be made from his last harvest.

GERMAN.

The difficulty of procuring a sufficient quantity of oak-bark, for the purposes of tanning, in the electorate of Hanover, has long been a subject of serious complaint, and several applications have been made to the government, to prohibit the exportation of this necessary article. This circumstance attracting the notice of the aulic counsellor, WERRS, he was induced to make a series of experiments, to ascertain the possibility of procuring a substitute for oak-bark, from various indigenous trees. In these useful researches he has been greatly assisted by Mr. FOEHLMAN, an ingenious tanner, who has lately established a very extensive tannery at Linden, in the vicinity of Hanover; in which he has introduced considerable improvements, that are not to be met with in any other tan-yard in the electorate. They commenced their joint experiments upon the Sumach (*rhus coriaria*), with which this country abounds:

* The sugar-cane is said to have been originally carried from Sicily to Spain, and from Spain to the West-Indies.

The result has exceeded their most sanguine expectations. The tanners and cordwainers have found, that calf-skin, prepared in this manner, equals the best English leather; and are eager to purchase it at two florins per pound weight; whereas, formerly, the best home-manufactured leather would not fetch more than one florin per pound. It is in great request for shoes and boots: and MONS. FOEHLMAN is prosecuting his experiments on various other kinds of trees and plants, under the direction of M. WEHRS. This is not the only discovery for which the arts are indebted to the latter gentleman. The hats, manufactured from vegetable substances, which are worn at Lunenburg, and which are remarkable for durability and lightness, are his invention. At present, he is diligently occupied in the improvement of the manufacture of paper.

"*Le Nord, Littéraire, Physique, Politique & Moral*," published at Kiel by professor OLIVARIUS, continues to be conducted with the degree of spirit which might have been expected from its able editor. The third Number has just arrived in London.

DUTCH.

The convulsive crisis of the revolution has not checked the progress of literature in the Batavian republic. L. VAN SANTEN has recently published a new and elegant edition of "*Terentianus Maurus*:" two volumes of a new edition of "*Phutarch*," have lately appeared, edited by D. WYTENBACH. The learned orientalist, RUHNKENIUS, is engaged in bringing out "*Scheller's Dictionary*," adapted to the use of the Batavian schools; and the justly celebrated DE BOSCH, is occupied upon the "*Antheologia Græca*," with the translation by Grotius, in Latin verse. The learned editor is not in possession of the Greek text, with the manuscript corrections of Grotius, the existence of which, it seems, is doubtful; but he has availed himself of many new, and hitherto unpublished, resources for perfecting this valuable work.

SPANISH.

Notwithstanding the wretched state into which Spain has been thrown by the present war, literature, in that country, seems to be making some progress. The following Spanish publications have been lately announced in the Madrid Gazette, from which the following very curious notices are translated almost literally.

"*Observations de un Viagero Politico et Filosofico*," &c. *Observations of a Political*

Political and Philosophical Traveller. This work contains an account of the progress of the arts and the sciences; discoveries in the three kingdoms; of nature, images, and customs of various nations, &c.

"*Collection de Auteurs Latins*," &c. or, A Collection of Latin Authors, 3 vol. by the P. P. DE LAS ESCUELAS PIAS, illustrated with notes, geographical remarks, and passages respecting ancient manners, extracted from the Roman historians.

"*Adriano en Siria*. Adrian in Syria. A comedy in three acts, by D. GASPÉR ZAVALA Y ZAMORA.

"*Poesias de Generales del Orden de S. Augustin*. Poems, by GONZALES, of the order of St. Augustine, 1 vol. 8vo.

"*Collection de Poetas Castellanos*," &c. A Collection of the Spanish Poets, by D. RAMON FERNANDEZ, vols. 18 and 19. The former contains the unpublished poems of FRANCISCO DE RIOJA D. JUAN DE ARGUIJO, BALTHASAR DE ALCAZAR, with the poetic fragments on painting, by PABLO DE CESPEDES. The latter contains a translation of the heroic epics of Ovid, by MEXIA.

"*El Viagero Universal o Noticia del Mundo Antiguo y Nuevo*," &c. The Universal Traveller; or Account of the World, Ancient and Modern; compiled from the best authors, by D. PEDRO ESTALA, No. 41, which contains a continuation of the account of Lima, and other provinces of Peru.

"*The Universal Voyager; or Description of the Ancient and New World*." A work re-compiled from the best voyagers, by Don Pedro Estala, Prefbyter: the 36th book, which contains the voyage from Carthage to Porto-Bello, Panama, and Guayaquil, with an account of every thing remarkable in those countries; with this book concludes the 12th vol.

"*The World turned Upwards; or, Counter-Truths, dedicated to Mankind*." In this work, (which is an interesting and delicate satire on the present customs) every class, and state, and condition, that forms society, is noticed—and representing men as they are not, it indicates them as they ought to be. It contains free strictures upon *petits maîtres*, or coxcombs—or memorandums to be used for the history of fashion and polite company; in which are serious reflections on the luxury, the fashions and customs, of the present day. It also includes various tales, and moral and entertaining histories; pleasant and satirical portraits

(or pictures) of coxcombs; of those men affecting to be originals; of dabbles and affectation; and of the tons of high-life.

"*Patriotic Discourses*," dedicated to the Spaniards, by a lover of that nation, disposed in the form of dialogues, comprehending the most celebrated feats, the most honourable successes; the most famous wars; the most complete victories gained by the Spaniards—and the eulogium of our warriors, conquerors in the most bloody battles, &c.

"*Miscellany*," instructive, curious, and agreeable—or, Annals of Literature, Sciences, and Arts—No. XI. and XII. with which the 4th vol. is completed; comprehending the following subjects: examination of a passage in Plutarch; on the death of Statira, wife of Darius; introduction to the course of ischyology in the museum of Paris; premiums of the society of the Havannah; observations on wounds of the head, and on a machine to grind chocolate; transactions of the royal academy of Ireland; of an illness peculiar to children, and but little known; an account of the labours of the national institute of France, since its foundation until the year 1796; letters of Solis-cops, on the works in painting and sculpture exposed in the saloon of the museum of Paris; new method of tanning hides, in less than a month; an account of the plantation of spice-trees, by the French in their American colonies; instruction on the various kinds of Jesuit's bark, and the different use which ought to be made of it, according to the complaints, by Dr. MURIS, physician in America; WHITE's voyage to Botany Bay; MASCAON's letters on the sympathetic system; MARMONTEL's discourse on criticism; maxims of the king of Poland; description of the house of correction of Amsterdam, by citizen THOUIN; treatise on silk; a new discovery of curing the sore-throat with *almiscle*, by CHARLES WHITE, English surgeon; account of the present state of literature in Milan; poetry; foreign books, &c.

"*Originals of the Spanish Poetry*," by DON LUIS JOSEPH VELASQUEZ, chevalier of the order of St. James; of the royal academies of history—inscriptions and belles lettres of Paris, 1 vol. 4to. 2d edition, improved with all possible care in its typography. This *handsome* work, which may pass for an original of its kind, our author being the first person who has treated on this subject of literary history—is divided into four parts. Is the

the last he examines the true sources from whence the Spanish poetry is derived, viz. the poetry of the primitive Spaniards, the Latin, the Arabic, the Provençal or Limousin, the Gallician, the Portuguese, and the Biscayan. In the second, the principles, progress, and ages of the Castilian poetry are described. In the third, he examines every thing relating to the origin of that poetry, in its several particular branches; and in the fourth, he treats of other matters appertaining to the Castilian poetry; such as the collections formed of our poets, the comments and notes with which their works have been illustrated, the Spanish translations from various foreign poets, and the authors who have written in Spanish on the subject of poetry.

"*Select Poems of LOPE DE VEGA CARPIO.*" The name alone suffices to ensure the estimation of this work which is composed of his best pieces, selected from among those works which he published both in his own name, and that of the licenciado TOMÉ DE BURGILLO, prefaced by a concise account of the life of the poet, and a discourse on lyric poetry, or the ancient and modern ode, taken from the writings of Marmontel; with some additions.

"*The Discernment of Genius for the Arts and Sciences.*" In this work, so useful to literary men, and formerly treated upon by the celebrated John Huarte, but wherein he had stated erroneous opinions, that rendered it improper for general perusal, are now discussed in an admirable style, and with the observations of the most eminent authors, the various degrees of genius or talents relative to the liberal or mechanical arts. It is evidently proved, that there exists no man, however barbarous or dull he may appear, but who possesses some talent capable of improvement, in some profession or other; and herein is ascertained, exactly, the science or profession which best applies to each person's particular genius. As the genius requisite for theology, philosophy, jurisprudence, medicine, poetry, eloquence, profane as well as sacred, the military art, &c. is finally determined; indicating also the means of preserving the genius of childhood.

"*Instructive and agreeable Miscellany, or Annals of Literature, Sciences and Arts:* Nos. xiii and xiv, containing, the life of Aspasius; a fragment, on the unity in dramatic poems; of mineralogy in De Pácor, in Peru; on the lymphatic sys-

tem; on the subject of ancient statues; translations of the philosophical society of Philadelphia; art of writing as quick as speaking; letters on the works in painting and sculpture exposed in the museum of Paris; reflections on commerce; sure for burns; sessions of the lycæum of the arts in Paris; criticism on Richardson's "*Clarissa*;" discourse respecting the mutual dependence of man and woman; premiums of the economical society of Florence, and that of sciences in Holland; discourse respecting the proofs comprehended under the appellation of God's judgments; new method of teaching geography; experiments on the solid tints of European plants; chymistry; agriculture; cure for bad humour; method of rendering leather water-proof; history of two women, who live without taking nourishment, &c.

"*Aphorisms of the Spanish and Latin Letters of the famous Politician ANTONIO PEREZ, Secretary of State to our Sovereign Lord D. PHILIP the III.*" 1 vol. in 4to.

"*A new and complete Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages:*" containing the explanation of the words, their different significations, the terms of arts, sciences and professions; the construction, idioms and proverbs, of each in particular: the whole drawn from the best authors, and considerably augmented by the P. P. M. M. FRIAR THOMAS CONNELLY, of the Dominican order, family confessor to his majesty, and FRIAR THOMAS HIGGINS, of the Carmelite order, family confessor at the royal seat of St. Ildefonso; 2 vols. in large 4to. containing the English before the Spanish: the other two volumes, containing the Spanish before the English, will be published as speedily as possible. This work, as useful as it is necessary, for those who aim at the study and perfect knowledge of the English tongue, possesses the superiority over every other publication of the kind; for it not only includes every word in common use in the English language, but likewise the greater part of those in the arts and sciences, ancient as well as modern, with their equivalent in Spanish; so that whoever finds himself but tolerably instructed in the grammatical rules of the said tongue, will be enabled, by means of this dictionary, to attain a perfect knowledge of it; and may, even without any other assistance, translate into Spanish the best English works, however difficult they may appear at first sight.

"*Prints and Descriptions of the Plants of Spain, and of those cultivated in its Gardens*;" vol. 4th. the first part by D. ANTONIO JOSEPH CAVANILLES. In this book there are 60 plates, and 71 descriptions of plants, eight of which are new kinds. The author has characterized some others, in order to illustrate those genera of GAERTNER, named *Septospermum*, *Metrosideros*, and *Eparis*; also that to which L' HERITIER had given the name of *Eucalyptus*, and now augmented with some new species, brought from New Holland: others, in fine, cultivated in the royal botanical garden, prove the rich collection of this establishment; and some observed by the author in the kingdom of Valencia, enrich the flora of this realm.

The subscribers to the work intitled, "*Surgery, foreign, general, and particular*." This is an original work of D. JUAN FERNANDEZ DEL VALLE, professor of surgery, and first assistant in anatomy to the royal hospital at this court. The faculty, professors of every description, and parochial ministers, will find in this work, the decisive result of every case which common practice presents; a requisite not to be found in the works of Zacchias, Valentini, or Sanchez.

"*The secret Life of King Philip II.*" commonly attributed to the ABBE DE ST. REAL, but by some to the celebrated Spaniard, ANTONIO PEREZ, his secretary of state. D. ANTONIO VALLADARES is the publisher. To be found in the library of Hurtado, street de las Carretas.

"*A Treatise on warlike herical Fortitude*," (*Esfuerzo*), composed by the learned PALACIOS RUBIOS; illustrated with notes and observations by the very reverend father, Friar FRANCISCO MORALES, Jeronimite monk of the royal monastery of the Escorial. The Dr. D. Juan Lopez de Palacios Rubios was one of the most illustrious sons that the college of St. Bartholomew of Salamanca ever produced. His well-known literature, and profound judgment, obtained him, among other things, *la plaza* of the supreme council of the Indies; and at the cortes celebrated in the city of Toro in the year 1505, he was elected to compose the compendium (or book) of laws; which, from its excellence and equity, acquired the first rank among the other codes of the kingdom. He wrote various works on the civil and canonical law. His son asking him what fortitude

meant, he wrote the treatise here announced; wherein he exemplified (or demonstrated) his sound doctrine, his erudition, and his criticism. The editor having had no other object in view, but to pay a compliment to the Prince of Peace, to whom this work is dedicated, has endeavoured to produce an impression as similar as possible to the Sallust, and has not spared any expence.

The following translations into Spanish have also been announced:

St. Real's Treatise on Female Beauty, from the French.

Cato's Distichs, with the Scholia of Erasimus, translated and enlarged, by D. LEON DE ARROYAL.

Tom Jones, from the English, by Fielding.

Errors and Prejudices of the Spasmodic System of Dr. Cullen, demonstrated by J. BROWN, with a Critical and Apologetic Discourse in honour of medicine, and particularly the Hippocratic, by Dr. JOACHIM SERRANO MANZANO.

Dr. Rowley's Treatise on Diet, translated by the same.

A complete edition of the works of the late Sir William Jones, are announced, by the authority of the executrix.

The posthumous works of the late Robert Burns, with an account of his life, by a gentleman of Liverpool, is announced for publication, by subscription, at one guinea, for the benefit of his widow and family.

FROM THE ANNALES DE CHIMIE, *Experiments on Platina*, by the Count Kuzma Puschkin, Vice-President of the Board of Mines, at Petersburg.

1. On the salts and precipitates of platina.

The brick-coloured salt obtained by the addition of muriate of ammonia to a solution of platina, is wholly soluble in water, and deposits, after being boiled, a blackish matter, that appears to be either oxide of iron or plumbago. This salt requires for its perfect solution, between eight and nine pounds of water to each ounce: and by repeated solutions and crystallizations, the black matter being entirely got rid of, small crystals are obtained of a fine topaz yellow; forming alumniform octaedrons, with or without an intermediate six sided prism. The alkalis, with difficulty, cause a precipitate from the aqueous solution in form of a yellow powder.

From

From the liquor remaining after the precipitation of the brick-coloured salt, by ammoniacal muriate, a brownish yellow precipitate is obtained by the addition of pot-ash. This being separated by the filter, and mixed with nitric acid, in the proportion of half an ounce of acid to one drachm of the precipitate, forms a glutinous mass of a yellow colour, afterwards assuming the green hue of chrysoite. This jelly exposed to the blowpipe is converted into a black matter, which is probably platina in a state of semi-oxidation.

Urine, both fresh and putrid, precipitates the platina in a saline form, accompanied by a greyish yellow powder that is probably phosphate of iron.

2. On the amalgam of platina.

To a drachm of the orange coloured salt of platina, was added an equal quantity of mercury, and the mixture was triturated in a glass mortar. In a few minutes the colour of the salt was changed to brown and greenish brown. On the addition of another drachm of mercury, the platina appeared in the form of a grey powder; the third drachm of mercury began to amalgamate the platina, and when six drachms were added, the amalgamation was complete: the whole

operation taking up scarcely more than twenty minutes.

The quantity of mercury being increased to nine times that of the salt, the amalgam still continued so tenacious as to bear impressions of very delicate seals, and to extend perfectly well under the pestle. Now, as the salt contains only 40 per ct. of platina, it appears that one part of platina is capable of reducing to a firm amalgam 22.5. parts of mercury. On covering the surface of the amalgam with water, and rubbing it in a mortar for the space of about ten minutes, the whole of it was converted into black pulverulent oxide of mercury, intermixed with extremely brilliant particles of platina. The same effect was produced on rubbing it with the finger in the palm of the hand: and from further experiments, it appeared that most metallic substances, and all animal matters decompose this amalgam by simple contact. If to the black oxide thus produced, be added liquid sulphure of ammonia, it is converted, in a few hours, to a substance of a dull red colour, not distinguishable from cinnabar.

[The Analysis of the other curious memoirs in 71st No. of the "*Annales de Chimie*," to be concluded in our next.]

NEW PATENTS,

Enrolled in the Month of February.

ON the 30th of January letters patent were granted to Mr. C. TENNANT, of Darnley, near Glasgow, for the use of lime, barytes, or strontian earth, instead of an alkali, in the preparation of a bleaching liquor from the oxygenated marine acid. The discovery which the patentee claims, is not that the acid is capable of combining with those earths as with an alkali; but in the mode of applying them. In this process, the acid is to be procured from manganese in the same apparatus as has been heretofore used, but the receiver, which is to detain the acid, instead of containing an alkaline ley, is to be filled with quick-lime, or either of the other earths, sifted fine, and kept in constant motion by an agitator of any kind, so long as the acid gas comes over. By keeping the lime thus constantly suspended in the water of the receiver, it is enabled to be rapidly saturated with the acid gas, in as complete a manner as if lime-water had been employed; and with the capital advantage of presenting a much greater quan-

tity while only suspended, than could have been done if it had been dissolved. The oxy-muriat of lime thus produced remains in solution, and, after a few hours rest, may be drawn off clear from the unsaturated part which remains at the bottom. Mr. T. also adds some common salt to the water of the receiver, to give it a greater specific gravity, and thus to favour the suspension of the earth.

The proportions of the ingredients are as follow:—where the retort is charged with 30 lbs. of manganese, and the same quantity of sea-salt and vitriolic acid, the receiver may contain 148 gallons of water, to which he adds 30 lbs. of common salt, and 60 lbs. of quick-lime, sifted to a fine powder. This should be stirred about as soon as the acid gas begins to come over, and kept in constant agitation during the whole of the distillation. The liquor thus produced, will be equal in effect to the saturated alkaline solution usually employed, and there will be a saving of the difference of expence between the lime and alkali.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THREE Sonatas for the Piano-forte, composed by *Muzio Clementi*. Price 8s.

Longman and Broderip.

Mr. Clementi is frequently striking and forcible in his ideas, but never studied the first and great quality in music, *effect*, with more success than in some movements of the present publication.

The first sonata is in C major, and opens with a movement in common time, *Allegro di molto*; the passages of which flow out of each other with much ease and sweetness, and exhibit great art in their modulation. The succeeding movement, an adagio in $\frac{3}{4}$, is elegant and finished, and the finale beautifully lively. The second piece is in G major, and commences with an engaging movement, in common time, *Allegro*, followed by a movement "in the solemn style," in which we cannot say the author appears with the superiority of talent generally displayed in his compositions; he seems to have mistaken heaviness for solemnity, and baldness for simplicity; the subject of the concluding rondo, though trivial, is pleasingly handled, and closes the sonata in a masterly style. The third piece, which is in D major, opens in common time, *Allegro*, and after a movement recommended by its striking and uncommon effects, leads to an *Allegretto vivace*, in $\frac{3}{4}$, the theme of which, though it possesses the theoretical defect of starting on the sixth of the key, is ingenious, and relieved very judiciously by the introduction of the minor of the original key. The finale is particularly interesting in its subject, and is pursued with an address which bespeaks the real master, and fixes the attention of the hearer.

"Blue Beard," a favourite Air in the Pantomime of that name, performed at Drury-lane Theatre, arranged as a Rondo, for the Piano-Forte, by *D. Steibelt*. Price 1s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

Mr. Steibelt has bestowed much care on this little melody. The additional passages, with which he has drawn out the piece to a length proper for a piano-forte exercise, are perfectly in character with the original matter, and are introduced with much judgment and contrivance. We particularly notice the relief afforded by the employment of the major of the key, which at once gives a varied sweetness to the expression, and marks the character of the air.

The favourite Overture to the Opera of "Blue Beard," as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane; arranged for the Piano-Forte, by *D. Steibelt*. Price 1s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

The overture to "Blue Beard" forms, by Mr. STEIBELT's judicious arrangement, a pleasing and improving exercise for the piano-forte. The passages in general, lie very conveniently for the instrument; and the *staccato* bars relieve the *arpeggio* parts, in a style productive of much effect.

The favourite Air danced by Mr. and Mrs. LABORE, in the Ballet of "L'Offrande à Thersippe," arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by *D. Steibelt*. Price 1s.

Longman and Broderip.

This justly favourite air is here worked into a highly attractive Rondo. The happy management of the digressions evince great judgment in the above master, and strongly recommend the piece. The character and genius of the piano-forte is well consulted in all the additional passages, and the whole so happily blended as to form an agreeable sonata.

"The Naval Battle and Defeat of the Dutch Fleet, by Admiral Duncan;" a characteristic Sonata, for the Piano-Forte, composed by *J. L. Dussek*. Price 3s.

Corri and Dussek.

We are still destined to lead our readers into scenes of human slaughter, horror, and dissonance—much against our inclination: but, while the tones of harmony are pleased to assume the character and office of the priests of discord, it becomes our duty, however painful, to attend their sanguinary rites. The present piece commences with Admiral Duncan's signal to his Squadron "to go in pursuit of the Dutch."—"They hoist their sails;"—then "set sail."—"The enemy's fleet is in view;"—"a general pursuit by the English—nearly within gun-shot.—The Dutch endeavour to avoid the English.—The English admiral gives signal for engagement.—Joy and resolution of the British sailors.—Engagement.—Admiral Duncan breaks through the enemy's line.—The Dutch ships lose some of their masts;—their defeat;—they strike.—Shouts of victory.—The British admiral gives orders to sail for England.—The disabled ships give signals of distress.—The news arrives at home.—General rejoicings." These are the practical

pal topics which Mr. Dussek has selected for imitation; and, in which, for the most part, he has greatly succeeded. The ideas are frequently new and striking; while, in many places, the combinations and modulations are masterly and learned. The road of nature is not always kept, yet the bye-paths, however intricate and perplexed, have generally the property of bringing back the vagrant author to the broad and simple tract; and the whole certainly forms an excellent practical lesson for the instrument for which it is professedly composed.

Six favourite German Waltzes, arranged for the Piano-Forte. Price 1s.

Preston and Son.

We find much to admire in these little pieces. They are, as their character demanded, easy, simple, and short; uncommonly pleasing in their style, and calculated to improve the juvenile practitioner.

A Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, *ad libitum*, composed by *Francesco Tomich*, Price 5s. 6d. Skillern.

This sonata, though not in the first rank of piano-forte compositions, certainly possesses many pleasing passages; and in some places discovers a respectable degree of science. The opening, which is an *Adagio* in common time, is striking, and excellently preparative to the succeeding movement. We cannot entirely approve of modulations so violently digressive, as some which we have met with; as in page 3 and 4, where wantonness and affection seem to usurp the place of judgment and sober learning. The *Andante* is very agreeable, and its subject happily relieved by the *Minore*, while the minuet which it introduces is genteel and elegant, and concludes the piece with an impression highly favourable to its character.

A Second Collection of Canzonets, and a Glee for Three Voices, with Accompaniments for the Piano Forte or Harp, composed by *T. Fiffin*. Price 7s. 6d. Jones and Holland.

We find six canzonets in this collection, most of which are conceived in a very engaging style. The subject and cast of the words, are not every where attended to with that precision which forms the chief feature of all vocal compositions, neither are they wholly neglected. The accent (as in the first bar of the canzonet) is sometimes falsely laid, but the truth and force of the emphasis, in general, forms an allowable set-off, against

that defect, and imparts a valuable quality to the melody. The glee, which closes the collection, is simple and pleasing. It possesses no counter-point, or marks of harmonical contrivance, but is an agreeable melody harmonized.

"The Cottagers;" a Glee for Three Voices, also a favourite Round, composed by *L. Atterbury*. Price 1s. 6d.

Jones and Holland.

"The Cottagers" is an ingenious composition. The parts are disposed with judgment, and, considering the general poverty of the choral music of modern days, are closely wove. The round is evidently from the same experienced author. Its melody is easy and flowing, and different voices are intermingled with much dexterity and art.

"In vain we fill the sparkling bowl," an Anacreontic Song, sung by *Mr. Burrows*, at Freemason's Hall, composed by *T. B. Schroeder*. Price 1s. Jones and Holland.

We find much Bacchanalian spirit in this song. The melody, though not strikingly novel, is free and open, and the introductory and concluding symphonies, both inspirit and enrich the composition.

No. II. and III. of *Apollo & Terpsichore*, a Collection of the most celebrated Songs, Duets, Rondos, &c. adapted for the Piano-Forte, Violin, Guitar, or German Flute, 1s. 6d. each Number. Rolfe.

Many of the airs, duets, &c. collected in this publication, are highly desirable. The work is printed in a convenient portable size, and cannot but be found exceedingly convenient to the amateurs of light, easy, fashionable, and familiar music. We find in the present numbers, the celebrated dance in "*Paul et Virginie*"—a justly favourite Swiss air—the well received trio, "Here's a health to all good lasses"—and several others in much estimation.

"My Love to the War is gone;" a favourite Ballad, as sung at the Nobility's Concerts; composed by *Mr. Moulds*. Price 1s.

Rolfe.

This is a pathetic little composition, and does much credit to the taste of the author. The simplicity perfectly accords with the subject of the words; and the accompaniment, which is adapted both to the flute and violin, enriches the effect of the melody. The bass is, for the most part, *arpeggio*, but not always well chosen; particularly the second note in the third bar of the second part, which should probably have been E.

"Farewell!

"*Farewell the Beams of early Day*;" a new Song written by *Peter Pindar*, set to Music by *J. Ambrose*. Price 1s. Riley.

The melody of this song contains some very attractive passages. The modulation into the fifth of the original key, at the words "And spectres seem to haunt the shade," and the introduction of the natural seventh towards the close, are instances in proof of much sweetness of fancy, and

justly recommend the composition. But we are obliged to observe, that Mr. AMBROSE, in this song, as well as in some other of his productions, has not been sufficiently attentive in the choice of his basis. The last bar but one of the melody now before us, is the only example we shall at present point out, of impropriety in this particular.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE Life of Catherine II. Empress of Russia; an enlarged translation from the French, by a Gentleman many years resident at Petersburg, with seven portraits, 3 vols. 21s. Longman.

Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, with original Correspondence, and authentic Papers, never before published, by *W. Carew*, M. A. F. R. S. F. A. S. 3 vols. 4to. Cadell and Davis.

BOTANY, &c.

Hudson's Flora Angelica, 10s. 6d. boards. Walker.

CHEMISTRY AND USEFUL ARTS.

Reports of the late Mr. *John Smeaton*, F. R. S. made on various occasions, in the course of his employment as an engineer, vol. ii. 18s. boards. Faden.

DRAMA.

Secrets Worth Knowing; a comedy, by *Thomas Moreton*, Esq. 2s. Longman.

EDUCATION.

Juvenile Pieces; designed for the youth of both sexes. By *John Evans*, A. M. Third edition. 2s. Crosby.

The Newtonian System of Philosophy, explained by familiar objects, in an entertaining manner, for the use of young ladies and gentlemen. By *Tom Telescope*. 1s. 6d. Ogilby and Son.

MAPS.

A new Topographical Map of the County of Norfolk; surveyed and measured in the years 1790, 1, 2, 3, and 4, on the scale of one inch to a mile, and printed on six sheets of the largest atlas paper. Faden.

MATHEMATICS, &c.

Practical Astronomy, containing the doctrine of the sphere, with astronomical tables, &c. &c. By *Alex. Leving*. 6s. Longman.

The Mathematical and Philosophical Repository: containing many ingenious and useful essays and Extracts, with a Collection of Problems and Solutions, selected from the Correspondence of several able Mathematicians, and the Works of those who are emi-

nent in the Mathematics, by *T. L. Leaven*, No. V. 2s. 6d. Glendinning.

MEDICINE.

The Soldier's Friend; or, the means of preserving the health of the military men who may be called into the service of their country in the present crisis. By Mr. *Blair*, A. M. surgeon of the Lock Hospital, &c. 2s. 6d. Longman.

An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the great Mortality among the Troops of St. Domingo. By *Hester Maclean*, M. D. 6s. bds. Cadell and Davies.

A System of Dissection; explaining the anatomy of the human body, the manner of displaying the parts, and their varieties in disease. By *Charles Bell*. Folio. 5s. 6d. Johnson.

An Enquiry into the Nature of Mental Derangement; comprehending a concise system of the philosophy and pathology of the human mind; and an history of the passions and their effects. By *Alexander Crichton*, M. D. physician to the Westminster hospital, and public lecturer in the theory and practice of physic and chemistry, 2 vols. 2s. bds. Cadell and Davies.

Reflections on the Surgeon's Bill, in answer to three pamphlets in defence of that bill. By *John Ring*, member of the corporation of surgeons. 4s. 6d. bds. Hookham and Carpenter.

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The Commentary of Hierocles upon the Golden Verses of the Pythagoreans; now first translated from Dr. *Warren's* edition, by *William Royce*, A. B. 4s. Longman.

Aristotle's Ethics and Politics; comprising his practical philosophy; translated from the Greek, and illustrated by introductions and notes; the critical history of his life; and a new analysis of his speculative works. By *John Gual*, LL. D. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Cadell and Davies.

The Works of Lucian, from the Greek. By *J. Carr*. vols. 4 and 5. 10s. Longman.

An Examination of the leading Principle of the new System of Morals, as stated in Mr. *Gadwin's* Political Justice. 1s. 6d.

MISCELL.

MISCELLANIES.

Reflections suggested by a view of London from off the monument. By *John Evans*, A. M. 6d. Crosby.

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Johnson's Table Talk; containing aphorisms on literature, life and manners; with anecdotes of distinguished persons: selected and arranged from *Boswell's Life of Johnson*. 6s. 6ds. Dilly.

The Second Volume of *An Essay on the Picturesque*, &c. containing an essay on the banks of artificial water, on decorations near the house, and on buildings as connected with scenery. By *Uvedale Price*, Esq. 8vo. Robion.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

For an account of Mr. Blair's *Soldiers Friend*, see "Medicine."

Military Observations, in a Tour through part of France, French Flanders, and Luxembourg, by *J. C. Pleydell*, esq. 4s. Egerton.

Remarks on Cavalry. By the Prussian Major-General *Warnery*. Translated from the original, illustrated by 30 copper-plates. 4to. 1l. 1s. T. Gardiner.

NOVELS.

The Life and Opinions of *Sebaldu* Nothanker, translated from the German of *Friedric Nicolai*, by *Thomas Dutton*, A. M. 3 vols. 13s. 6d. Symonds.

Roie Mount Castle, or False Report, by *M. T. Young*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Lane.

Derwent Priory, or Memoirs of an Orphan, in a series of Letters, 7s. boards Symonds.

Anecdotes of two well-known Families, written by a Descendant, and dedicated to the first Female Pen in England, by *Mrs. Parsons*, 2 vols. 10s. 6d. Longman.

Ellinor, or the World as it is, by *M. A. Hamway*, 4 vols. 18s. boards. Lane.

Duffel-Joriff, or the Fratricide, a Romance, by *A. M. Mackenzie*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Lane.

Laura, or the Orphan, by *Mrs. Burton*, 7s. boards. Richardson.

The Rector's Son, by *Anne Plumptre*, Author of *Antoinette*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Lee and Hurst.

Geraldina, a Novel, founded on a recent Event, 2 vols. 7s. boards. Robinson.

The Rock, or Alfred and Anna, a Scottish Tale, 2 vols. 7s. Lee and Hurst.

POETRY.

Poems, by the Rev. *Josiah Relph*, of Sebergham; with the Life of the Author, embellished with Picturesque Engravings on Wood, by *T. Bewick*, of Newcastle, 3s. 6d. and 5s.

Satires, &c. by *Jacques*, 2s. 6d. Miller.

Poems, by the Rev. *Gerald Fitzgerald*, D. D. Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin, now first collected. 3s. 6d. boards. Johnson.

The Druriad; or Strictures on the principal Performers of Drury-Lane Theatre, 1s. 6d. Richardsons.

The Egotist, or the Sacred Scroll. A familiar Dialogue between the Author of the Pursuits of Literature and Octavius, 1s. 6d. Murray and Highley.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Dissertation on the best Means of Maintaining and Employing the Poor in Parish Workhouses, published at the request of the Society of Arts, &c. by *John Mason Good*, 12mo. 152 pages, boards. Morton.

Emigration to America, candidly considered. In a Series of Letters from a Gentleman resident there, to his Friend in England. Rickman.

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Letters and Correspondence, Public and Private, of the Right Hon. *Henry St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke*, during the time he was secretary of State to queen Anne; with state papers, explanatory notes, and a translation of the foreign letters, &c. By *Gilbert Parke*, of Wadham college, Oxon, chaplain to his royal highness the Prince of Wales. 2 vols. 4to. Robinson.

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ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March,

ACUTE DISEASES.		No. of Cases.		
PERIPNEUMONY	Catarrh	3	Anafasca	4
	Inflammatory Sore Throat	4	Cephalalgia	4
	Typhus Mitior	1	Ophthalmia	4
			Fluor Albus	5
			Menorrhagia	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.			Menorrhagia gravidarum	1
Cough		5	Abortion	2
	Hæmoptoe	3	Aménorrhœa	3
Cough and Dyspnoea		47	Chlorosis	3
	Hæmoptoe	3	Gastrodynia	4
Pulmonary Consumption		3	Dyspepsia	12
	Hydrothorax	1	Vomitus	3
Pleurodyne		3	Enterodynia	6
	Adhes	2	Worms	2
			Hæmia	1
			Diarrhoea	1

Diarrhea	-	-	8
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	3
Dysuria	-	-	5
Scrophula	-	-	2
Hypochondriasis	-	-	3
Rhæteria	-	-	2
Vertigo	-	-	5
Herpes	-	-	7
Prurigo	-	-	2
Tinea	-	-	3
Nephralgia	-	-	1
Proctentia Vaginæ	-	-	6
Chronic Rheumatism	-	-	3
Sciatica	-	-	2

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Ephmera	-	-	2
Puerperal Fever	-	-	1
Mastodynia	-	-	3
Rhagis Papillæ	-	-	3

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Erysipelas Infantile	-	-	1
Aphthæ	-	-	3
Ophthalmia	-	-	3
Ophthalmia Purulenta	-	-	1

Since the last medical report, there has been a considerable alteration in the temperature of the air, and the state of the weather, which has occasioned, in some instances, an aggravation of symptoms in the different species of pneumonic complaints.

The number of recent cases, however, is smaller than that which occurred during the time in which the former report was taken. Fevers have been more frequent than in the present month. The species which has been most prevalent is the Typhus, or what has by some writers been called the Nervous Fever. This disease usually commences with slight chilliness and shiverings, alternating with flushings of heat unequally diffused, very different from the rigors, and the consequent violent degree of heat which occurs in other fevers. There is generally great restlessness and anxiety; in some cases, a considerable degree of pain, and in others, a vertiginous affection of the head. Throughout the disease, there is generally a confusion of ideas, and, on some occasion, great hurry of spirits. In some of the cases referred to in the list, an insensibility prevailed, which made it difficult to obtain any clear idea of the patient's sensations.

In one of them, which terminated fatally, besides the usual symptoms of debility, the frequency and weakness of the pulse, copious sweats and involuntary discharge of urine and feces, there was an unusual degree of *substitutum tendinum*: this symptom, indeed, instead of a merely involuntary twitching of the tendons, amounted to a spasmodic contraction of the muscles, nearly resembling the convulsions of epilepsy.

In one of the cases of *Ascites*, which had long continued, and at first proved very obstinate, we succeeded, beyond our expectation, in obtaining a recovery. This we think may be attributed to the free use of elaterium. The drastic operation of this medicine, at first, discouraged the patient; but the large discharge of fluid which followed, excited in his mind the hope of a recovery; so that in a little time he solicited a more frequent repetition of it than it was prudent to allow: but upon the steady use of it, together with bitters and chalybeates, to support the *vis vite*, the most happy consequences ensued.

The *erysipelas infantile*, mentioned in the list of diseases, terminated fatally. This is a disease to which new-born children are liable, and under the violent symptoms of which they frequently sink. It attacks different parts of the body; the fingers and hands are the seat of it when it is first discovered, though in its progress it extends over almost every part of the body. It is distinguished by a number of livid discolorations, with some degree of tumour and hardness. In the present instance, there were several vesications, similar in appearance to those from which an ichorous discharge proceeds in cases of mortification. This disease is generally so rapid in its progress, that but little assistance can be derived from medicine. The first use of the bark, with the external application of cataplasms, fomentations, and spirituous embrocations, are the most probable means of relief, and in some milder species of the disease, they have proved effectual remedies.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

ITALY.

ROME, once the mistress of the world, but often the author of desolation and massacre, has experienced another revolution in her government. The fanatic banners of the crois, which have waved for twelve centuries upon the ruins of the Roman capital, have now given place to

the tree of liberty. The following is a short sketch of the principal events attending this important transaction:

Soon after the insurrection in Rome, in which the French, general Duphot was killed, the Executive Directory ordered the army of Italy to march against the capital, under the pretext of avenging the outrages

outrages committed by the Papal government. The French army met with no impediment on the part of the Pope's soldiers; but some unfortunate peasants, seduced by missionaries, dared to throw themselves. They were soon dispersed by force, and afterwards "enlightened" by a manifesto of General Berthier. At length the inhabitants of Rome, who had not participated in the crimes of their priests, obliterated them by a solemn disavowal. The people separated their guilt from that of the guilty, and exacted justice from their own government. General Berthier arrived under the walls of Rome, and remained there a few days, waiting the deliberations of the inhabitants. On the 15th of February, the anniversary of the 22d year of Pope Pius the VIth, the French General entered the capital; and soon after the people repaired to Campo Vaccino, where they drew up a solemn act of their resumption of the rights of sovereignty, which was signed by several thousands of the Roman citizens.

This public act stated, that the Roman people, oppressed for a long time by the government of priests, a true political monster, attempted several times to throw off its yoke; that the secret magic of superstition, interest, and armed force, combined against its efforts, had rendered until that moment its exertions useless; but that, at length, the government had fallen of itself, in consequence of a succession of weakness and insult, of meanness and of pride; that the Roman people, dreading to behold either an horrible anarchy, or a vitiated tyranny to take its place, had collected all their courage, and consolidated all their strength, to preserve the State from all the effects of that dissolution; and, also, that they determined to claim their rights of sovereignty.

That in suppressing, abolishing, and annihilating the civil and political government of priests, the people constitute themselves the free and independent sovereign; that they had resumed every executive and legislative authority; and that they were about to execute them by their representatives, according to the rights of man, which are imprescriptible; agreeably to the principles of justice, truth, liberty, and equality: that, by virtue of this act, all political and civil power exercised by the Pope, was provisionally transferred to the departments, and the members named by the people; at the head of whom were five consuls, invested with the same authority as the former congregations of State.

Further, this public act contained the nomination of all the other magistrates

prefects, ediles, and officers of all the provisional government.

The provisional department of the police in Rome, immediately upon the change of government, addressed a proclamation to the people, in which, after having dealt upon the corruption, baseness, and anarchy of the Papal government, whose devouring avarice debased the coin, granted impunity to all kinds of enormities, and reduced all classes to the impossibility of subsisting, they announced, that the new government were employed in remedying those disorders; and that they would immediately cause to be opened the *Mont-de-Piété*, where all kinds of property would be safely protected: they also enjoined all the citizens to wear the national cockade, consisting of white, black, and red ribbons. The Papal arms were every where ordered to be removed. All the orders of knighthood, gold keys, titles of nobility and pre-eminence were prohibited, as contrary to equality; and liveries were also suppressed, as disgraceful to humanity.

The French army, it is added, by the regularity of their discipline and behaviour, soon removed the prejudices which the people had imbibed from false reports, respecting their being pillaged and violated. These sinister impressions were erased, by the frank reply of General Berthier to the act of the Roman people; he told them that the French nation did not carry on a *slave trade*, and that they were so far from selling the people of other countries, that they were their deliverers.

SWITZERLAND.

While one part of the army, who had so often been led to victory by the republican general Buonaparte, were taking possession of the capital of Rome, and invoking the manes of Brutus, of Cato, of Cicero, and other ancient champions of liberty, under the French general Berthier, another part of it were fixing the banners of liberty and equality upon the ruins of the Aristocracies of Berne and Fribourg. The adherents of the lords of Berne resisted the entrance of the French troops, and blood has been shed.

The French army in Helvetia entered Berne on the 5th of March, with General Brune at their head. Previous to this, the troops under General Pigeon, after gaining a signal victory at Seewetz, on the Saufen, had pursued the remainder of the fanatic bands of oligarchy, even to the gates of Berne. Solothurn had surrendered to the French army five days before. The same day the city of Fribourg were occupied by the troops under General Pigeon. The city being summoned, an answer was returned by the magistrates,

magistrates, that they were disposed to surrender; but that a few hours would be necessary, in order that the evacuation, on the part of the Bepels and armed peasants, might be effected without disorder. General Eiggen, granted two hours; but soon after the sound of the tocsin was heard in the different villages, and a multitude of peasants, who came to reinforce the garrison, were seen entering the town, by a gate opposite to the points of attack. A new summons was then sent, upon which some of the citizens and magistrates came to say, that they were overawed by the peasants, and were no longer free in their deliberations. The republican soldiers, full of ardour, called aloud for the order for an assault: a few of the most intrepid among them, at the head of whom was sergeant Barbe, climbed to the top of the ramparts, and threw themselves into the town; the 1500 Bernese and four or five thousand pea-

sants, who composed the force of Fribourg, had retired with precipitation, with their cannon and arms, into the arsenal: the city was taken by storm, without any excesses being committed; the aristocratic government destroyed, and re-placed by a provisional government chosen by the section. This affair cost the adherents of aristocracy more than 400 men. The affair of Seventh cost them 800 men killed, and three thousand made prisoners. The French, on their part, lost among several others, the brave serjeant Barbe, who had been created a sub-lieutenant. After performing these exploits, the French officers of the French army assembled at Bern, where they had a civic repast, at which, among other toasts, they drank the following: Success to republican armies.—The Helvetic army.—Destruction to England.—Peace to the world.

On Account of the length, value, and originality of many of the preceding Articles, the Notices of Parliamentary Proceedings, and other Political Occurrences of inferior consequence, are deferred till our next.

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Marriages. At St. Olave's, Southwark, Mr. Holland, of St. Mary at Hill, merchant, to Miss Roberts, of Remondsey-street.

At Mary-le-bone church, Alexander Erskine, esq. of Lime estate, Jamaica, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Robert Jackson, esq. of the same island.

At St. Pancras, Mr. Owen Holmes, attorney, of Mark-lane, to Miss Rose Pape.

At Mary-le-bone church, the rev. James Deare, to Miss Helen Deare, one of the daughters of the late Lieutenant-colonel Charles Deare.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Richard Wilmshott, esq. to Miss D. Wilkinson.

At St. Michael's, Cornhill, John Mello, esq. of Chatham, to Miss Elizabeth Hopwood, of Finch-lane.

In London, Captain Cumberland, of the Manning East India-man, to Miss Ware, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Ware, of St. John's Street.

Mr. Mc-Knight, linen-drap, of Long Acre, aged 65, to Miss Winstanty, aged 24, of Palace-row, Tottenham-court Road.

At St. James's church, Mr. A. Layton, of Throgmorton-square, to Miss F. Parr, of Burgin, St. John's.

William Beckley, esq. of Highgate, to Miss Gifford, daughter of Charles Gifford, esq. of the same place.

At Lambeth, E. J. Nagle, esq. to Miss Anne Crantall Beuchamp, second daughter of John Beuchamp, of Pengreep, Cornwall.

At St. George's Hanover-square, William Peltner, esq. to Miss Frances Anna March Powell, eldest daughter of the late William Dowdell, esq. of Lurgden, Herefordshire.

At St. Andrew's Holborn, Henry Revel

Reynolds, esq. eldest son of Dr. Reynolds, of Bedford-square, to Miss Ann Mitford, second daughter of John Mitford, esq. of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

John Dickenson, esq. of St. John's Street, to Miss Robinson, of Red Lion-street.

George Fennel, esq. of the navy pay-office, to Miss E. Robinson, sister of the above lady.

William Elderton Allen, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Canning, of Stanstead, Essex.

Dead. In Chesterfield-street, a few days after her delivery of a son and heir, the lady of John Scudamore, esq. of Kentchurch, member of parliament for the city of Hereford.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, in her 49th year, Lady Duckett, wife of Sir George Duckett, bart.

In Bruton-street, Mrs. Castell, wife of Mr. Samuel Castell, banker, in Birmingham-street.

At Felham, Thomas Birch, esq. of Thorpe-hall, Lincolnshire.

In Golden-square, Mr. I. Lamb.

In Han's-place, George Miller, esq. British consul for the southern states of North America.

In Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, Mr. Charles Little, surveyor of the Westminster fire-office.

In Titchfield-street, after a few days illness, Mr. Hardcastle, one of the principal cutlers in the banking-house of Messrs. Hardman and Co.

In Seymour-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Trevors, widow of the late Robert Trevors, esq.

In the 38th year of his age, Mr. Nicholas Browning, many years a member of the common council for the ward of Cripplegate Without, and senior warden of the company of Bakery.

In London, after a short illness, in his 20th year, Robert Thistlethwaite, jun. esq., eldest son of R. Thistlethwaite, of Lansdown-place, Bath.

In Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, Thomas Williams, esq.

In Berner's-street, in his 76th year, John Routledge, esq.

In London, Lady Tynte, widow of the late Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, bart. of Halfwell House, Somersetshire.

In London, Amboise Marquis du Dresnay, formerly a general officer in the king of France's service, and late colonel of a regiment of infantry, denominated by his name, in the British pay.

At his house in Grosvenor-square, the right hon. Lord Calthorpe.

At his son's house, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 74, Mr. Samuel Hayes, formerly a merchant in Birmingham.

Aged 78, Mr. Charles Wilkins, many years deputy of Tower-ward.

In London, occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Miss Hoblyn, milliner, of Bath.

In Upper Thames-street, aged 74, Mr. Towle.

Mrs. Catherine Wachsel, wife of the rev. Dr. Wachsel, minister of the German Lutheran church, in Little-Alie-street, Goodman's-fields.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mrs. Calamy, a lady distinguished by acts of extraordinary benevolence.

Peter Nichol, esq. of Palace-yard, Westminster.

After an illness of a few hours, Mr. Charles Harris, of Maiden-lane, Covent Garden.

In his 58th year, Mr. Nicholas Browning, a member of the court of common council for the ward of Cripplegate Without.

At his house in Carlisle-street, Soho, Mr. Isakms, sen. teacher of Scotch dancing.

At his lodgings in Broad-street, Carnaby-market, Mr. Turene, well known in the musical world as an eminent performer on the violin, and lineally descended from the celebrated Marshal Turene. The fate of this unfortunate person affords an additional instance of the obscurity to which merit is but too frequently consigned, for want of powerful patronage. Notwithstanding his extraordinary eminence in his profession, and his illustrious birth, he was so reduced by the vicissitudes of fortune, as to be compelled to exist upon a scanty allowance from the French refugee chapel, with the earnings of his industry in the laborious task of playing country dances.

Mr. John Samuel, assistant secretary to the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, in the Adelphi.

In Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Collyer, wife of the rev. Charles Collyer.

Mr. Dolson, ~~Londoner, in Oxford-street~~
In London, Mr. Joseph Ward, many years surgeon in the East-India company's service in Bengal.

At MIlington, Mrs. Titterton.

In Great Portland-street, John Mootrie, esq.

On the 8th of March, died at his Father's house at Blackheath, deeply regretted, Thomas Garratt, the son of Mr. Francis Garratt, Wholesale Tea-Dealer near London Bridge, having, less than a week before his decease, appeared to be in the full vigour and bloom of health. As the age of youth is peculiarly susceptible of praise, and is forward to imitate; and as departed merit, whatever stage of life it may have adorned, has, if acknowledged to be remarkable, a claim on posthumous notice; it cannot be judged improper to delineate the character and attainments of Thomas Garratt: but this sketch cannot be materially useful to others, nor can sufficient regard be preserved to the rules of proportion, unless the features of the portrait be minutely, as well as faithfully, drawn. Still, however, though the general outline and the prominent lineaments will be clearly traced, it aspires only to the title of an imperfect copy, and will be destitute of many of those delicate touches of which it is susceptible. Though executed by the hand of friendship, it will not be coloured by the pencil of flattery.

The far greater part of his education he received at home, together with two of his brothers, under the vigilant eye of his father. By the force of his own genius, by the exclusion of temptations to indolence, by habits of early rising, by a frequent interchange of employment, by much personal attendance of tutors, and by a strict adherence to regularity of plan, much was accomplished. To arithmetic, to geometry, and to astronomy, he had paid considerable attention; and the Mathematical Dictionary of Dr. Hutton was one of the books, of which he was most fond. In grammar he had arrived at distinguished proficiency; and, even in the subordinate but not unimportant subject of punctuation, he possessed such minuteness of information. The French tongue he spoke with as much fluency, and nearly as much correctness, as the English. He read, and he conversed, in the Italian; and he had made great progress in the Greek and Latin languages, and considerable advances in the German; unaided by the use of translations, which cherish idleness, which conceal ignorance, which flatter dullness, and which, as they are commonly employed, at once retard the growth and undermine the permanency of improvement. With the biography, the history, and the geography of ancient times, he had an extensive acquaintance; and any disputed point on those subjects, or on chronology, was capable of powerfully interesting his attention, and of exciting him to researches among different authors. For his ge-

graphical, historical, and biographical knowledge, as relating to modern ages, though unquestionably less conspicuous, circumscribed within narrow limits. In the elegancies, as well as in the exactness, of English composition, he had attained to no small skill; for to this much of his time had been devoted, and, if the period of life at which he arrived be considered, he must be pronounced to have possessed fertility of imagination, great accuracy of judgment, and great delicacy of taste. Of these qualities of the mind indisputable evidences were afforded by the remarks which he made when he read, as well as by the compositions which he produced. The latter were extremely numerous. Some of them filled a considerable number of pages; and, in all of them that were written in the last year of his life, though exuberances, which it was better to cut away, occasionally occurred, different beauties of style were interpersed. They were of various kinds; and sometimes they were distinguished by novelty of illustration, sometimes by cogency of argument, sometimes by a felicity in the choice of words, sometimes by a judicious and skillful arrangement of the contents, and sometimes by a pertinent and copious accumulation of facts. He had, indeed, a quick sensibility to literary excellence. He felt, and admired, in the several languages in which they wrote, the wit of Plautus and Boileau; the perspicuity of diction in Xenophon, Arrian, and Cæsar; the judgment of Virgil, Metastasio, Addison, and Pope; the elegance of Isocrates and Nepos, of Hawkeiworth, and Barbauld; of Jean Baptiste Rousseau and Hæziz of Salisbury; the sublimity of Homer and Milton; the beautiful morality in Fænelon and Rollin; the vigour of genius in Tasso and Dryden, in Congreve and Fawcett; the eloquence of Sallust and of Florus; the energy of Johnson; the pathetic tenderness of Racine and of Sterne; the acumen of Hooke and Voltaire in historic reflexions; the descriptive powers of Thompson and Goldsmith, of Dyer, Shenstone, and Gray; and the masterly delineation of character in Shakespeare, in Schröder, and in Goldoni. But he was not accustomed merely to *see* the beauties of celebrated productions; and it may reasonably be doubted, whether there is any one of these merits of any one of these writers, which has not constituted one of the topics of his conversation. To politics, as a science, his attention had not been pointed; but into the great events, successively exhibited on the theatre of Europe, he enquired with that ardour of solicitude, which is generally characteristic of the man, long practised in the affairs, and deeply interested in the revolutions, of the world. A happy fund of native humour he frequently displayed. On any subject, with which he was acquainted, he could speak extempore with readiness, with energy, with vivacity of conception, and with no small degree of propriety. Of his growing excellency as a speaker, as this is a

habit susceptible of perpetual improvement, it would, indeed, have been difficult to have formed too elevated expectations. An hundred accomplishments, to which he had no longer attended, little remained for him to learn. When he recited from memory, to a small circle of relations or friends, any composition in prose or poetry, his delivery was highly interesting and impressive, and commanded approbation: for he possessed a memory, accurate and retentive; a promptitude and perspicuity of discernment; action varied, graceful, and appropriate; features, uncommonly beautiful, and capable of being instantaneously lighted up; and a voice of singular flexibility, fully modulated, and uniting great strength to unusual sweetness: and it was difficult to decide, whether he excelled in softness or in energy, in repeating the calm productions of didactic composition, or those of eloquence or of wit. Such were the principal acquisitions of Thomas Garratt. When stricken by death from his friends, he was not 25 years and a half old. Attached to literature as he was, he confined not himself within its limits. Into the causes of things he was eager to penetrate. External nature had, in his eyes, numerous charms; and its diversified appearances and products appeared to him to demand investigation. That he would hereafter have viewed human nature also with a penetrating glance, and have nicely discriminated the varying proportions of light and shade in its several characters, his observations clearly evinced.

That he was eminent for industry, will perhaps be concluded. But, though this be an encomium, to which he had not any peculiar claim, his industry, within the first eighteen months of his life, was considerably interested; and he was still more estimable for the qualities of the heart, than for those of the understanding. His general behaviour (and this is a happy medium rarely attained in the dawn of life) was equally remote from the bashfulness which affects youths, and from the confidence which elates. Though highly accomplished, he was destitute of pride; though ambitious of praise, he was perfectly free from envy and jealousy; whilst sprightly in his conversation, and gay in his disposition, his character was ennobled by piety, and he had a strong conviction of the importance of virtue. Generosity and disinterestedness predominated in his conduct; and gratitude, in his breast, was a principle of vigorous operation. Forgiveness, in case of any injury or affront, whether supposed or real, appeared to be in him a virtue, for the practice of which no effort was requisite. He was graceful and attractive in his manners; his flow of spirits was scarcely ever subject either to languor or to intemperance; and he seemed forward to enjoy, and to communicate, pleasure. Cold indifference to the interests of others was a stranger to his bosom; the quickness of his tread, the illumination of his face, and the expression of his fine eyes

eyes, often announced, to his relations and his friends, his warmth of attachment and eagerness to oblige; and small, indeed, is the number of those, whom disease has cut down so early in the spring of life, who will be remembered with equal tenderness by an equally large portion of their acquaintance. But his excellencies did not generate supineness. Moral improvement was with him an object of serious and not an unfrequent meditation; and he had, in fact, within the last two years, made perceptible progress in the cultivation of several virtues.

The nature also of his *amusements*, or the manner in which he entered into them, indicated the bright or the amiable qualities of his mind; and, when viewed in connexion with his solid acquisitions, justified the conclusion, that he exhibited the probable progress, and inherited the genuine stamina, of future greatness. Among the methods of relaxation, which his own inclination pointed out, were miscellaneous reading and rational conversation: in the former, his choice of books; in the latter, the questions he proposed, the anecdotes he related, the arguments he urged, evinced his unusual ripeness of intellect and versatility of talents. Possessed of a well-disciplined eye, and a steady hand, he was singularly dexterous in the use of a refracting telescope; and, being acquainted with the situation of a number of the constellations and of many single stars, he pointed to them with an admirable degree of celerity. Having melted pieces of glass, he endeavoured to polish them, that they might

serve as lenses; and he formed an hypothesis. The pen, the pencil, the chess-board, and the tools of the carpenter, were by him regarded equally as the instruments of amusement; and the atlas and the globe, the barometer and the thermometer, each, in its turn, supplied him with entertainment. In the drawings which he executed, sometimes unfinished style, and sometimes with more than ordinary rapidity, taste and genius were discoverable, nor did he tread in only one or two walks of the art: in the difficult game of chess, though opposed by various competitors, and by some of long experience and tried skill, he was rarely conquered: and his hand-writing, in case, in decision of character, in exquisite beauty, was surpassed by very few men of the most acknowledged eminence in penmanship. But his sedentary or domestic attainments, no more than his studies, were permitted to impair the soundness of his limbs, the clearness of his complexion, or the crimson colour of his cheeks. Of gardening he was peculiarly fond. Careless of fatigue, and patient of heat and cold, he spent much time in the open air, discovering, in its recreations, an uncommon share of animation and activity, of courage and a spirit of enterprise; and, when he was merely walking, his taste was particularly displayed in his remarks on the picturesque objects and the glowing tints of the distant landscape, and his vigilant curiosity was particularly excited by the diversities of the insect-tribe, and by the varied productions of the vegetable world.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

SIR,

BOSTON, Mar. 18.

THE Solar Spot has been seen by me again, in its fourth revolution (three of which I have observed) since I first saw it, the 1st of December.

I again viewed it on the 20th, and apprehend it will be off the Disk the 31st.

It remains very round, opaque, and well defined. I think there is little doubt of its re-appearing about the 12th or 13th of April.

C. LORT.

* This letter reached us too late to appear in its proper place.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE business of Agriculture has gone on with unusual rapidity during the whole of the present month; consequently much grain has been sown, especially in the midland and southern districts. In the northern counties the weather has not been quite so favourable for the operations of the farmer. The frosty nights and easterly winds have, in some respects, been injurious, though not so much so as would have been the case, had not gentle showers occasionally intervened. But even in these parts of the kingdom, the sowing of oats and barley has commenced on the dry and warm soils. Most of our reporters particularly notice the promising appearance of the wheat crop.

GRAIN seems on the whole to be a little on the rise. Of wheat, the average of England and Wales is 50s. 1d. per quarter.—Of barley, it is 26s. 1d.—And of oats, 17s. though not so much in the northern as the southern counties.

CATTLE. The prices of these have also advanced, especially of such as are in condition. Beef averages in Smithfield Market from 3s. 6d. per stone of 14lb. and mutton, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.

Hay fetches in St. James's Market from 40s. to 46s. and Straw from 22s. 6d. to 27s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Many Letters, of which the postages are not paid, are returned to the Post-Office. Our Agricultural Reporters are requested to transmit their papers before the 20th of the Month. Several valuable communications are deferred; an acknowledgment of which we crave the indulgence of many esteemed Correspondents.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Silver Roman coins, altars, and other relics have, lately been found at the Low House, South Shields, the property of N. Paine, Esq. The following are the descriptions of two of the coins: 1. Imp. Claudius Aug. (caput Claudii Gothici) Marti Pacifico. *Figura militaris, bare, dextra, aquam solum portans, sinistra hastam—circiter A. D. 268—Q. D. M. Valentinianus P. F. Aug. (caput Valentiniani) gloria Romanorum. Figura militaris, dextra, captivum cinibus, tridens, sinistra, labarum tenens—circiter A. D. 371.*—The base of this Roman statue at the mouth of the river Tyne, has the appearance of having occupied several acres.

From the plans and estimates given in for constructing the iron bridge over the Tweed, at Kells, it appears, that it is to consist of one span, of 300 feet, span, and two small stone arches on the north side.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Robert Scott, of Wall-end, to Miss Lamb, only daughter of Joseph Lamb, Esq. of Ryton.

At Durham, Mr. Nicholas Collingwood, to Miss A. Sney.

At Gateshead, Mr. William Lobb, of Newcastle, to Miss Wilkinson.

At Bishop Auckland, Mr. Thomas Featherston, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Earl, of Linsburgh.

Mr. Samuel Walker Parker, of Newcastle, to Miss Catharine Roberts, of Longwood-house.

At Langhamsley, the Rev. Mr. Oligheant, to Mrs. Batey.

At Painslaw, Mr. William Pearson, to Miss Ranfon.

At Eglingham, Mr. John Anderson, of Elford, to Miss Embleton, of Branton.

Died.] At Newcastle, on the 7th of March, in the 74th year of his age, James Hubbard, Esq. Lieutenant-colonel of the eastern battalion of Middlesex militia, now quartered in that town. Mr. Hubbard was a gentleman highly respected, valued, and beloved, by every officer of the regiment, as well as by every individual who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was in the commission of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the county of Middlesex, and had been Lieutenant-colonel of the above regiment upwards of 25 years.

At Newcastle, in the 87d year of his age, Mr. Edward Moseley, one of the aldermen of the corporation. As a magistrate, he was equally beloved and respected, and the general tenor of his life was such, as to render his loss universally regretted.

At the same place, Mrs. Purvis, Mrs. Sprinburn. Aged 63. Mr. Robert Coulter, merchant. Mr. Maywell. Mrs. Weatherby, mistress of the Butcher's Arms public-house. Mr. Thomas Reed. Mr. John Hogg, merchant.

Lieutenant at Newcastle, Peter Rotha, Esq. of the royal navy, and regulating captain of the iron-plate service in that port. Though engaged in a life of duty, which ill accorded

with his native goodness of heart, the liberality and philanthropy, which uniformly characterized his conduct, rendered him universally beloved, and his death was sincerely lamented by all who knew him.

At Norton, near Stockton, Mrs. Sipling.

At Benwell, Mrs. Dodd.

At Matham, near Bedale, Mrs. Charnock.

At Hebron, near Marpeth, Mr. William Taylor.

At Greattham, Mrs. Margaret Perkins, Mrs. Harper.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

After a series of long and anxious attempts, attended with an immense expence to the proprietor, (Mr. Curwen) the inhabitants of Workington were highly gratified on the night of the 10th instant, by the announcement, with ringing of the bells, of coal being got at *Union pit*, at the depth of 98 fathoms. This shaft has been sunk with great difficulty, to communicate with *Chapel-Bond* colliery, but to the eastward of a dyke hitherto unexplored. The accomplishment of this grand object opens a fair prospect to an incalculable increase of trade and prosperity to this town; and the extraordinary exertions of the workmen strongly mark their sense of its vast importance. From motives of respect to the day, which produced an event, that, in its consequences, must prove beneficial to thousands, as well as in compliment to the sister kingdom, which occasions so great a consumption of the article, the next shaft that is sunk in this colliery will bear the name of *Patrick's shaft*.

A plan has been adopted for making very great improvements in the town of Workington. There is to be one principal street, sixteen yards in breadth, flagged on each side to the depth of six feet, for the convenience of foot passengers. Several cross streets are to be formed, to communicate, at suitable distances, with the present streets. Such is the present spirit of building in this town, that three considerable plots of ground, allotted for the above purposes, have been rented with an avidity bordering on rivalry.

Married.] At Eversham, near Kendal, Mr. Christopher Askew, to Miss Watson, of Park-house.

The reverend Mr. Dodd, of Asparria, in Cumberland, to Miss Mary Curkick.

At Harrington, Mr. Henry Eisbeck, mariner, to Miss Miller. Mr. William Coulter, mariner, to Miss Margaret Glazier.

Died.] At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Capt. Joseph Bell. In her 58th year, Mrs. Jane Woods. Suddenly, in a very advanced age, Mr. David Carlisle, Mrs. Whitelock.

At Papcastle, near Cockermouth, in the 22d year of her age, Miss Sarah Husk.

At Workington, Mrs. Faupry Raven.

At Scaw, near Harrington, Mrs. Thomas.

At Carlisle, suddenly, in the prime of life, Mrs. Hewitt. In an advanced age,

age, Mrs. Hannah Harrison. Aged 94, Mr. Thomas Dennison. In her 68th year, Mrs. Pringle, of the Grapes inn. Mr. Norman, hat-manufacturer. In the prime of life, Mr. John Atkinson.

At the same place, in the 67th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Strong. This very singular man, whose extraordinary talents have been long the theme of admiration, was blind from his infancy; yet notwithstanding this natural defect, he distinguished himself by a wonderful proficiency in mechanics. At a very early age, he constructed an organ, without any other knowledge of this instrument than what he acquired by secreting himself in the cathedral after evening service; and thereby getting an opportunity of examining the mechanism. His first production in this line, though imperfect, was a work truly surprising for a blind artist. It was originally purchased by a merchant at Douglas, in the life of Man, and is now in the possession of a gentleman in Dublin, who preserves it as a valuable curiosity. Having disposed of his organ, he made another, upon which he was accustomed to play. By the time he was twenty years of age, he had made himself almost every article of dress. The first pair of shoes he ever finished was for the purpose of walking to London, to visit the celebrated Mr. Stanley, organist of the Temple church. This visit he actually paid, and was highly gratified with his excursion. He indulged his natural predilection to the mechanical arts, in making a great variety of miniature figures and machines, besides almost every article of household furniture. These amusements, however, did not prevent his following, with great assiduity, the business of a weaver, in which he was an excellent workman. The powers of his mind were amazingly strong, and had his genius been properly cultivated in early life, it is more than probable, that he would have ranked among the foremost of those, who, deprived of the inestimable sense of vision, have nevertheless soared with eagle wing, "beyond the visible diurnal sphere." Till within a few months of his decease, he was a constant attendant at the cathedral; but not being able to accompany the choir in chanting the psalms, he composed several hymns, in a measure which corresponded with the music, and which he substituted, as an act of private devotion, during the performance of that part of the public service. We do not know whether any person was attentive enough to copy these pious effusions, which were certainly respectable, from the intention which dictated them; and for the obtaining of which he afforded ample opportunity, as they generally constituted a part of his musical performances before strangers, and indeed that part upon which he set the greatest value. He married at the age of 24, and had several children, some of whom are still living.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Dorothy Hodgson. Also, aged 83, Thomas Lutwidge, esq. He accepted the grenadier company in the Cum-

berland militia, when first raised; was in the commission of the peace 40 years; served the office of sheriff in 1767; acted as a deputy lieutenant till nearly four-score; served many years as a trustee of the harbours and turnpikes, and neglected no opportunity of rendering himself useful to his country. In private life, he was mild, affable, and humane; and a generous, though not ostentatious benefactor to the poor.

At Linstock, near Carlisle, aged 27, Mr. John Donald.

At Workington, Mrs. Isabella Dickinson.

At Sunderland, in the 31st year of his age, Mr. Robert Clark, surgeon.

At Tellingthre, aged 75, Mrs. Ann Dodgson.

At Hensingham, aged 72, Mr. Thomas Wylie.

YORKSHIRE.

Married. At York, Mr. Michael Bell, to Miss Coupland. Lieutenant Blackwood, of the 46th regiment of foot, to Miss Fairburn. Mr. Hawker, of the 12th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Frances Cripps.

At Leeds, Mr. Charles Clapham, to Miss Pike. Mr. William Smith, to Miss Elizabeth Dickson. Mr. Thomas Benyon, to Miss Daltera.

At Hull, William Dent, esq. of the Northumberland militia, to Miss Barnford, of the George inn. Mr. Bulmer, ship-builder, to Miss Mabb.

At Norton, near Sheffield, Mr. Anderson, to Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of Mr. Thompson, at the Saracen's Head, Newark.

By special licence, at the seat of the earl of Scarborough, Winchcombe Henry Hartley, esq. barrister at law, to the right lady Louisa Lumley.

Died. At York, aged 74, Mr. Christopher Bearpack. Mrs. Scott. Mr. Robert Taylor. Mr. Bell, of the Duke's-Head coffee-house.

At Leeds, Mr. Richard Crossland, master of the Leeds hotel. Mr. Daniel Smith, formerly a respectable bookseller in this town.

At the same place, Mr. Henry Smithson.

At Hull, suddenly, in the 71st year of his age, Mr. Ralph Darling, an alderman of the corporation. As a magistrate, he was equally distinguished by his probity, and his active attention to the duties of his office.

At Hull, Mr. Francis Jackson, an underwriter. Mr. Eaton, Surgeon. Also the infant son and heir of Mr. C. E. Broadley.

At Urging, near Whitby, on the 13th of March, the man usually employed at the lime-kiln, was found dead in bed, at the side of his breathless wife, in whose arms was laid a fine child, seemingly in the attitude of imploring assistance from its unhappy mother. In the adjoining room their daughter, a girl about 22 years of age, was found lifeless. This lamentable accident is attributed to the pestiferous vapours arising from the kiln.

By the oversteering of a boat, belonging to the Ag-mannon man of war, 13 English Whigs

Booth roads, Mr. Joseph Lemon, midshipman, and Mr. Wm. Chambers, coxswain.

At Bradford, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. James Coufen, formerly a considerable cloth-dresser and woollen-draper.

At Howden, aged 64, Mr. William Locke, bookseller. Mr. Thomas Scholefield, attorney.

At Hemsworth, near Pontefract, Mrs. Allott.

At Aldborough, near Mafham, James Hutton, esq.

At Sheffield, a young man, who served in the shop of Mr. Caesar Jones, druggist, in the High-street. He was engaged in making experiments with oil of vitriol, when heating the bottle to a great degree, it suddenly burst, and the inflammable spirit instantly set fire to his clothes. After he had in vain attempted to extinguish the flames, he ran into the street; but, notwithstanding immediate assistance was administered, his limbs were so dreadfully scorched by the intense heat of the flames, that he expired in the most excruciating agonies.

LANCASHIRE.

An unfortunate dispute, on politics, lately took place at Preston, between a printer, a book-binder, and three cotton-spinners, which was not terminated till the printer and one of the cotton-spinners were killed, by being stabbed with a sharp knife. The assassin has been committed to Lancaster castle, to take his trial for the murder.

A fair for horned cattle, to be continued annually, will commence, for the first time, at Great Eccleston, ten miles north of Preston, on the 14th day of April.

Married.] At Liverpool, George Brew Crump, esq. to Miss Ann Zuill, eldest daughter of Mr. John Zuill, merchant. Mr. John Murphy, to Miss Kelly. Mr. John Edmondson, to Miss Anne Bonney. Mr. Denton, to Miss Brownbill. Captain Mullion, of the Amacree, to Miss Maria Kendall.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Fildes, to Miss E. Wood. Mr. E. Thompson, to Miss Mary Anderson. Mr. James Jackson, to Miss Hulme, of Hambleton. Mr. W. Natras, to Miss Ann Owen. Mr. Thomas Blackden, of Sandbach, to Miss Barker, of Manchester. Mr. John Bradley, to Miss Skinner. Mr. George Peel, to Miss Rebecca Barlow.

Died.] At Liverpool, in his 20th year, Mr. Robert Kewley, jun. a volunteer in Captain Earle's company. Mrs. Mitchell. After a long and severe illness, borne with exemplary fortitude, Miss Sarah Owen, daughter of the late rev. Richard Owen, rector of Rhoscolyn, Anglesea. Aged 60, Mrs. Grey. In her 35th year, Mrs. Alder. Aged 76, Mr. William Coulthirst, formerly an eminent builder. In the 26th year of his age, Mr. John Massey. Aged 24, Miss Clayton. After a very afflictive illness, Miss Sarah Oliver. In her 67th year, Mrs. Mary Crank. Suddenly, Mr. Thompson, dock-master of the King's dock. In his 80th year, Mr. James

Appleton. Aged 91, Mrs. Kendall. Mrs. Wright. Mr. John Atkiss.

At Manchester, the rev. Maurice Griffith, D. D. senior fellow of Christ-church college, rector of St. Mary's church, and rural dean of Manchester. He commenced A. M. 1748, and was admitted to the degree of D. D. 1763.

At the same place, Mrs. Kinder. Mrs. Shaw. Mr. I. Linley, a coach-proprietor. Mr. John Thyer.

At Preston, in an advanced age, Mr. Henry Gardner.

At Walton-le-Dale, Mr. Joseph Hilton, innkeeper.

At Pitts in the Moor, in her 94th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor.

At Salford, Miss Kirkman. Mrs. Gregory. Likewise, within three hours of each other, a venerable pair, who had been wedded upwards of forty years. Being in poor circumstances, the expense of the funeral was generously defrayed by some of the neighbours.

At Cheetham Hill, Mr. E. Lord.

At Whalley, after a short illness, in her 35th year, Miss Mercer.

Suddenly, Mr. Alexander, of Colne. He fell down on the road, and instantly expired, as he was returning from Carr Hall.

At Knutsford, Miss Iherwood.

At Lomashaw, in an apoplectic fit, at a very advanced age, Mr. Richard Acroyd.

At Huyton Hall, near Chorley, of a consumption, in the prime of life, Mr. Phillip Lewis Rees, son of the rev. Dr. Rees, of Hackney.

At Middlewich, Mrs. Armistead, wife of the rev. John Armistead.

CHEESHIRE.

Married.] At Nelson, captain Salisbury, of Trannmore, to Miss Ryland, of Moorfield.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Pattison Ellames. Miss Colley. Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late Mr. Job Harrison, surgeon. Aged 73, Mr. John Newell. Mr. James Broadhurst, one of the aldermen for the city of Chester. He was an able, active, and upright magistrate.

At Aldford, Mr. Lightfoot.

At Congleton, aged 64, Mr. Garfide, an alderman of the corporation, and one of the acting justices.

At Tenterday, Major Parry, of the Montgomeryshire militia.

At Golden-Nook, Mr. Steele.

At Nantwich, in his 60th year, Samuel Barrow, esq. a justice of the peace for the county of Chester.

Miss Colley, of Churton Heath.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Hopkinson, to Miss Adkins.

Mr. G. Hutchinson, jun. of Ticknall, to Miss Goadby, of Ingeby, both in this county.

At Quarn, near Derby, the rev. John Smith, A. M. Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, to Miss Milnes, daughter of the late William Milnes, of Aldersay Park.

At Chesterfield, the rev. F. Foxlow, of Staysley, to Miss Jane Slater, of the former place.

At Asbourne, Mr. James Bishop, hofier, of Nottingham, to Miss Pickcock, of the former place.

At Ticknal, Mr. T. Cope, to Miss Orton, of Derby.

Died.] At Derby, aged 73, Mrs. Homlay. In Derby workhouse, aged 104, Henry Wilton.

At Norton, at the extraordinary age of 103, Mr. T. Jackson.

At Ridley, Mrs. Cocker.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. R. Franks, to Miss Ann Wright. Mr. John Clark, to Miss Green, of Bennington, Lincolnshire.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Marlow, hofier. After a lingering illness, Mr. Milner, cabinet-maker.

Aged 74, Joseph Sikes, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Northampton, and senior alderman of the corporation of Newark. He served the office of mayor three several times, with the general approbation of his fellow-citizens; viz. in the years 1756, 1767, and 1780.

At Newark, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with manly fortitude and resignation, William Handly, esq. capt. of the volunteer infantry of that town. Few gentlemen ever evinced such a zealous attention to the poor; and his house may truly be said to have been an asylum for the distressed. He was remarkable for elegance of manners, and the most delicate refinement.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Beckingham, after a courtship of two hours, Mr. Robert Smith, aged 63, to Miss Ann Lamb, aged 68. Also, Mr. Gibbons Southerington, aged 51, to Eleanor Marshall, aged 21.

At Stamford, Mr. Wm. Henryson, to Miss Charlotte Stourton, only daughter of the rev. Robert Stourton.

Died.] At Lincoln, in his 67th year, Mr. John Stainfield. Aged 36, Mr. John Spalding, master of the Angel inn, Above-hill.

At Stamford, Mrs. Morgan. In his 75th year, Mr. Simeon Taylor.

At Wragby, aged 63, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Rogerston.

At Swinethorpe, near Lincoln, aged 39, Mr. John Nott, of Bennington. His death was occasioned by a fall from a ladder.

In his 80th year, the rev. Mr. Reynolds, rector of Burnoak, near Stamford.

At Wansfleet, aged 58, Mrs. Elizabeth Eland.

At Leake, aged 66, Mr. Robert Eynson, an eminent grazier and auctioneer.

At Holbeck, aged 56, Christopher Johnson, gent.

At Grantham, aged 59, Mr. Thomas Rawlinson.

At Allenthorpe, near Pocklington, the Rev. William Layton, vicar of that place.

He was eminently distinguished by his literary attainments.

At Timberland Thorne, in his 47th year, Mr. John Clifton, an opulent farmer and grazier.

RUTLAND.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mr. Arst, watch-maker.

At Oakham, Miss Berry. After a short illness, Mr. Smith, woollapler.

At Mortot, Mr. William Rudkin, farmer, Mrs. Laxton.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Quorn, Mr. Parkin, to Miss Jowett, of Draycote.

At Ravenstone, N. Burflem, esq. major of brigade, to Miss Brooke.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Smith, of Leicester, to Miss E. M. Corral, of the former place.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. James Calkin, of Stafford, to Miss Mary Ellis, of the former place.

At Wymondham, Mr. Eley, to Miss E. Robinson. Mr. James Richards, to Miss Leeder.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. T. Watchorn. Mr. T. Brown, woollcomber. Mr. Robert Lester, officer of excise.

At Reauby, Mr. Ribby, an opulent grazier.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Wm. Hardy, carpenter.

At Bottesford, Mr. Moggs, a wealthy farmer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Wakeman, musician, to Mrs. R. Stanton, of the Stafford company of comedians.

Mr. Thomas Smith, farmer, of Stanton, to Miss Thompson.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 53, Mrs. Lee, wife of Francis Lee, gent.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. William Wadams.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. William Spender to Miss Bratt. Mr. William Mayne, of Great Barr, to Miss Sarah Clark. Mr. George Cockle to Miss Hiat. Mr. Higgins to Mrs. Underhill. Mr. Bartholomew Rodsem jun. to Miss Ann Cotterill.

Mr. Webster, of Atherstone, to Miss Columb, of Derby.

At Handsworth, Mr. William Miles, of Little Aston, to Miss Vickers, of the former place. Mr. Abraham Robert, gimblet-maker, to Miss Nancy Woodcock.

Died.] At Birmingham, in her 58th year, Mrs. Mary Porter, a very amiable maiden lady. Mr. Thomas Beddoes. Mrs. Daplan. Mr. Edward Freeman. In her 76th year, Mrs. Ann Cope. Mr. Thomas Gresswell, clerk to Mr. Holland.

At the same place, in her 78th year, Mrs. Isabella Millar, widow of the late Mr. James Millar, and mother of the present Mr. J. Millar, limner and historical painter.

At Coventry, aged 78, Mr. George Lilley, Mrs. Hogwood wife of Mr. D. S. Hogwood, late

late master of St. Michael's workhouse, in this city. At the great age of 100, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Adcock.

After a lingering illness, borne with exemplary fortitude, in his 21st year, Mr. Charles Leabon, jun. of Perry-mill. He was a young man of very promising abilities, and his loss is, deservedly regretted by all his friends and acquaintances.

At Digbeth, Mrs. Parkes, wife of Mr. Z. Parkes, malt-mill maker. After a short illness, Mr. William Kendrick, jun.

Mr. William Griffiths, master of the Shepherd and Shepherdess, at Saltley.

At Hales Owen, Mr. Peale, late of Birmingham.

Mr. Spencer, pig-jobber, near Moseley-Wake Green.

Aged 72, Mr. John Wilcox, of Knowle.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewbury, Mr. Afterley, attorney, to Miss Mary Taylor, Mr. Stixrop, ironmonger, to Miss Morris.

At St. Chad's, Mr. William Evans, to Mrs. Powell, of Mardol.

At Drayton, Mr. Nonelly, surgeon, to Miss Steele.

Died.] Mr. George Pardoe, of Nash-court.

Mr. Williamson, of Exmore-green, near Conover.

At Roden, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Swanwick.

At Mardol, Mrs. Chapman.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Evesham, Mr. Joseph Harper, of Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire, to Miss Cooper, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cooper, vicar of Evesham.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Westwood, of Staunbridge, to Mrs. Tomkins, of the former place.

Died.] At Tything, near Worcester, suddenly, in the 58th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Powell. Mr. P. was a native of York, and made his first appearance on the York stage, in 1767. The preceding year he played with a Mr. Woodcock's company, at Wolverhampton, from which town he eloped with, and married Miss Dolly Stewart, first cousin to Miss Elizabeth Woottesley, (niece to the duchess of Bedford and the marquise of Stafford) who, in 1769, married the duke of Grafton. Mrs. Powell, in consequence of this imprudent alliance, was discarded by her relations, and died at Hull, in 1773. In 1775 Mr. Powell quitted the York stage and came to Manchester, where he married a lady with a considerable fortune. He then commenced manager, and formed a circuit of country towns, but became so overwhelmed with difficulties and misfortunes, that he was confined for debt. On his enlargement, he was involved in such distress, that he was glad to perform any menial business of the stage, at Birmingham. In May, 1789, he received at Swansea, in South

Wales, in the midst of his embarrassments, the unexpected and happy intelligence, that a relation of Mrs. Powell had died suddenly, without a will, in Manchester, and had left his wife heir to a fortune of 11,000l. Thus once more restored to affluence and independence, he took his final leave of the stage, and retired to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*, in the vicinity of Worcester.

At Pershore, greatly lamented, in his 75th year, John Langley, esq. formerly an eminent attorney at Bridgnorth. In his professional capacity he was able, just, and liberal; in his private character, an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and a faithful friend.

At Tenbury, Mr. John Evans.

At Worcester, suddenly, Mr. Silvester, apothecary. After a very severe and lingering illness, Mrs. Simmonds.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Alderman Pardoe, one of the most eminent carpet-manufacturers in the kingdom.

At Dudley, Mr. Gibbons, sen. of the Bull's Head inn.

Mr. Joseph Higge, timber-merchant, of Hartlebury.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Yarkhill, Mr. Duppa Hill, of Westhide, to Miss Hollins, of the former place.

Died.] At Hereford, after a lingering illness, in his 74th year, Mr. Benjamin Maddy, wine-merchant, and a member of the corporation. Mrs. Burton, wife of Mr. Burton, baker.

At Ross, in his 75th year, Mr. Thomas Prichard. He was formerly a tanner in Hereford, but had for several years past retired from business. His charities were very extensive, and must of consequence render his decease a very severe loss to the neighbouring poor.

At Tuptley, near Hereford, in his 68th year, Mr. Philip Lewis, late an opulent farmer at the Dyffrin.

At Nant-y-Glafter, near the Hay, aged 54, Mrs. Blashfield.

In the 99th year of her age, Mrs. Priscilla Frere, widow of the late Mr. Anthony Frere, of Westhide Court, and sister to the late John Carwardine, esq. of Preston Wynne.

At Hinton, near Hereford, by the sudden falling of a tree, whilst hewing timber, a poor labourer, named Baskerville.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Llanwenarth great house, Joshua Morgan, esq. lately appointed high sheriff of Monmouthshire.

At Monmouth, suddenly, Mr. John Hey, merchant.

At Chepstow, aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Jennings, relict of Mr. John Jennings, late of Lidney, Gloucestershire.

Samuel Bringley, groom to John Jones, esq. of Lanarth-court, was lately found drowned in the canal at Lanarth.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

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Married.] At Uley, Mr. John Dimery, dyer, to Miss Mary Jackson.

Died.] At Gloucester, by a fall from his horse, Mr. Abraham Davis, jun. woolstapler.

At the Hotwells, aged 21, John Marsh, esq. late captain in the 44th regiment of foot, and third son of the late Samuel Marsh, esq. of Bellmont, near Uxbridge. Mrs. Blanche, wife of H. S. Blanche, esq. consul of Minorca. Also Mrs. Baker, wife of T. Baker, ship-joiner. Miss Mary Dumbell.

At Bristol, Mrs. Bradley, who had been a school-mistress in that city upwards of 30 years. Mr. David Solomon. In her 89th year, Mrs. Lambert, mother of Mr. J. Lambert, of Pen Park. Mrs. Punter. After a short illness, Mr. James Thatcher, principal clerk in Messrs. Stevens and Co.'s glass-manufactory. Mr. Rowland Williams.

At the same place, Mrs. Robbins. Mr. Shaddy. Miss Tiley. Master John Matchin. Mrs. Lowne, wife of Mr. Browne, stationer, on the Tolzey. Mr. Hannan. Mrs. Elizabeth Kitley. Mr. Bateman. In the 73d year of his age, Mr. Matthew Worgan, clock and watchmaker.

Mrs. Booth, widow of the late Montagu Booth, esq.

At Clifton, Mrs. Skey.

At Thornbury, in his 73d year, the rev. William Howell, B. D. formerly of Christ church, Oxford, and chaplain in ordinary to the king. For the last forty years of his life he was vicar of Thornbury, and upwards of 30 years a justice of the peace for the county of Gloucester.

At Moorend, near Hambrook, Mrs. Nangle.

At Brockware, Mr. Thomas Compton.

At Blaisdon, the rev. Mr. Archer, rector of that parish.

At Melkham, Mrs. Moxham.

At Frampton-upon-Severn, Mr. Samuel Pearce, excise-officer for the Pontypool district.

In his 80th year, the Rev. Thomas Green, A. M. 44 years rector of Kellston.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Charles Leaver, of South Morton, to Miss Charlotte Tuckwell, of Wallingford, Berks.

At Woodstock, Pryse Lovedon, esq. to the hon. Mrs. Agar, sister to Lord Viscount Ashbroke.

Died.] At Oxford, after a short illness, in his 48th year, Mr. John Honour, poulterer, and parish-clerk, of St. Giles's. Miss Caroline Lock. After a very short illness, Mr. John Pepall, formerly a builder in extensive business, but from which he had retired for some year.

The rev. H. Powell, rector of Minster Lovell.

At Witney, Mr. Wm. Woods, auctioneer.

At Iffley, near Oxford, of a consumption, in his 32d year, Mr. John Clark Woodten, apothecary.

In the 89th year of his age, the rev. John

Pinnell, formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and rector of Ducklington, in which parish he resided upwards of 51 years. His character cannot, perhaps, be better stated than in the following words spoken by the earl of Harcourt, when he sold his estate and manor of Ducklington to its present proprietor: "and for a pastor you will find an Israelite indeed." Mr. Pinnell was likewise upwards of 50 years prebendary of Chichester, and rector of Burton and Coates, in Sussex.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Samuel Haslock, aged 74, to Martha Lucas, aged 20.

At Peterborough, Mr. Royton, of Newport Pagnell, to Miss Cole, of the former place. Mr. Richard Hill, to Miss Russell.

At Etton, Mr. Large, surgeon, of Harborough, to Miss Bellars, daughter of Mr. Bellars, of Woodcroft House, and great niece of the late Thomas Peach, esq. of Dingley.

Mr. William Shelton, of Seaton, to Miss Ogden, of Caldicot, Rutland.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. James. Mr. Teeton, many years sexton of All Saints church; he was father and grandfather to 14 children. In her 22d year, Mrs. E. Gilbert, mantua-maker. Mrs. Brown, a maiden lady.

At the same place, on the 1st instant, Miss Eleanor Douglas, a maiden lady, in her 95th year. Notwithstanding her great age, she never made use of spectacles; and, but a few days previous to her death, remarked to a friend, that she could not recollect having been ill a single week during her whole life. She was sister to the present bishop of Salisbury, and also to sir W. H. Douglas, of Springwood-park, in this county.

At Boddicot, aged 70, Mrs. Anna Rebecca Burford.

At Hanwell, Mrs. Salmon, relict of the late, and mother of the present, Mr. Salmon, of Hardwick-house.

At Kettering, at the advanced age of 84, Mrs. Jane Hiff, relict of the late rev. Wm. Hiff, formerly vicar of Stanford. She endured a long and afflicting illness with uncommon fortitude and resignation.

Aged 73, Mr. Chetman, formerly of Aphore-lodge.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At High Wycombe, James Lansdown, esq. of Portland-place, Bristol, to Miss Mary Eliza Biddle, of the former town.

Died.] At Little Horwood, suddenly, Mr. Joseph White.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Hame, to Miss Buckley.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Hogg. Suddenly, Mrs. White. Mr. Jackson, apothecary. In the 59th year of his age, after a long and very afflicting illness, Mr. Nicholas Westwood. Mr. Hunter.

Aged 66, Mr. Richard Brown, of St. Martin's,

Martin's at Oak. He was the first man that raised the tenor of St. Peter's bells, for which reason the ringers gave an excellent funeral peal on the day of his interment.

At Tuddenham, in the prime of youth, Mr. Benjamin Willson.

Mrs. Mumby, of Sutton Marsh.

At Southrepps, in the 47th year of his age, the rev. Erasmus Duery. It is not the usual echo of panegyric, but strict justice to add, that he was, throughout the whole tenor of his life, a father to the poor and fatherless, and that he defended the cause of the widow, and of him that had no helper.

NORFOLK.

A telegraph is shortly to be erected at Yarmouth, to communicate with the North.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. John Stewart, attorney, to Miss N. Richards, of Woodton. Mr. F. Noverre, to Miss H. Brunton, third daughter of Mr. John Brunton, manager of the Norwich theatre.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Thomas Gooda, to Miss Fairweather, of Aldeby. Mr. Robert Poole, to Miss Looe. Mr. Thomas Pool, of London, to Miss Lucy Hall, of Yarmouth.

Mr. John Kerrich, of L'arleston, to Miss E. Frelafeld, of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 82, Mrs. Isabella Pearson, widow of Mr. Charles Pearson, a comedian of facetious memory in the Norwich theatre. In his 44th year, Mr. Charles Wright, hatter and hosiery. Aged 72, Mr. Joseph English, wool-comber. Aged 65, Mr. William Lane, stone-mason; and a few days after, Mrs. Lane, his wife. In his 69th year, Mr. Richard Aspin, late master of the Blackfriars public-house, in St. George's, Colegate. Aged 76, Mr. James Deresley. Mr. Robert Punched, Miss Eliz. Flowers. In his 77th year, Mr. Daniel Risso, collector of the excise. Mrs. Ebbetts.

At Nayland, Mrs. Isabella Juliana Harrold, wife of Mr. Harrold, surgeon, and youngest daughter of Peter Le Neve, esq. of Norwich.

In the 87th year of his age, Charles Weston, esq. alderman of Mancroft-ward, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Norfolk, and fellow of the Antiquarian Society. The first bank established in Norfolk was under his direction, and opened in 1756.

At Holt, in her 88th year, Mrs. Catherine Spurgin.

At Hargham, Mrs. Bowles.

At Aylsham, in her 73d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Utting, widow of the late Mr. John Utting, surgeon.

At Beethorpe, Mr. Stanley, a wealthy farmer.

As Mr. Gooch, of Stratton Strawless, was returning from Coltishall corn market, he was killed by a fall from his horse. He appeared to have been dragged to a considerable distance, and was found in a very mangled state, with his foot hanging in the stirrup.

He was a man who uniformly supported an excellent character in life.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Richard Porter, to Miss Smith, of Thornham.

At Bury, Mr. Bacon, to Miss Willey.

At Framlingham, the rev. Wm. B. Crathern, dissenting minister, of Dedham, to Mrs. Margaret Linsted, of Woodbridge.

Mr. James Cuffance, of Sutton, to Miss Dobide, of Soham.

Mr. Morley, farmer, of Chevington, to Miss Felton.

Died.] At Ipswich, aged 62, Mr. Joseph Quilter.

At Beccles, aged 23, Mrs. Ward.

At Cranmer Green, Mrs. Wink.

At Long Melford, at the advanced age of 82, Mrs. Wink.

Mrs. Negus, wife of H. Negus, esq. of Bungay.

At Gazeley, Mr. Thomas Rogers.

Aged 81, Mrs. Manning, of Hawstead.

At Aldham Hall, Mrs. Kersey. She had been blind several years, and approaching too near the fire, she was burned in such a dreadful manner, that she soon after expired.

At Melford, Mr. Daniel Mills, of the George inn.

Aged 24, Mr. Robert Walgrave Brawfster, of Bevington-house, Belchimp.

At Mildenhall, Mrs. E. Ruthbrooke. Miss Mary Andrews. Aged 93, Mrs. Ewell.

At Haverhill, George Howland, esq. uncle of Sir George Howland, bart.

At Woodbridge, aged 94, Mrs. Thompson, widow.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wotmsley, Mr. Charles Walstead, of the custom-house, to Miss Porter, of Enfield.

At Gravely, Mr. John Selford, of Aldermanbury, Blackwell-hall factor, to Miss Salisbury, daughter of the rev. T. Salisbury, of the former place.

Died.] At Watford, universally respected whilst living, and a greatly regretted at his decease, Mr. Hawthorne. His benevolence to the poor was unbounded.

At Berkhamsted, universally lamented, Mrs. Smith, more than 20 years governess of the ladies' boarding-school in that town.

At Baldock, aged 66, Thomas Barnes, gent. son of the late rev. Robert Barnes, of Camerton, near Workington.

Francis Hammond, esq. of Potter's-bar.

ESSEX.

A dreadful fire lately broke out at Chiffwell, in this county, which entirely consumed 37 dwelling-houses, and reduced upwards of 50 families to the necessity of seeking refuge in barns, stables, and other out-houses. The loss is estimated at above 10,000l.

Married.] At Great Clacton, Captain Hill, of Hull, to Miss Deborah Sadler, of the former place.

At Cressing, Mr. William Brewster, of White Notley Hall, to Miss Elizabeth Grimwood, eldest daughter of Mr. Jeffery Grimwood, an opulent farmer of Cressing Temple.

Mr. Thomas Fresch Marth, farmer of Toppsfield, to Miss Darley, of Little Waltham.

Mr. M. Harvey, of Great Totham, to Miss Horton, of Felsted.

At Maldon, Mr. Everard, to Miss Elizabeth Neville.

Died.] At the Rookery, in Colchester, John Bosworth, esq. a justice of the peace for the county of Essex.

At Snarebrook, William Quarrell, esq. justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

At Boreham, in the 20th year of her age, Miss Nancy Hurrell.

At Belchamp Otten, Mr. Robert Walgrave Brewster.

At Fobbing, Mr. Hill.

At Colchester, Mrs. Ruth.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Dixon.

KENT.

Morried.] At Canterbury, Mr. Williams, of the East Suffolk regiment of militia, to Miss Mary Watson, daughter of Capt. Watson, Dover.

At Rochester, Mr. Thompson, jun. to Miss Stevens, daughter of Mr. Alderman Stevens, brewer.

On the 11th instant, Mr. Bath, surgeon, of London, to Mrs. C. Bryant, of the former place.

At Chatham, Mr. Thomas Spencer, organist, to Miss Hill.

At Cranbrook, Mr. Clarke, surgeon, to Miss M. Tress.

At Clapham, John Cocks, esq. of Tottenham, to Miss Hesse, sister to C. L. Hesse, Prussian consul at Hamburg.

Henry Deacon, esq. of the royal artillery, to Miss Lill, grand-daughter of the late Sir Francis Lill, bart. of Hermitage.

At Hearn, Mr. James Taylor, of Sturry, to Miss Gooding, of the former place.

At Milton, near Gravesend, Mr. Pack, tanner, to Miss Willett.

At Woolwich, John Vison, esq. of the royal regiment of artillery, to Miss Adye, daughter of the late lieut. col. Adye, and niece to John Willett Willett, esq. M.P.

At Beakbourne, Mr. Richard Holtrum, to Miss Southes.

At Sellings, Mr. Wm. Hogben, miller, to Mrs. Athow.

At Norington, Mr. Sadon, farmer, of Ickham, to Miss Ann Gillam, of the former place.

Died.] At Margate, Mrs. Sarah Oldfield, mother of Mr. Oldfield, author of the history of parliament. In his 70th year, Mr. Wm. Stone, formerly a rope-maker in that town.

At Dover, Mr. King, apothecary. Mr. Henry Mosca. Aged 28. Mr. Thomas Sharp, grocer.

At Ramsgate, after a very severe illness, Mr. Wm. Curling.

At East Malling, Miss Catherine Popham, sister-in-law to major-general Popham.

At Ashford, in his 73d year, the rev. Philip Hawkins, A. M. rector of Kingnorth. Of a decline, in her 10th year, Miss Alderson, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderson, master of the English academy in that town.

At Smarden, in her 93d year, Mrs. Petter. She lived to see the fifth generation of her race, in the grand-children of her grand-daughter.

At Teston, aged 80, Mrs. Twyford.

At Wilmington, Mrs. Mumford, widow of John Mumford, esq. late of Sutton-place.

At Gravesend, Mr. George Cooper, surgeon. In her 4th year, Jane Brunswick.

At Greenwich, Henry Taylor, esq. late in the service of the East-India company, at Bengal.

At Sandwich, in his 84th year, Mr. Richard Harvey.

At Whitstable, aged 60, Mrs. Oiles.

At St. Laurence, in Thanet, Mr. Smith, of the Red Lion public-house.

At Lady Wootton's Green, John Macarea, esq. captain and adjutant of the east Kent regiment of militia.

Suddenly, at Milton, Mrs. Lydia Hall.

At Tenterden, aged 48, Mrs. Sawyer.

At Charing, in an advanced age, Mr. George Harrison, grazier.

At Smarden, at the advanced age of 90, Mr. James Fuller.

At Malling, Mr. Wm. Holden, shoemaker. He was drawing a bucket of water, and fell into the well, and pitching against the stones, his head was literally dashed to pieces. He has left a young widow, to whom he had been married only five weeks.

At Canterbury, aged 77, Mr. Samuel Abrahams. Mrs. Waleaby, mother of the rev. Dr. Waleaby, one of the prebendaries of the cathedral. In her 65th year, Mrs. Reeves.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Nightingale. Suddenly, aged 68, Mr. Wm. Elgar, sen. an eminent grocer of this place, and one of the proprietors of the Maidstone bank. He went to bed apparently in good health, after spending a convivial evening with his friends.

At Deal, aged 51, Mrs. Rammell. In his 58th year, Mr. John Lamb, pilot.

At Chatham, Mr. Isaac Twyford, ropemaker. Likewise Mrs. Weeks.

At Folkestone, aged 50, Mrs. Kennet. In her 56th year, Mrs. Pensfold.

At Brompton, Mr. Daniel Adams, many years a quartermaster of shipwrights in Chatham dock-yard.

The rev. Edward Penny, vicar of Bapchild. At his seat at Vintres, near Maidstone, James Whatman, esq.

John Lilly, a Chelsea pensioner, put an end to his existence, by hanging himself in

an out-house belonging to an inn in Wincheap, near Canterbury.

SURREY.

Died.] At Richmond, Miss Vanneck, daughter of the late Sir Joshua Vanneck, and sister to Lord Huntingfield. She was a lady of extensive liberality and benevolence.

At Leatherhead, Mrs. Roberdeau.

SUSSEX.

At a very advanced age, Mr. Long, one of the oldest graziers in Romney marsh, and father of Mr. Long, surgeon, at Haulham.

At Horsham, in her 99th year, Mrs. Howes.

At Cuckfield, after a short illness, Mr. Chasfield, surgeon.

Lately, much lamented, Miss Tier, of Chichester.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. W. Swallow, nurseryman, to Miss Dredge.

Died.] At Yattendon, after a short illness, Mr. Robert States.

At Stanford, Mr. Larkom, maltster.

At Speenhamland, Mr. Philip Smallbone, of the Coach and Horses.

Aged 60, Mr. William Shackle, of Earley Court Farm.

Mrs. Jacques, of Caversham.

HAMPSHIRE.

At Winchester affizes, J. Cussel, a brewer's servant, was tried and convicted on a charge of aiding and abetting prisoners of war to escape out of Porchester castle. It was proved, that he had conveyed two French captives, inclosed in two casks, out of the prison, on his dray, by which means they effected their escape. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Died.] At Southampton, Miss Milne, daughter of Mr. Milne, surveyor and architect. Aged 95, Mrs. Soley.

At Lee, near Romsey, Mr. Jackman.

Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Webb, an eminent farmer, of Halfam farm, near Highclere in this county.

At Crawley, near Winchester, Mr. William Pera.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Edward Kedge, of the White Hart Inn, to Mrs. Penny, of Lymington.

Mr. Jacob Jacob, farmer, of Amport, near Andover, to Miss Ann Robins, of Wincanton.

At Chippenham, Mr. Benjamin Edwards, to Miss Preston, of Harnigh House. Mr. Abraham Lloyd Edridge, to Miss Langhorne, of Monkton House.

Mr. Joseph Gundry, of Calne, to Miss Marcha Nailb, of Congresbury.

The rev. Mr. Smith, vicar of Norton Bant, to Miss Thring, of Warminster.

Mr. Barnes, farmer, of Chute, to Miss Doling, of Longstock.

At Warminster, Mr. Henry Coombs, of Stopleford, to Miss Butt, of the former place.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Wyche. Mr.

J. Footner, of the White Horse inn. Mr. Young, hofer. In his 90th year, Mr. Harding. At the same age, Mrs. Long.

At Downton, Mr. Shield, many years a respectable surgeon of that place. He was a very eccentric character, and, among other singularities, was never known to eat a morsel of bread. In his will, he gave directions to be buried in his own garden; and when his favourite horse dies, it is to be laid in the same grave with its master.

Mr. Bound, a farmer at South Damerham, put an end to his existence, by hanging himself in his stable.

At Maddington, Mr. John Gibbs.

At Maiden Bradley, suddenly, Mr. Hyett, a very respectable farmer, to whom a premium was adjudged at the last annual meeting of the Bath Agricultural Society, for an improved winnowing machine.

At Great Somerford, Miss Smith.

At Sulton, after a short but severe illness, Mr. William Cole, gent.

At Trowbridge, Mrs. Primrose.

At Winterbourn Stoke, in his 16th year, Mr. Charles Collier Chalk.

DORSETSHIRE.

On Thursday, the 20th inst. Henry Redhead Yorke, esq. was liberated from Dorchester Castle, after an imprisonment of four years. He has paid a fine of 200*l.* and entered into sureties for 200*l.* When the sheriff brought the welcome intelligence of his release, he exclaimed, in the language of Virgil:

*Libertas, qua fera tamen respexit inertem,
Respexit tamen et longo post tempore vivit.*

Pikes, for arming the peasantry, in the event of an invasion, have been deposited in the barracks at Weymouth, Dorchester, Bridport, Wareham, and other places bordering on the southern coast.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. T. Curme, builder, to Miss Jane Fouracre.

At Blandford, Quartermaster Pickwick, of the 2d dragoon guards, to Miss Barfoot.

Mr. Samuel Vallis, of Poole, to Mrs. Deborah Morris.

At Gillingham, Mr. Burt, to Miss Sarah Mead.

Died.] At Dorchester, in consequence of excessive drinking, Mr. Bartlett, baker. For the last six weeks he had not a sober interval.

At Gillingham, Mr. Read. Besides a considerable fortune left to his relations and servants, he has bequeathed the sum of 400*l.* to establish a fund for the support of the aged poor in the parish of Gillingham.

At Cerne Abbas, Mr. James Davis.

At Netherbury, Mr. John Shire.

At Stratton, near Dorchester, at the great age of 101, Ann Ingram. She retained the use of her faculties to the last hour of her life.

Mr. Mackrell, a very wealthy farmer of Minehington, near Blandford, lately hung himself in his cart-house. He had lately given many proofs of mental derangement;

in consequence of which, the jury brought in a verdict of lunacy. He was a bachelor far advanced in years, but had some time past paid his addresses to a widow lady in business; and after the day of marriage was agreed on, and the lady had quitted her shop, Mr. Macknutt suddenly changed his intentions. To prevent a lawsuit it was referred to arbitrators, to give a proper satisfaction to the disappointed lady, who awarded her 300*l*. Though this sum could be no great object to a man of Mr. M.'s wealth, he suffered the circumstance to prey upon his mind, till he was at length induced to the rash act of terminating his existence.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The magistrates of Bath have at length adopted the proposition of Mr. Wood, of Shrewsbury, for incorporating the different parishes and constituting a house of industry, on the plan of that in Shrewsbury. Some beneficial consequences may be expected to result from these establishments, provided due care is taken to prevent the poor from being oppressed by an abuse of the authority of the conductors.

As some labourers were at work upon the Bath road, the driver of a waggon, in which were several casks of spirits, invited them to drink, having contrived to tap the casks, by introducing a reed. This offer was accepted with avidity, and so greedily did the men drink, that two of them died, and three more are in a very dangerous state, with little hopes of recovery.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. Joseph Legg, of Market Lavington, Wilts, to Miss C. Tresler, of the former place. Mr. Bannet, auctioneer, to Mrs. Hodgson, of Wootton-under-edge, Gloucestershire. John Shakespear, esq. to Miss Fletcher, of Lee House, Hants. Mr. W. Smith, of Amesbury, to Miss Harding, of Wincanton. Mr. Midlane, to Miss Jones. Benjamin Morgan, esq. of Gwerathlenwhethe, Glamorganshire, to Miss Lucy Gregory, of Bath.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Wilkie, of the beef-steak house in the market, the oldest musician in the pump-room. John Saxon, esq. Aged 76, Mr. Thomas Orpin, musician. Mr. Albot. In her 28th year, Miss Mary Johnston, daughter of the late general Johnston, of Weston House. Mr. Hooper. Mr. Richard Wilkinson, of Newcatlie. Mr. Thomas Millington. Mr. Smith, fruiterer.

At the same place, Mrs. Juliana Mackworth, sister to the late sir Herbert Mackworth, bart. of Gnull Castle, Glamorganshire. Her death was occasioned by a severe contusion, which she received in consequence of a fall from the vineyard, on her return from chapel.

At Holloway, near Bath, suddenly, Mr. Edwards.

At Wells, Mr. Champion to Miss Palmer.

At Stowey, Mr. Charles Holcombe, of St. Decuman's, near Watchet, to Miss Cadd.

At Frome, Mr. J. Lyon, to Miss Liebman.

At Horfington, F. B. Reaston, esq. of the Temple, London, to Miss Doddington, only daughter of Mr. Samuel Doddington, of Horfington.

Mr. James Poole, printer and bookseller, of Bridgewater, to Miss Allen, of Stogumber.

At Churchill, Mr. Jeremiah Board, grazier, of Ebdon, to Miss Richardson, of the former place.

Mr. John Parker, of Wrington, to Miss Mary Dyer, of Claverham.

At Churchill, Miss Marham.

At Frome, Mr. William Palmer, painter. Mr. John Allen, clothier.

On the first of March, the Rev. Henry Newiman, upwards of 40 years rector of the parishes of Shepton Beauchamp, and Sparkford.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, the Reverend Henry Nicholas Astley, son of sir Edward Astley, bart. of Norfolk, to Miss Pitman, only daughter of the late Samuel Pitman, esq. of Exeter. Mr. John Hill, to Miss Cherry Sweetland.

At Tiverton, Mr. Henry Dunsford, jun. mercer, to Miss Pulling. Mr. Thomas Owen, wine-merchant, to Miss Patch.

At Emma Place, Plymouth, by special licence, Capt. James Newman, of the navy, to Miss Brace, of Bennet-street, St. James's, London.

Mr. Cartwright, master of the White Hart inn, Okehampton, to Miss Hockin, daughter of the late rev. Mr. Hockin.

Died.] At Exeter, suddenly, Mr. John Pierce. Miss Harriet Coffarat.

At his house in the royal hospital, Plymouth, suddenly after supper, F. Geach, M. D. F. R. S. senior surgeon to this hospital nearly 30 years.

At Stoke, near Plymouth, aged 18, Lieut. Wm. Fleming, of the 25th regiment of foot.

At Moreton, Mr. Petherbridge, serjeant-maker. Mr. James Fownes.

At Taunton, Miss Mary Bovet. Mrs. Spiller. Mrs. Colman.

At Kingsteignton, the rev. Christopher Beeke. He had been vicar of that place upwards of 60 years.

As Mr. James Bath was returning to his house, at the Double Lock, near Exeter, he fell into a pond and was drowned.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Pencarrow, sir William Molefworth, bart. representative for the county of Monmouth in two parliaments. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, and took his degree as honorary master of arts in 1779.

At Lawhitton, near Launceston, the rev. Roger Maffey, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, and archdeacon of Barnstable, rector of Lawhitton, Cornwall, and Chariton Bishop, Devon, and of the prebendaries of Exeter Cathedral. Mr. M. commenced A. B. in 1783, and A. M. in 1786.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

XXX.]

FOR APRIL, 1798.

[VOL. V.]

✂ The Four Volumes of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which are now published, may be had complete of any Bookseller, price Thirty Shillings, neatly half-bound, or any single Number, or Volume, may be had separate, at the Pleasure of the Purchaser.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE double correction of one short sentence in Aristotle's rhetoric, proposed in your last Magazine, by W. C. H. appears to me perfectly gratuitous and unnecessary. He refers the passage to lib. ii. cap. 18. I find it in lib. ii. cap. 16. of Sylburgius's edition, and in cap. 13. sect. 2. of the same book in ed. Oxon. 1759. The purport of the clause will best appear from the context, which stands thus:

"Now the peculiar manners, which are the concomitants of wealth, present themselves on the surface to every man's observation: for rich men are prone to insult and arrogance, from feelings invariably connected with the possession of wealth; for they perceive themselves so affected, as if they were masters of every thing good; inasmuch as money is the common standard, by which the worth of all other things is estimated." οὐδὲ (some editions) οὐ γὰρ with an immaterial variation) ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲ τίς ἀπὸ τῆς ἀξίας τῶν ἄλλων· δὲ δὲ φαίνεται πάντα ὡς ἐκείναι αὐτῶν: "because every thing appears purchasable by money."

All this seems to me as plain and unexceptionable as possible, and arranged with that consecutive dependence of the clauses, which preeminently distinguishes this incomparable reasoner. The domineering manners of rich men arise from the fancied superiority of their endowments; this notion of superiority in wealth springs from their conception of wealth as a criterion of value to all other things; and this conception is produced by daily experience, which actually ascertains this general truth, that all things have their price, and are accessible to the influence of wealth: a position, too much countenanced by the conduct of men in all ages. The testimony of Horace is so very pertinent and explicit to this effect, sat. ii. 3. 94—99. as to deserve quotation:

—Omnis enim res,
MONTH. MAG. No. xxx.

Virtus, fama, decus, divina humanaque, pulchris

Divitiis parent; quas qui construxerit, ille
Clarus erit, fortis, justus. Sapiens ne? Etiam
et rex,
Et quidquid volet.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Hackney, April 2.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I sent you an account of the Female Friendly Society at Berwick, I engaged to transmit some account also of a Female Friendly Society at York, which was instituted in the year 1788. The idea of forming it arose principally from the wish of prolonging the patronage of the ladies, who had for some time superintended two charity-schools in this city, to the young girls educated in them, beyond the period of their continuance in their respective schools. For it always seemed to me that the business was left incomplete, however well the institutions themselves might be regulated, if the objects of them were abandoned to take their chance in the world, often without parent, protector, or friend, at the very moment when they are most liable to a train of evils, more fatal perhaps in their consequence than even those from which, in their infant years, they had been rescued.

The outline of the plan is as follows:—That every girl, on her leaving either of the schools, if her behaviour in them was approved, shall have the option of becoming a member of the friendly society on the following terms. Entrance money 2s. 6d. Subscription for the first two years (when her wages as a servant may be supposed to be very small), quarterly, 1s. Afterwards the sum of 1s. 6d. quarterly. And when the subscription has been paid one half year, she shall be entitled to the benefits, which are as follow:

The sum of 4s. per week in any extreme

extreme case, where admission into the county hospital shall be judged ineligible by the stewardesses for the time being.

2s. per week in any lingering disease, which may not confine the sick member to her bed, oblige her to leave her service, or wholly disable her, if married, from attending the care of her family.

The sum of 10s. 6d. on the birth of every child, if her circumstances are such as to require this assistance.

1s. 6d. per week, if she be entered a patient in the hospital, during her stay there, for washing and cloaths; and moreover,

After having been a member 40 years, she shall be entitled to all the benefits of the institution, without farther contribution, if the state of the fund shall at that time be such as to admit of it.

Honorary members contribute 6s. per ann. by advance, into the public fund; and the like sum of 6s. annually into a fund intended likewise for the benefit of the society, but not subject to particular laws, and for the disposal of which the honorary members are not accountable to the society at large. Without honorary members, and indeed without a separate fund, properly their own, one great object of the institution, which is to afford patronage in health, as well as pecuniary aid in sickness, would not be obtained.

The number of honorary members at present is	47
Of benefitted ditto	80
Cash in the general fund	£110 0 0
In the ladies fund	54 11 0

The ladies subscribe out of their own fund to the county hospital, and to a dispensary established in this city, to the end that they may always have recommendations for the use of sick members. Besides the girls educated in the charity-schools, each honorary member has the privilege, of recommending one every year, at the quarterly meeting in February, who has not been educated in either of them, provided she be in good health, of good character, and under 25 years of age.

It must not be concealed, that all the good effects hoped for from this institution have not yet been found to result from it: many of the girls who have been admitted, even after they have received great assistance, and patronage of every kind, have from time to time ceased to pay their small contribution, and have withdrawn themselves. This circum-

stance, mortifying as it may be, will not surprise, if it be remembered, that considerable comprehension of mind is required to relinquish a very small advantage, if it be present, for the sake of a far greater good, if it be distant; and especially if it appear in any measure contingent: and moreover, that the restrictions of a charity-school, if it be well regulated, in themselves however just and necessary, and the very circumstance of the various wants of the children so educated being regularly supplied, must necessarily preclude both that acquaintance with the character of others, so useful to put a young person on her guard against bad advice, and that experience of the wants and distresses, incident to extreme indigence, which the same girl * would have acquired in the house of her parents, or other needy relatives; so that the very circumstance, which renders some sort of patronage on leaving such an institution especially necessary, creates, at the same time, considerable difficulty in adopting any which may prove effectual.

It may not be impertinent to add, that this total ignorance of human life is a defect, which unavoidably must attach itself to this mode of education, and assuredly lessens the utility of it so much, that, except in the case of orphans rescued from a parish work-house, or of children, whose parents are notoriously abandoned; it may even become a question, how far it is desirable; notwithstanding the advantages which result from those habits of sobriety, order, industry and cleanliness, which may, and ought to be generated in such an institution. So far, I think, must be granted, that wherever the parents are living, and are decent characters, it is the best charity, most favourable to the cultivation of the social affections, and most conducive to the well being and happiness of all parties, that they should have such aids judiciously afforded them, as may enable them to educate their children under their own roof.

But to return from this digression. The honorary members of the society flatter themselves, that when time shall have shewn the great advantage of being a member, by the different fate in their progress through life, of those who have, and those who have not remained such, a conviction of its desirableness, so forcible will be the result, as to supply the inabi-

* This observation does not hold equally in respect to *boys*, who may be placed out to little trades much earlier.

lity of reasoning and judging for themselves, even in the minds of the most inexperienced; and they are encouraged in this hope, by seeing that the numbers who withdraw themselves considerably lessen every year. In the mean time, however, in order to attach these young people by a principle which applies to their present feelings, the honorary members join them in a procession, once in two years, to the cathedral here, in which they walk at their head, giving each a green ribbon to place in their hats, as a mark of distinction, and wearing the like themselves; and after the return of the procession, regale them with tea and cake, addressing each member personally, and inquiring into their respective situations. It deserves to be remarked, that not one instance has occurred of a young person's withdrawing herself from the society, who has been introduced by an honorary member.

The plan adopted by the ladies at Wisbeach, mentioned in your Magazine for February (p. 83), of allowing an annuity to aged members, who have remained single, or who, being married, have not received any contribution during their lying-in, is, I think, an essential improvement, and goes far to obviate the difficulty arising from the inequality of benefits received by married and unmarried members, where pecuniary assistance is allowed from the fund, in disorders incident to child-bearing. May not the reason, however, be asked, why a member removing from Wisbeach is not entitled to any further weekly allowance? May not many circumstances arise, to make such removal matter of necessity? and will such poor member be less likely to stand in need of pecuniary assistance, because she is no longer under the immediate eye of her generous and benevolent protectors?

I am sorry to have lengthened this article far beyond what I had intended; but as the hints respecting a charity-school education, &c. arose out of the subject, and are the result of some observation and experience, I have hoped that they might not be without their use. If, by inserting them in your valuable Magazine, it should appear that you, Mr. Editor, are of the same opinion, I may perhaps, in a future number, trouble you with some account of the rise, progress, and present regulations of the two particular schools, with a view to the future benefit of the girls educated in which, the friendly society above described was principally formed. I am, Sir, your humble servant,
York, April 2, 1798. C. CAPPE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE following article of intelligence will probably prove interesting to some of your philosophical readers.

In the year 1794, the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh offered a prize for the best experimental essay which should be presented to them, in reply to several queries proposed on the subject of animal electricity. Some unavoidable causes of delay have deferred the final determination till the present time, when the professors, who were nominated as judges, communicated to the society the following decision.

"The essay to which the motto *nemo ultra posse tenetur* is prefixed, containing new and ingenious experiments, and answering all the questions proposed, is the best experimental essay which has been received, and is therefore entitled to the prize; at the same time the judges unanimously declare, that they cannot coincide with the author in his theoretical deductions."

Upon opening the letter which accompanied this essay, it was found to have been written by Dr. CREVE, professor, at Mayence.

By order of the Committee,
G. C. DELARIVE, M. D.
GEORGE BIRKBECK.
JOHN BOSTOCK.

Edinburgh Medical Hall, Feb. 23, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A LETTER from a MERCHANT of TOMBUCTOO, a capital City on the Mediterranean Sea, in the Center of Africa, to his FRIEND there.

(Translated from the Original Tombuttan by a Moorish Dragoman.)

London; the 22d of the Moon of the Lion, Year 50, 751.

TEEE, the merchant of Tombuctoo, metropolis of the world, to his friend Cooo, the scribe; a sound mind in a sound body. Joy, my friend! while these savages are endeavouring to discover our city, I am in the midst of theirs. Their whole manners are so remote from those of the civilized world, that I am overwhelmed with strange particularities, and hardly know where to begin. I shall, therefore, content myself, at present, with a few observations; reserving further information for future opportunities.

In the first place, I shall, as in duty bound, consider the important project which

which our monarch (of whom thou art the skilful servant) has formed, for the subjugation of these barbarians. To prevent any other African nation from asserting any claim of prior discovery of this remote island, I in the night proceeded boldly to the chief temple, in the center of this city, and affixed the holy badge of our religion, as a token of the right of the glorious sovereign of Tombuctoo. I also buried a bottle containing all his titles, subjoined to which is a solemn claim of these newly discovered islands in the northern sea, as gems inherent in his crown; and of the inhabitants, as sheep reserved for his own slaughter-house. There can, therefore, be no future doubt to whom these islands belong.

Our numerous fleets may easily proceed down the great river, and, entering the ocean, assail these lands on the west. The savages have, indeed, many and large ships; but they are happily strangers to that submarine fire, so long preserved as a secret of our state, and by which a few of our boats may send all their fleet into the air, and render it only an illumination of our triumph. Their soldiers are numerous, but not clothed in metal; in consequence they are quite exposed to those showers of active and caustic poison, used by our troops; by which, when ejected to a prodigious height by our vast machines, whole territories may be overwhelmed, and myriads of men sent to their fathers; the touch being instant death, and the very air rendered poison. May the blessing of all our gods attend the glorious inventor of this artificial pestilence, the secret of which is only known to us, the chosen people of heaven, the chief of all civilized nations! Let us bend to the gods in humble adoration for this favour, and ever remember their infinite goodness and mercy. Most just it is, and most necessary.

There is a king in this country, but it is chiefly ruled by a sort of senate; which, instead of meeting in the morning, the usual and chosen hour of the soul's vigour, assembles in the night, even in the nights of winter. Hence follow colds and catarrhs, and political fevers, and many inflammatory symptoms. Their state councils, as may be expected, are far inferior to ours; and forgetting that wisdom is the lot of the few, they always decide by the majority, a singular instance of direct opposition to our constitution.

I heartily agree with all Africa in ex-

ecration of those cannibals. That they are cannibals I am convinced. Wouldst thou think, my friend, that out of thousands of blacks, imported by them, I have hardly seen half a dozen, spared, I suppose, as usual among the worst savages, by some favour, or fortuitous circumstance? The rest are all eaten!

The vengeance will be sweet; we shall export them by whole ship loads, and sell them to the southern cannibals of Africa. Many of the people are very fat and fair, particularly of the casts of the Spankidoodels, and of the Mahums and the Mummums. This speculation will be excellently profitable. I should expect from five to twenty dinars per man.

As to the colonies to be sent hence, they may be easily and firmly established. A few myriads destroyed by the artificial earthquakes, which we know how to produce so easily; and two or three millions blasted by our artificial pestilences, the rest will be overawed; and will respect our farther progress in civilization, and superior skill in the arts of death and destruction. We must, by all means, insist on the establishment of a despotic government, exactly similar to our own. Without this the people could have no liberty nor happiness, and of course would grow fretful and lean; the very thing to be avoided; as our profit depends much upon their fat and good condition.

The lean and deformed may, however, be occupied for our profit, in manufactures, in which they shew some little skill. Indeed, I am told they have, in this branch, excelled most of the savages of the north, for these forty years. Before this, most articles were imported, in exchange for their wool, a staple commodity, and always a favourite; inasmuch, that perhaps some of our Tombuctoo society of antiquarians may thence derive the singular partiality of this voracious people for the woolly heads of the negroes. This I leave to the learned. I have told thee, Friend Coo, that, about forty years back, these savages imported most articles of manufacture; and, I am told, but know not how to credit it, that such was formerly their rage for importation, that they have repeatedly imported their kings from the Continent; as being men of a superior manufacture to any made in their country. This I suppose is one of the fables, obtruded upon ignorant travellers.

I know not well what religion these wild people profess. But we must send some

Some missionaries to convert them to our faith, to the holy profession of Magotism, without which no man can be saved. Their bodies are undoubtedly ours, by every law, human and divine: and we shall send them to the shambles by thousands, according to the statutes of Tihi, concerning peace and war. But heaven forbid that we should not previously endeavour to save their souls, for we cannot sell that aerial part. If a few myriads be roasted by a slow fire, and remarkably well basted, I could almost answer for the conversion of the remainder. Adieu!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE inclosed letter was written by a young artist on his way to Rome, with a view of prosecuting his studies in the line of his profession. As it contains a fuller and more curious description of the rock of Gibraltar than I have ever seen, I cannot but hope that it will prove acceptable to your readers.

10th April, 1798.

I. S.

DEAR SIR,

Sept. 22.

You will, no doubt, be surprised when you find by this letter, that we are still at Gibraltar. * * * The finest part of the year is passing rapidly away, and the time, which might be usefully employed, is dissipated in langor and chagrin. How different are the emotions with which I now contemplate this celebrated fortress, to those I experienced when we first cast anchor before it. Then my soul was transported with enthusiasm, and so eager was I to visit it, that I had nearly been precipitated into the sea through my impatience to get on shore. At present it appears like a melancholy memento of time unprofitably wasted, and only excites sensations of unavailing anxiety and regret. Notwithstanding, as it must always be considered, in every point of view, as a most interesting object, I shall make it the principal subject of this letter. We arrived in the bay of Gibraltar on the night of Friday the 28th of August, and came to an anchor about twelve o'clock. The following morning we changed our station, and got closer to the town. At nine an officer came on board for our certificate of health; previously to the delivery of which, no one is permitted to land. The rock of Gibraltar has the appearance of an immense mass of calcined stone; the upper part of it, as seen from the bay, looks as if composed of a brownish pumice stone; some part of it has the texture of that half vitri-

fied substance found in our culinary fires, commonly called clinkers, and a considerable portion of it exhibits a surface very similar to the drose of iron. When there is an east wind, a dense cloud is seen to rest on its summit; this cloud is called by sailors its cap. One should be led to suppose, from the variety of dresses, manners, forms, and physiognomies, that throng the landing place and principal street of the town, that there was a grand convention established here, in which every nation had its representative. The habits of some of the Moors throw you back to the age of the apostles, and their countenances are marked with all that energy, so much admired in the sublime compositions of Raphael. I saw sandals on the feet of a Greek exactly similar to those of the ancients. The only articles that are cheap here, are, Malaga and Catalonia wines, fruit, Barbary fowls, fish, and a few East India commodities. Mackerel are a penny each; a fine bream, sufficient for the dinner of three persons, a quarter of a dollar; a water melon, sixpence; the finest grapes three halfpence a pound; large onions a penny a pound; the wines about ten-pence a bottle. Their butter is execrable; their meat very indifferent, and both very dear, as is indeed every thing else: I omitted the fowls; they are generally about three dollars the dozen. The charge at public places of entertainment, for a very moderate dinner, is never less than a dollar per head. No person is suffered to visit the upper parts of the rock, or the curious works, which are constructed in them, without a permit from the governor. It requires a day to go over it, and you must provide yourselves with a number of necessaries to enable you to perform the journey with pleasure. As I was one of a party who got a permit, I will conclude this account of Gibraltar with an extract from my journal which relates to our expedition. The day being arrived that had been appointed for our excursion, I set off early in the morning, and met the company on board the * * * brig. Several articles were provided, both to enable us to satisfy our curiosity with convenience, and to refresh us when fatigued; besides refreshments, we had coarse jackets and trowsers; candles, flambeaux, flint and steel, and a tinder box: we had also four sailors to carry our rattle traps. When we had reached the rock, by a tolerable easy descent, we arrived at the lower range of the subterraneous galleries. The idea of forming these galleries was originally conceived by the late governor Elliot, and

by

by him in some measure carried into execution: but since his death more perfectly completed by General O'HARA. They are constructed, not only for the protection of the men, but also for placing cannon to annoy the enemy in situations inaccessible only by such a contrivance.

These galleries are very extensive, pierce the rock in several places and in various directions, and at various degrees of elevation; all of them have a communication with each other, either by flights of steps cut in the rock, or by wooden stairs, where the passages are required to be very perpendicular.

The centinels may now be relieved during a siege from one post to another in perfect safety, whereas previously to the constructing of these galleries a vast number of men were killed by the Spaniards, while marching to their several stations. The width of these galleries is about twelve feet, their height about fourteen. The rock is broken through in various places, both for the purpose of giving light and for placing the guns to bear on the enemy. In different parts there are spacious recesses capable of accommodating a considerable number of men. To these recesses they give names, such as St. Patrick's Chamber, St. George's Hall, &c. The whole of these singular structures have been formed out of the solid rock by blasting with gunpowder. Through the politeness of an officer on duty, a place called Sinart's Reservoir was opened for our inspection, which is a great curiosity and not generally permitted to be shewn. It is a spring at a considerable depth in the body of the rock, and is above 700 feet above the level of the sea; we descended into the cavern that contains it by a rope ladder, and with the aid of lighted candles proceeded through a narrow passage over crystallized protuberances of the rock till we came to a hollow, which appears to have been opened by some convulsion of nature. Here from a bed of gems arises the salutary fount, clear as the brilliant of the east, and cold as the icicle. We hailed the nymph of the grot, and prostrating ourselves, quaffed hygean nectar from her sparry urn. When restored to the light of day, we obtained, through the medium of the same gentleman, the key of St. George's Hall, at which we arrived by a very intricate and gloomy path to the spacious excavation, which is upwards of an hundred feet in length, its height nearly the same. It is formed in a semicircular part of the rock; spacious aper-

tures are broken through, where cannon of a very large calibre command the isthmus, the Spanish lines, and a great part of the bay. The top of the rock is pierced through, so as to introduce sufficient light to enable you to view every part of it. It appears almost incredible that so large an excavation could be formed by gunpowder, without blowing up the whole of that part of the rock, and still more so, that they should be able to direct the operations of such an instrument, so as to render it subservient to the purpose of elegance. We found in the hall a table, placed, I suppose, for the convenience of those who are traversing the rock. The cloth was spread, the wine went round, and we made the vaulted roof resound with the accents of mirth and the songs of conviviality. Having sufficiently refreshed ourselves, we mounted by a flight of wooden steps to the outside of this portion of the rock, where seated on a crag that projected from the main body of it, I contemplated the simple, yet grand objects that were before me; these were the isthmus that connects Gibraltar with the main land, the purple mountains of Spain dying imperceptibly away into the atmosphere, and the Mediterranean, terminated by the line of the horizon, which was now and then broken by the white sail of some distant vessel that disappeared almost the moment it was observed. Above my head towered the stoney ridges of Calpe. From this place we proceeded upwards by a winding road cut with infinite labour, till we arrived at the signal house: This house is erected on one of the highest elevations of the rock, and a serjeant's guard is constantly on duty there to put up the signals that are held out on various occasions. Every evening a gun is fired at sun-set from this place. As several of the company were very much fatigued, and their curiosity not so ardent as that of two or three belonging to them, they determined to proceed slowly towards St. Michael's cave without seeking any more adventures. A Captain ****, another and myself determined to climb to the top of two lofty ridges that were out of the common road, and might be considered as the very summit of the mountain. In attaining this giddy height, our hands and feet were severely lacerated and bruised by the edges of the crags and the thorny plants that grew in their interstices. From the cloud-capt summit of this column of Hercules, we beheld the shore where ancient Atlas spreads his broad shoulders, an impregnable rampart

to the tawny sons of Barbary; while the clouds rolling beneath our feet enveloped in shade the mountainous coast of Andalusia. Beneath us on our right, the sons of commerce sheltered their sea-worn barks in the bay, and on the other side, the billows of the Mediterranean laved with hollow murmurings the adamantine base of the rock. Contiguous to the spot where we stood every object assumed the most savage aspect; the wild boar eyed us with terrific glance as he rustled through the thorny vegetation, and hurried then to the gloomy recesses of the rock. The ape, with her young close clinging, leapt the precipices, inaccessible to man, and grinned defiance to him on their utmost verge. Half way down the steep, the cormorant built her solitary nest; the caverns return a harsh and melancholy echo to the discordant notes of the sea fowl that hover over the deep. At St. Michael's cave we joined our companions, who anxiously expected us; after recruiting our strength, we put on our jackets and trowsers, lighted our candles and flambeaux, and proceeded to explore the secrets of this surprising cavern. First we descended a steep declivity, which was exceedingly slippery from the humidity of the place, till we approached a lofty column, or rather cluster of columns, that shot up to a prodigious height, and seemed to support the roof of that part of the cavern. Twenty yards further, amidst large clumps of crystallized rocks, was a spring of most delicious water, so perfectly pellucid, that when poured into a tumbler, it was with difficulty distinguished from the glass that contained it. From this spring, with cautious step and curious eye, we trod the devious paths, fearful that some yawning gulf might entomb us in its immeasurable abyss, when suddenly the way became so narrow as to render it difficult, even for one to pass at a time. On one side a frightful chasm, which none have yet been able to fathom, threatened to enclose us in eternal night; on the other side, stupendous rocks raised their ponderous masses to a height far beyond the reach of our feeble lights, and were lost, with the roof they supported, in impenetrable gloom; before us one only way presented itself, and through a narrow fissure, to which we were forced to climb over rocks of a conical form, that were so perfectly smooth, that they appeared to be polished by the hand of art; here some of our company were at a stand, and determined to relinquish the design of penetrating farther. The rest however were

resolved to proceed, and one of the boldest of the sailors was the first that entered the fissure; in a moment he disappeared; a chill of horror crept through the pulse of every one present; haggard looks and deep silence marked the interval that elapsed, till he was heard to exclaim, "I am not hurt; but my light is out." With alacrity we entered the fissure, and lifting up our lights beheld him standing at the bottom of a steep but smooth declivity, polished like the conical rocks before mentioned. In an instant we joined him, and congratulated him on his safety. The place we were in, appeared the sanctuary of supernatural beings; here the airy spirits of the Rosicrucian system seemed to weave their magic spells. As the bats flitted through the dun mist that filled the lofty concave, imagination pictured them as bearing on their dusky pinions myriads of filmy gnomes to their several occupations. Finding by our watches that it was almost sun-set, we hurried from the cavern, and fortunately reached the gates a moment before they were to be shut. Adieu, remember me particularly to, &c. &c. and believe me, dear Sir, your's sincerely, B. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Concerning TWO DIALECTS of the ARAMIC LANGUAGE.

ARAM was formerly the common name of all the countries included between the Mediterranean and the Tigris, as well as of the peninsula included between the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. Thus we meet with Aram Damascene, as a designation of the district about Damascus, and with Aram Naharaim (Syria of the rivers), as a designation of Mesopotamia; and the three Arabias still retain a denomination directly springing from this root. The original tide of population seems to have diffused itself over this country from the district called Eden, situate at its northern extremity.

Whencesoever the shepherds of Mesopotamia first derived their language, it was very early divided into at least two dialects, an eastern and a western. The family of Abraham, which was (Genesis xi. 31.) of Ur (between the Mygdonius and the Tigris), spoke a different language from the family of Laban, which was (xxix. 4.) of Haran (between the Chaboras and the Euphrates). Jacob calls, by the Hebrew word *Galeed* (xxxi. 47.), that which Laban calls *Jehar Jabadutha*. It is evident then, that the Hebrew

Hebrew was originally the East-Aramic dialect, since it is that employed by the Ur family; and that the Chaldee (as it is called by our theologians) was the West-Aramic dialect, since it is that employed by the Haran family.

Babylon (xi. 9.); Damascus (xiv. 15.), probably Jerusalem (xiv. 18.), and many other towns of consequence, were already at this time scattered over Syria. It is therefore most likely, that the migration of a single family would not materially affect the general distribution of dialect; that the descendants of Abraham would acquire the West-Aramic in the west country to which they passed; and that they would not superinduce their own East-Aramic language on the inhabitants of Mamre, of Goshen, and of Canaan. It is yet more obviously certain, that the retreat of Abraham's family could in nothing affect the language of Ur or of Babylon; and that, if the Hebrew prevailed in the east country at the time of their departure, it would continue, notwithstanding their absence, to be spoken along the banks of the Tigris.

Accordingly this identical distribution of language appears still to have subsisted in much later periods. Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, who from their earliest years, were educated at Babylon, and can hardly have known the language of Jerusalem, bequeath to us their works (so far as these can be separated from interpolated matter) in the Hebrew or East-Aramic dialect. Whereas the fragment of Ezra (iii. 7. to vi. 18.), written after the accession of the second Darius (iv. 24.), and the fragment (ii. 4. to vii. 28.), of the book concerning Daniel, written after the death of Alexander (xi. 4.) (two compositions which make their appearance at Jerusalem), are drawn up in the West-Aramic dialect. So is the Targum of Onkelos and the other vernacular literature of Palestine.

So that, if Hebrew be the fitter name for the language of Jerusalem, and Chaldee for the language of Babylon, it is plain we, by a vulgar error, miscall the Chaldee, Hebrew; and the Hebrew, Chaldee. The language of Babylon, or East-Aramic, being commonly called Hebrew; and the language of Jerusalem or West-Aramic, being commonly called Chaldee; a misnomer, which has eventually, if not intentionally, favoured the persuasion—that various writings, apparently put together at Babylon, are the undiscriminated archives of the Jewish nation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
NO Roman author has written in so false and vitiated a taste, in diction so horrid and obscure, in numbers so rough, so scabrous, and inharmonious, crowded with metaphors unsubmitably strained and confused, as Persius. He might well say of himself, that he had nothing to do with *pale Pirene*. Yet this is the writer whom the author of "*The Pursuits of Literature*," and the epistle to K. LONG, has chosen for his model, and far surpassed his original in all the various faults of composition mentioned above. It becomes, therefore, a subject of surprise, to hear the "*British Critic*" commend a passage in the fourth dialogue, v. 132, as truly poetical, which is overlaid with false and gaudy colours, and full of tumor and bombast. What is the meaning of, *painting in characters of light—of the spirit of the troubled clime—his steps ideal haste—in semblance frail—surely here are thoughts encountering thoughts in conflict fierce?*

The same may be said of the following incongruous and harsh expressions: *Albion erects her energies—to burst with unappall'd profusion—filtrating tea through earth, and air and light—a pluvial prelate with his lowering wings—the natal splendour of the chequer'd vest—to shake pestilence with maddening sweets—close his cloister'd day—foaming with th' archdeacon's critic blood—calm'd the horrors of Burke's claws in gold.* And above all, as unrivalled pieces of obscure and far-fought conceits, might be mentioned, the beginning of dialogue the second, on Bishop Wilkinson's Journey to the Moon; the tedious, ill-constructed allegory of the commentators on Shakespeare, transformed into dogs; and the contest of the translators of Gray's Elegy. Such is the style and manner of a writer, who dares to think he can succeed in a sort of work, where, as he most affectedly says,

The great Asraucian drove his primal car.

To these little strictures I shall add no more at present, because I am informed that a discourse is preparing; to shew, at large, from the *four* following circumstances, namely; *from* the accumulation of useless Greek quotations; *from* vainly supposing the whole world is alarmed and inquiring after the satirist; *from* the malignant unprovoked attack on many respectable characters; and *from* basely concealing his name; that, the author of "*The Pursuits of Literature*," is, a PEDANT, a COXCOMB, a STANDER, a COWARD. I am, Sir, your's, T. M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DISSERTATION on the ORIGIN of the ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, delivered before THE MASTER, FELLOWS, AND SCHOLARS of TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, in June 1777,

By the Honourable THOMAS ERSKINE,

To which the first Prize of the Year was adjudged.

THE English House of Commons arose gradually out of the feudal tenures as introduced at the Conquest.

Many of the wisest and warmest assertors of equal government have been fond of looking back to the Saxon annals for the origin of the English constitution; and, without the warrant of history or tradition, have considered the rise of our liberties under the Normans, as only the restoration of immunities subverted by the conquest. This opinion, however, has been propagated by its authors, neither from a decided conviction on the one hand, nor a blind admiration of antiquity on the other: a very generous, but mistaken motive, has often rendered it popular and energetic; it has been opposed in time of public danger to the arguments of those enemies to their country, and indeed to all mankind, who have branded the sacred privileges wrested by our patriot ancestors from the first Norman princes, as the fruits of successful rebellions.

But, although the principle is to be applauded, the error cannot; and in this enlightened age, happily need not be defended: the rights of mankind can never be made to depend on the times of their being vindicated with success; they are sacred and immutable; they are the gift of heaven; and whether appropriated for the first time to day, or enjoyed beyond the reach of annals, the title to them is equally incontrovertible: one individual may forfeit his property to another from supineness, and usurpation may strengthen into right by prescription; but human privileges in the gross cannot be so snatched away; there is no statute of limitation * to bar the claims of nature:

* There are certain limitations of time fixed by statute in the reigns of Henry VIII. and James I. beyond which the subject (and the king by a late act) cannot apply to the courts of justice to regain the possession of landed property, to recover personal debts and damages, or to redress private wrongs. These acts are called in law pleadings, the statutes of limitation.

let us not, therefore, from a patriot zeal, involve ourselves in the faint evidences of probability, but be contented to trace our political constitution from a source within the reach of moral demonstration. There is more honour in having freed ourselves from tyranny than in always having been free.

We know with certainty, that the Saxons had parliaments, but we know, with equal certainty, that the people at large had no representative share in them: the bulk of the nation were either vassals under the feudal lords, or Allodii † under the king's government; the first, being absolute slaves to their masters, could not pretend to become political rulers, and the last being not even united by the feudal bond to the community, could have no suffrages in the feudal councils: the Saxon lords, indeed, were free, but for that very reason, there was no public liberty; the government was highly aristocratical, there was no shadow of that equal communion of privileges founded on legislative institutions, which constitutes freedom upon English principles, by which all who are the objects of the law must personally, or by representation, be the makers of the laws: this principle, which may justly be denominated the very essence of our present government, neither did nor could possibly exist till the proud feudal chieftains, bending under an accidental pressure, were obliged to sacrifice their pride to necessity, and their tyranny to self-preservation.

But before our inquiries can be properly begun, at the period I have fixed,—before I can exhibit the elastic force of freedom rebounding under the pressure of the most absolute government, I must call your attentions to the genealogy of our feudal ancestors.

They issued from that northern hive of fierce warriors who over-ran all Europe at the declension of the Roman empire; a race of men the most extraordinary that ever marked or distinguished the state of nature; a people who, in the absence of every art and science, carried the seeds of future perfection in their national genius and characteristic; visible even then in an unconquerable fortitude of mind, in an inherent idea of human equality, tem-

† Allodii were such as held off no feudal superior, *celles qui ne reconnaissent supérieur en féodalité*. These Allodial lands were all surrendered up at the Norman Conquest, and received back to be held by feudal tenure, as appears by *Doomsday Book*.

pered with a voluntary submission to the most rigid subordination: the trial by jury too was understood and revered by all the northern inhabitants of Europe, when they first appeared among the degenerate nations that had lost it. Liberty, driven from the haunts of science and civilization, seems to have fled with this talisman to the deserts, and to have given it to barbarians to revenge her injuries, and to redeem her empire: in marking the process of the constitution through the furnace of slavery, it must never be forgotten, that such were our ancestors.

When William had gained the victory of Hastings, he marched towards London with his victorious Normans, and found (like other conquerors) an easy passage to the throne when the prince is slain and his army defeated; the English proffered him the peaceable possession of a kingdom which he was in a condition to have seized by force; rather chusing to see the brows of a victor encircled with a crown than with a helmet, and wishing rather to be governed by the sceptre than by the sword: he was therefore installed with all the solemnities of the Saxon coronation, and immediately afterwards annihilated all those laws which these solemnities were instituted to perpetuate: he established his own feudal system (the only one he understood); he divided all the lands of England into knight's fees, to be holden of himself by military service; and as few or none of the English had any share in this general distribution, their estates being forfeited from their adherence to Harold, and by subsequent rebellions, it is plain they could have no political consequence, since none but the vassals of the crown had seats in the feudal parliaments.

Could William have been contented thus to have shared with his Norman barons the spoils of the conquered English, and merely to have transferred his feudal empire from Normandy to Great Britain, the sacred sun of freedom had probably then set upon this island, never to have arisen any more; the Norman lords would have established that aristocracy which then distinguished the whole feudal world, and when afterwards, by the natural progression of that singular system; when by the inevitable operation of encroachments and forfeitures, the crown must have attracted all that property which originally issued from it; when the barons themselves must have dropped like falling stars into the centre of power, and aristocracy been swallowed up in monarchy; the people already trained to

subjection, without rights, and without even similar grievances to unite them, would have been an easy prey to the prince in the meridian of his authority; and despotism, encircled with a standing army, would have scattered terror through a nation of slaves.

But happily for us, William's views extended with his dominion: he forgot that his barons (who were not bound by their tenures to leave their own country) had followed him rather as companions in enterprise, than as vassals: he confided in a standing army of mercenaries; which he recruited on the continent; rivetted even on his own Normans, the worst feudal severities; and before the end of his reign, the English saw the oppressors themselves among the number of the oppressed.

This plan, pursued and aggravated by his descendants, assimilated the heterogeneous bodies of which the kingdom was composed: Normans and English, barons and vassals, were obliged to unite in a common cause. Mr. de L'Olmec, citizen of Geneva, by comparing the rise of liberty in England with the fall of it in France, has so clearly and ingeniously proved, that Magna Charta was obtained from this necessity which the barons were under of forming an union with the people, that I shall venture to consider it as a fact demonstrated, and shall proceed to an inquiry no less curious and important, where he and other writers have left a greater field for originality; I mean the rise of the English House of Commons, to its present distinct and representative state.

The statute of Magna Charta, so often evaded, and so often solemnly re-established, disseminated (it must be confessed) those great and leading maxims on which all the valuable privileges of civil government depend; indeed the twenty-ninth chapter contains every absolute right for the security of which men enter into the relative obligations of society: but privileges thus gained, and only maintained by the sword, cannot be called a constitution; after bearing a summer's blossom, they may perish as they grew, in the field of battle: of little consequence are even the most solemn charters, confirmed by legislative ratifications, if they who are the objects of them do not compose part of that power, without whose consent they cannot be repealed; if they have no peaceable way of preventing their infringement, nor any opportunity of vindicating their claims, till they have lost the benefit

of possession: liberty, in this state, is not an inheritance; it is little better than an alms from an indulgent or a cautious administration. It remains, therefore, to shew by what steps the people of England, without being drawn forth into personal action, were enabled to act with more than personal force; in what manner they acquired a political scale, in which they could deposit the privileges thus bravely and fortunately acquired, and into which every future accumulation of power flowing from the increase of property and the thriving arts of peace might silently and imperceptibly fall, bringing down the scale without convulsing the balance.

And here those historians must be followed with caution, who have made this new order of the state to start up at the nod of Montfort or of Edward; neglecting the operations of the feudal system, as thinking them, perhaps, more the province of the lawyer than the historian, they have mistaken the effect for the cause, and have ascribed this memorable event to a sudden political necessity, which was in reality prepared and ripened by a slow and uniform progression. This truth may be easily illustrated.

The law * of Edward I. still remains on the records of parliament, by which the crown and the barons, in order to preserve for ever their fond feudal rights, refrained the creation of any new superiorities. By this act, the people were

allowed to dispose of their estates, but the original tenure was made to follow the land through all its alienations; consequently, when the king's vassal divided his property, by sale, into smaller baronies, the purchaser had from thenceforth no feudal connexion with the seller, but held immediately of the king, according to the ancient tenure of the land; and if these purchasers alienated to others the lands so purchased, still the tenure continued and remained in the crown.

Now, when we reflect that every tenant of a barony holden of the king *in capite* had a seat in parliament, we see at once the striking operation of this law; we see how little the wisest politicians foresaw the distant consequences of ambition: Edward and his barons, by this device, monopolized, it is true, the feudal sovereignties, and prevented their vassals from becoming lords like themselves, but they knew not what they were doing; they knew not that, in the very act of abridging the property of the people, they were giving them a legislative existence, which at a future day would enable them to overthrow whatever stood in the way of their power, and to level that very feudal system which they were thus attempting to perpetuate: for the tenants *in capite* who had a right to be summoned to parliament, soon became so numerous by the alienation of the king's vassals (whose immense territories were divisible into many lesser baronies), that they neither could, nor indeed wished any longer to assemble in their own rights; the feudal peers were, in fact, become the people *; and

* The statute of the 18th Edward I. chap. i. commonly called *quia emptores terrarum*. The great barons were very pressing to have this law passed, that the lands they had sold before the act might not be subinfeud, but might return to themselves by escheats, on failure of heirs, or by forfeiture in case of felony: but they did not foresee that the multiplication of their own body would, in the end, annihilate its consequence, and raise up a new order in the state: indeed the tenancies *in capite* were multiplying fast before this act; for when a large barony escheated, or was forfeited to the crown, it was generally divided, and granted to more than one; and frequently these baronies descended to several females, who inherited as co-parteners; it was in consequence of this multiplication of tenures *in capite* that the smaller barons were summoned *per vicecomites*, and not like the greater ones, as early as the reign of King John; their numbers being too great to address writs to them all: but this multiplication would probably never have produced a genuine house of commons, without the operation of this act, as will appear by and by, from the comparison between the English and Scotch parliaments.

* The House of Commons, and the Spiritual Lords (who still sit in parliament as tenants *in capite*) are the only remains of the genuine feudal territorial peerage; for, when the tenants *in capite* became numerous and poor, such an alloy was mixed with the ancient original nobility, that it would have been absurd to have allowed tenure in chief to convey any longer a personal honour and privilege: the peerage, therefore, no longer passed with the fief, but from being territorial and official, became personal and honorary; but as tenure in chief was still from the very nature of the feudal system a legislative title, although its exercise was no longer personally practicable from the multiplication of royal holdings, a representation was naturally adopted.

The feudal aristocracy thus expanded, changed by degrees into a democracy; and the aristocratical part of the government would have been utterly extinguished (on failure of the peers by prescription) if the crown

and the idea of representation came forward by a necessary consequence: parliament, from being singly composed of men who sat in their own rights to save the great from the oppression of the crown, and not the small from the oppression of the great, now began to open its doors to the patriot citizen; the feudal and personal, changed into natural and corporate privileges; and the people, for the first time in the history of the world, saw the root of their liberties fixed in the centre of the constitution.

As the multiplication of royal tenures from the enfranchisement of boroughs * (but chiefly from the operation of this law) first gave rise to popular representation; so it is only in the continued operation of these principles, that we can trace the distinct existence and growing power of the House of Commons: we know that they assembled for a long time in the same chamber with the peers; that the separation was not preconceived by the founders of the constitution, but arose from necessity, when their numbers became too great to form one assembly; and we know that they never thought of assuming popular legislative privileges, till by this necessary division they became a

crown had not preserved it, by conferring on a few, by personal investiture, an hereditary right of legislation in the room of that territorial peerage that had branched out and become a popular right. This produced a great change in the orders of the state; for the feudal baronage, after having produced the House of Commons, continued to balance and struggle with the prerogative as a democracy, in the same manner that it had resisted it before as an aristocratical body: whereas, the monarchical peerage, which sprung up on the decay of the feudal, is merely an emanation of the royal prerogative, interested in the support of the crown, from which it derives its lustre and its power, and has no connection with the feudal system which conferred no legislative rights but by tenure *in capite*, which tenure diffused among the multitude, constituted the House of Commons.

* It is very probable, that burgage tenure first gave the idea of a representative of the smaller barons: For when the king enfranchised a town, and gave it lands from the royal demesne, this instantly made the corporation a tenant *in capite*; but, as the corporation could not sit in parliament, it elected a burgess. It is in consequence of this burgage tenure or tenancy *in capite*, of a corporation, that we now see such an insignificant village as Old Sarum, sending two members to parliament, while such a flourishing town as Manchester sends none.

distinct body from the lords. This, though a political accident, brought the English Commons forth into action; their legislative existence was the natural birth of the feudal system, compressed by the crown.

To prove these truths, we have only to contemplate the history of our sister kingdom of Scotland (governed at that time by the same laws), there being very little difference between the *Regiam Majestatem*, the Scotch code of those days, and the work compiled by Glanville, chief justice to Henry II. The law of Edward I. which produced these great changes * in England, was transcribed by the Scotch parliament into the statute book of their Robert I. but the King of Scotland had not conquered that country as William had subdued England, consequently he was rather a feudal chieftain than a mo-

* It may be asked, what these changes were, which the act is said to have produced, since the burgesses were called to parliament in the beginning of Edward's reign, before the act passed; and since the lesser barons were summoned by the sheriffs, as early as the reign of King John. To this it may be answered, that these parliaments were entirely feudal; the burgesses representing those corporations that were tenants *in capite*, and the summons of the lesser barons being by no means a popular election, but a proclamation for those who hold sufficient lands of the king *in capite*, to assemble in their own rights: but where the statute of *quia emptores* had so generally diffused the royal holding, that from being a feudal privilege confined to a few, it came to be a popular and almost universal right, representation of the multitude succeeded upon feudal principles to a personal right of legislation; the territorial peerage sunk altogether, or rather dilated itself into an House of Commons; and that power, which in other feudal countries, being condensed like the rays of the sun to a focus, consumed the rights of mankind, produced, when thus scattered abroad, a plentiful harvest of liberty. In Scotland, where the act of *quia emptores* was never enforced, the feudal baronage diffused itself, notwithstanding, so as at least to produce a representation, but it continued to be a representation merely feudal; the knights of the shires were representative barons, not representatives of the people; and never formed a distinct order in the state: indeed, such a third power could never have possibly sprung up from a feudal constitution, or any other principle, than that which is here laid down. There was no representation of the Scotch barons till the year 1427, when it was enacted by statute, that the smaller barons needed not to come to parliament, provided they sent commissioners.

narch,

narch, and had no power to carry this law of Edward's into execution; for the Scotch barons, although they would not allow their vassals to subinfeud, yet when they sold their own lands, they would not suffer the crown to appropriate the tenure, but obliged the purchasers to hold as vassals to themselves: by this weakness of the Scotch crown and power of the nobles, the tenancies *in capite* were not multiplied as in England; the right to sit in parliament was consequently not much extended beyond the original numbers; and Scotland never saw an House of Commons *, nor ever tasted the blessings of equal government. When the boroughs, indeed, in latter days, were enfranchised, they sent their representatives; but their numbers being inconsiderable, they assembled in the same house with the king and the peers, were awed by the pride of the lords, and dazzled by the splendour of the

crown, they sat silent in parliament, representing the slavery and not the freedom of the people.

But this dissemination * of property, which in every country on earth is sooner or later creative of freedom, met with a severe check in its early infancy from the statute of entails; in this instance even the crown of England had not sufficient strength to ripen that liberty which had sprung up from the force of its rays; for if Edward I. could have resisted this law, wrested from him by his barons to perpetuate their estates in their families, the English constitution, from an earlier equilibrium of property, had suddenly arisen to perfection, and the revolution in the reign of Charles I. had probably happened two centuries higher in our history, or, perhaps, from the gradual circulation of that power which broke in at last with a sudden and projectile force, had never happened at all; but the same effects had been produced without the effusion of civil blood: for, no sooner was the statute of entails shaken in the reign of † Henry VII. and finally destroyed by his successor, than we see the popular tide which had ebbed so long, begin to lift up its waves, till the mighty fabrics of prerogative and aristocracy passed away in one ruin together. This crisis, which shallow men then mistook, and still mistake for anarchy, was but the fermentation of the unconquerable spirit of liberty, infused as early as Magna Charta, which in working itself free from the impurities that oppressed it, was convulsing every thing around: when the fermentation ceased, the stream ran purer than before, after having, in the tumult, beat down every

* The representative barons and burgesses never formed, in Scotland, a third estate (as has been observed in the last note), they were considered as the representatives of royal tenants, and not of the people at large; and, therefore, naturally assembled with the peers, who sat by honorary creation: for tenures in chief being confined to a very small number, when compared with other tenures, still continued to be the criterion of legislation; and, though extended beyond the practicability of personal exercise, was highly feudal, even when expanded to a state of representation. Whereas, in England, the statute of *quis emptores* made tenure *in capite* almost universal, or in other words, gave legislative privileges to the multitude, upon feudal principles; which consequently produced a representation, not of royal tenants, according to the principles of the feudal system, but of the people, according to the natural principles of human society. It is probably from this difference between these principles of legislation, that the right of voting is so different in the two countries: in Scotland, the common council, and not the body of the burgesses, are the electors; because the corporation, as the tenant *in capite*, is represented, and not the individuals composing it: and no forty shilling freeholder can vote for a knight of the shire, unless he holds immediately of the king; for if his tenure be not royal, he must have four hundred pounds. Whereas, in England, the right of election (unless it has been otherwise fixed by prescription) is in the whole body of the burgesses; and all forty shilling freeholders vote for the knights of the shire, whether the tenure be of the king or a subject.

* By the dissemination of property, in this place, is not meant, that which gave the right of legislation to the people on feudal principles, but that which is necessary to give weight and consequence to a third estate so arisen.

† The statute of fines, passed in the fourth year of Henry VII. was purposely wrapped up in obscure and covert expressions, in order to induce the nobility to consent to it, who would otherwise have flung it out if they had thought it would have barred entails: but in the thirty-second year of Henry VIII. when the will of the prince was better obeyed, its real purpose was avowed, and the statute then made had a retrospective operation given to it, so as to include all entails barred by fines since the fourth year of the former reign.

bank

bank that obstructed its just and natural course. The consummation of these great events is too recent and notorious to demand farther illustration; their best commentary is the happiness and freedom which we enjoy at this day.

The subject proposed is, therefore, brought to its conclusion; but it is a subject too dear and important to be concluded without a reflection that arises very strongly out of it.

The English constitution will probably never more be attacked in front, or its dissolution attempted, by striking at the authority of the laws; and, if such attack should ever be made, their foundations are too deeply laid, and their superstructure too firmly cemented to dread the event of the contest: but the constitution is not therefore immortal, and the sentinel must not sleep: the authority of the laws themselves may be turned against the spirit which gave them birth; and the English government may be dissolved with all the legal solemnities which its outward form prescribes for its preservation. This mode of attack is the more probable, as it affords respect and safety to the besiegers, and infinitely more dangerous to the people, as the consciences of good men are enlured by it: the virtuous citizen, looking up with confidence to the banners of authority, may believe he is defending the constitution and the laws, while he is trampling down every principle of justice, on which both of them are founded. It is impossible, therefore, to conclude, without expressing a fervent wish, that every member of the community (at the same time that he bows with reverence to the supremacy of the state and the majesty of the laws) may keep his eyes for ever fixed on the spirit of the constitution, manifested by the revolution, as the pole-star of his political course; that while he pays the tribute of duty and obedience to government, he may know when the reciprocal duty is paid back to the public and to himself.

This concluding wish is, I trust, not misplaced when delivered within these philosophical walls; the sciences ever flourish in the train of liberty, the soul of a slave could never have expanded itself like Newton's over infinite space, and sighed in captivity at the remotest barriers of creation: in no other country under heaven, could Locke have unfolded with dignity the operations of an immortal soul, or recorded with truth the duties and privileges of society.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT behoves every one, who undertakes to declare to the world the religious faith and opinions of any set of Christian professors, to qualify himself so far as to obtain a correct knowledge of the subject, lest he inadvertently instil those errors into the minds of his readers, which he may have imbibed. It was, no doubt, from negligence, that David Hume, in his "*Moral and Political Essays*," has communicated so gross an error respecting the Quakers. In his 12th Essay on Superstition and Enthusiasm, p. 111, he has the following passage, "The Quakers are, perhaps, the only regular body of Deists in the universe, except the Literati, and the disciples of Confucius, in China." Guthrie, in his "*Geographical Grammar*," is far from giving a just statement of their religious opinions: had either of these writers taken the pains to consult the productions of William Penn, the Apology of Barclay, or some other authors among this respectable body of Christians, they might have escaped the censure which they have incurred, in not searching for information on these points from those resources where it was most likely to be obtained.

Now, Mr. Editor, I take the liberty of conveying, through the medium of your useful Miscellany (and that in a summary way), a true statement of the religious principles of this society, so much misrepresented, or so little understood out of their own pale.

They believe in one eternal God, and in Jesus Christ his Son, the Messiah, and Mediator of the New Covenant; they acknowledge the divinity of Christ, who is the wisdom and power of God unto salvation. To Christ alone they give the title of the *Word of God*, and not to the Scriptures; they reverence the excellent precepts of the Gospel, and believe, that to enable mankind to put in practice these sacred precepts, every man is endued with a measure of the light, grace, or good spirit of Christ, by which he is enabled to distinguish good from evil, and to correct the disorderly passions and corrupt propensities of his nature, which mere reason is insufficient to overcome. They believe, that the influence of the Spirit of Christ is necessary to enable them, acceptably, to worship the Father of light, and of spirits, in spirit and in truth; and are of opinion, that to wait in silence is most favourable to their having

having a true sight of their condition bestowed upon them.

They believe, that all true ministry is derived from the same source, and that it springs from the influence of the Holy Spirit. They reject the ceremonies of baptism and the Lord's supper; the first, as belonging, according to St. John, to an inferior and decreasing dispensation, it being merely typical of true *spiritual* baptism: the latter rite they do not consider as maintaining the communion between Christ and his church, which is only done by a real participation of his divine nature through faith; one is the substance, the other the shadow.

They refuse to take an oath, or to bear arms, as being repugnant to the principles of the Gospel. But their tenets inculcate submission to the laws of government in all cases wherein conscience is not violated.

Your's, &c.

I. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the interesting account of the use of oil, in curing the plague, given in your Magazine for November last, permit me to offer you an original treatise, from the Reverend Father LEWIS of Ponia, administrator of the hospital of St. Anthony, at Smyrna, given by him to a friend of mine while at that place, some years ago, and containing an account of his use of oil in curing the plague. I understand that the idea of the use of oil, in this disease, was suggested to Mr. BALDWIN, by observing that none of the porters constantly employed in loading the vessels with oil, in the various ports of the Mediterranean, and whose cloaths and bodies were constantly swathed with that fluid, were ever attacked by the contagion, even when most prevalent. He communicated this observation to Father LEWIS, and he could not have pitched upon a person better fitted to bring its truth to the test of experiment.

Father LEWIS, I am informed, was originally a Frenchman, of noble birth and liberal education. From some circumstances, with which I am not acquainted, he was induced to dedicate himself to a religious life. And he concluded, that there was no way in which he could at once so completely testify his constant reliance on divine Providence, and, at the same time, benefit his fellow-creatures, as by becoming a religious assistant to an hospital established for the relief of per-

sons afflicted with the plague, and administering of comfort to those whom all the world rejected.

With this view, he repaired to Smyrna, and attached himself to the hospital established there exclusively for those afflicted with the plague. His zeal and assiduity soon made him spiritual rector of the establishment, a situation which he so well deserved to fill. He has had three or four attacks of the plague, one of which totally deprived him of the sense of smell. This he considers as a great blessing, as it was the sense most offended in the course of his ministry. Before he was deprived of smell, he could generally judge pretty accurately by that means, whether a patient when brought into the hospital would live or die. He does not hesitate to perform every office about a person in every stage of the pestilence, with no other precaution than to avoid inhaling their breath. No doubt, being habituated to the notion of contagion, and having a firm and unshaken reliance on the protection of Providence, tend to guard him against infection. He has been in his present situation near twenty years, and every friend to humanity must wish that he may long continue to fulfil his arduous duties.

It is worthy of remark, that some cases have lately been published in this country, where inunction with oil, together with forcing small quantities of it down the throat, seem to have cured the dreadful contagion of hydrophobia, even after the disease had begun.

The Italian is in Father LEWIS's own hand-writing, and in the translation more attention is paid to accuracy than elegance.

Your's,

London, Jan. 1798.

A. P. B.

TRANSLATION from the Italian of a Paper of Father LEWIS, of Smyrna, on the Use of Oil, as a Cure for the Plague.

"The wonderful effects which have been produced by the inunction with common oil, in the present year 1792, in this our city of Smyrna, miserably afflicted with the pestilent contagion, must necessarily render ever renowned the celebrated Signior BALDWIN, ingenious inventor of it, and the first who practised it during the last year, at Alexandria. But it will also oblige every one that loves, according to the divine precept, to succour his neighbour in the most lamentable and wretched condition, to which any man can be reduced on earth, not to neglect to bestow on him so meritorious an act of Christian piety, and humane commiseration; and to thank God, that after so many ages, in which those who were unfortunately afflicted with the plague have been abandoned, without hopes

hopes of any probable remedy, to the consequence of their disease; he hath at last vouchsafed, by the means of the said Signior, to make known a specific, as easily procured as it is useful to the relief and ease of the afflicted.

"The repeated trials made with my own hands, not as a physician, which perhaps would not be of so much importance, but as the overseer of an infirmary which is under my own management, persuades me of what, without any exaggeration, I affirm; and notwithstanding those who acknowledge theory as the only guide of their medical operations, considering, for my part, experience as the tale-bearer of facts, I freely say, that the smearing with oil, after the manner of Mr. BALDWIN, is the only medicament which practically seems to promise to turn out a real method, by which we may be enabled to cure this contagious disease, which disgracefully — — — and that all

the other discoveries, which during full twenty years that I have assisted those afflicted with the plague, I have seen used in Smyrna, have in general appeared to be the productions of presumptuous ignorance, or wretched ostentation; and, therefore, not only useless, but prejudicial to such as, with a foolish enthusiasm, put their trust in them.

"I shall not attempt philosophically to account for the facts I am about to detail. But guided, as I have already said, by experience alone, I submit the observations I have uninterruptedly made on the effects of the unction, during a period of five months, to the dispassionate judgment of those who are acquainted with such matters, hoping, that they will not attribute to imposture or deceit what is said in the pure spirit of doing good to my fellow men.

"I have seen, then, that the unction with oil — — — and acts rather by shutting than by opening the pores — — —

but over the whole of the body, so as to produce a most copious sweat, preserves for the most part from new foundation of buboes, and tends to bring those which have already appeared to a suppuration, with the assistance of emollient cataplasms, which, in general, are extinguished with the cessation of the sweat.

"Secondly, I have observed that the unction should be followed by a considerable degree of friction of the limbs of the patient; and also, that these remedies should be applied as soon as possible after the attack of the disease; for if four or five days are suffered to elapse, as has happened in some patients, they are no longer of any use.

"Thirdly, That none have been benefited by the unction, however accurately performed, whose nervous system has been attacked by the malady, or who were afflicted with diarrhoea, both of which have

always been considered by me, as well as by others, as fatal symptoms in this complaint, impossible to remedy.

"Fourthly, Exclusive of those already seized with these mortal symptoms, I attribute to the unction with oil, in which I repose the greatest confidence, the cure of sixty-four of my patients, who amounted this year to the number of one hundred and sixteen; as well as sixty-five others, which either by me, or by Signior Ebazaro d'Etian, physician to the plague-hospital, were anointed in this manner; and I conclude, that if the unction did not succeed with those who died, it was either because the consultant physicians refused it a trial, or because it was not had recourse to in time, or because it was not followed up with the requisite attention."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"WHY has the DIALOGUE-way of writing gone into disuse? Why do our dramas of the present day afford no dialogues, in which wit, humour, and native character are displayed, in union with sense and spirit?" — These are questions to the one of which we may give a tolerably satisfactory answer, by observing, that men do not now, as in the days of Plato and Cicero, gain their knowledge in so considerable a proportion from *viva voce* instruction, as to be naturally led to imitate the same form, even when communicating science through the medium of books; but that, on the contrary, so little are we now accustomed to receive instruction, otherwise than from books, that whenever we attempt to teach with the living voice, we are, from this circumstance, led to prefer the dull formal lecture, which imitates the reading of a book, to the lively and varied dialogue, which might make science wear the bewitching, unstudied air of casual and careless conversation. The other I shall, for the present, leave to be answered by Messrs. REYNOLDS, MORTON, CUMBERLAND, or by whomsoever else it may concern.

Nothing has lately contributed so much to confirm a partiality which the writings of Plato and Cicero, and of Erasmus, that black swan of Holland, long since led me to conceive, in favour of the dialogue-form of composition; as the perusal of that fine work, "*Il Cortigiano*," by Conte Baldassar Castiglione.

The design of this work is, to explain what native qualities and acquirements of education are necessary, to accomplish a gentleman and a lady for shining with distinction in a court. It was written

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after its author had attained to full maturity of years and experience; after he had conversed much with books, and in scenes of warfare, of solemn political business, of gallant and courtly gaiety, very much with men. He intended it as a fond memorial of the court of Urbino, in which he had spent many of his earlier years. The accomplished male and female characters which he has attempted to delineate, were meant by him to exhibit the copied excellencies of the fair, the gallant, and the wise, whose society he had there enjoyed. The fashion of literary composition in dialogue was, at that time, even to a ridiculous degree, prevalent in Italy. So very prevalent was it, that history, of which I possess a particular specimen, was then written in dialogues. Castiglione, of course, and with the happiest propriety, was induced to frame his work in this fashionable form. It is represented as the substance of several different conversations, which passed, on so many successive evenings, in the presence of the duke and duchess of Urbino. The subject, and its discussion, are chosen at the pleasure of a lady, as an amusement after supper, which might for once be preferred to questions and commands, or cross purposes, or any other more common and less refined means of recreation. First, on one, and then, to relieve him, on several others in succession, is imposed the task of describing the character, and enumerating the qualifications of the accomplished courtier. From the accomplished gentleman, the progress of the conversation at length passes, by a very natural transition, to the accomplished lady. The persons in the company, and particularly those who take a share in the dialogue, are men and women of the highest rank, and the most illustrious personal character, which were in that age known in Italy. The tediousness of a continued harangue from the mouth of one person, is avoided, by objections, from time to time, gaily urged against the opinions of the principal speakers, and from frequent explanations demanded from them. Men, who were themselves confessedly eminent in those accomplishments which are enumerated, are the speakers from whose mouths the descriptions of the different qualifications required, are made respectively to flow. One rich stream of mellifluent eloquence, and wisdom runs through the whole series of the discourse, from its opening to its very close. It is enlivened, not only with the flowers and figures of eloquence;

but with a multitude of smart and striking witticisms, and with many entertaining anecdotes, which the speakers relate, to illustrate their positions, and which the author must have intended, also, to prevent weariness in his reader. The peculiar passions, humours, habits, and talents of every different speaker, are, with great dramatic power, expressed in those parts of the dialogue which are respectively attributed to each. Every literary composition, whatever be its subject, must necessarily display, in its illustrations and allusions, more or less of the customs and manners of the age and country in which it is written; and must be, with more or less care, modelled to fit the common level of the taste and intelligence of those contemporaries, to whom it is by the author addressed. But, I have never met with any work, in which there was a more copious, a more discriminating, a more picturesque and faithful display of the manners and customs, amid which it was composed, than that which occurs in "*Il Cortegiano*:" or with any in which such a display was introduced with a happier subserviency to the principal scope of the composition. Castiglione's Dialogue seems to present, as it were, a grand historical painting of the court of Duke Guido Ubaldo, in the perfect costume of the age, in which he lived in that prince's service. Reading such a work, one is interested much as if some ancient city, that had been suddenly overwhelmed by a volcanic eruption, should be unexpectedly cleared from all the superincumbent matter, and exposed to our view, and we should behold apartments, persons, dresses, utensils, ornaments, such as were peculiar to the period of the fatal deluge of fire, all grouped together in the various assemblages of the business, or amusements of real and active life. The *exordia*, or introductory paragraphs in Cicero's "*Philosophical Dialogues*," are often exquisite morsels of delicate, tender, or animated composition. But none of all these appears to me to excel the *exordia*, particularly of the first and the fourth book of "*Il Cortegiano*." For that dramatic contexture and effect to which dialogue-writing owes almost all its peculiar advantages, I should, without hesitation, prefer Castiglione's work to any treatise in the form of dialogue, whether ancient or modern, and however highly celebrated. Castiglione lived and wrote in the end of the fifteenth century, and the beginning of the sixteenth, the very golden age of Italian literature. His style,

Although not purely Tuscan, is accounted exquisitely elegant by the Italians themselves. I have, of purpose, here confined myself to speak of the form and accidental ornaments of "*Il Cortegiano*," without considering its merits, as a treatise on its peculiar subject; in respect of which, at least equal praise might be, with justice, bestowed upon it. I should like to see this charming book more generally read in Britain than it, at present, is. T. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE intelligence which I have just received from the country gives me so much pleasure, and impresses my mind with so high an opinion of its value, that I cannot well resist the inclination I feel of making it public. When any thing is done for the improvement or ornament of society, I think it is a tribute we owe the benefactor, not to withhold the praise he merits, nor to be silent on a subject which concerns the general welfare. I could have wished even to have introduced you to the name of my worthy friend, as well as to his liberality, but this not meeting his ideas, I shall content myself with recommending to the imitation of others what justly entitles him to the thanks of his country. It occurred then to him, and more particularly as being a clergyman, for he is one, and what is more, a true minister of the gospel, that nothing is so much to be regretted, as the want of that information amongst the lower classes of people, which is so essential to their temporal and eternal interest. It is indeed but too just a reflection upon the policy of any state, where the means of cultivating the understanding of its members are not provided. We have only to turn our eyes to Scotland, to evince the truth of this remark, in whose superior wisdom we read our own reproach. It is quite unnecessary to detail, or particularize, any of the numerous instances that have occurred, and which are recent in almost every one's recollection, of so many of the inferior orders of her community, who have attained to eminence, opulence, and honour. An incitement to industry and ability, a general door to merit is thrown open; by the adoption of seminaries for the education of youth in every town and village of that provident country. To enumerate the great advantages which result from such wise institutions would far exceed my present

purpose; I shall proceed therefore to elucidate some of them afforded us in the instance of my generous correspondent. And surely it is a noble proof of disinterestedness and of charity in a private individual, the rector of an inconsiderable parish, to sink (and while living too) above two thousand pounds of his fortune in the founding of a school for the instruction of the children of his flock. It is an occurrence, Mr. Editor, so striking, that I scarcely think the present age can furnish a similar example. Not many miles south of Oxford, in a village in the county of Berks, is erected a strong but handsome edifice, of brick and tile; the school is on one side of the entrance, and the master's house on the other, with the several respective offices adjoining: the approach from the street is by two steps of ascent; on each side is a parterre of flowers and shrubs, with a paved walk to the house twenty feet in length, behind which there is a good kitchen garden. Here, by the sound of a bell, the children, forty in number, (boys and girls) are summoned to repair at an early hour, and are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The school opens and closes with prayers read by the master, to whom a very liberal salary is given; which, together with an annual sum for providing books, paper, pens, and ink, for the scholars, and repairs, arises from the public funds, and is properly secured for ever. My friend, who attends even to the minutiae of propriety, has left nothing undone; for there is something appropriated for a handsome dinner for the children on the anniversary, and likewise for the entertainment hereafter of trustees who will audit the accounts, and inspect the school on that day. I shall now conclude my letter by subjoining a specimen of the fruit, which this infant institution has already produced; a specimen I think of genius almost as extraordinary, as the splendid instance of charity by which it was brought to light. It is the composition of a boy of eleven years of age, who has been but three years at school; the ideas were his own, and the only alteration made by the master was in a trivial error or two of orthography: it was presented by the boy to his benefactor on the morning of the anniversary.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. PHILOLOGUS.

SPECIMEN.

School, October 3, 1799.

"Most respected and most generous benefactor, permit me, in the humblest manner,

manner, to return you sincere thanks, and to express a heartfelt gratitude for the benefits which you have conferred on me and my school-fellows. Much indeed are we poor children indebted to you. Born of parents, who were unable to procure for us an education, we must have been left unprovided with the knowledge requisite for discharging properly the ordinary duties of life; unfit for going through the employments of honest industry, and almost totally unacquainted with the maxims of that divine wisdom, which religion unfolds and inculcates. We should have been unable to govern our passions; ignorant of our duties to our God, and to our fellow-creatures; without a guide to conduct us in the way of truth and virtue; without the means of sanctifying and saving our immortal souls: such had been our melancholy situation, exposed to every danger, surrounded by every misery, had not you stretched out your friendly hand, and imparted to us those aids and comforts, which our own parents, though they wished it in all the fondness of affection, alas! were not able to bestow.--- It ought to be, and it should be, the constant object of our future days, to correspond with your gracious intentions, by walking steadily on in the virtuous path which you have opened before us; giving glory to God in our lives, making ourselves useful to society, and shewing forth to the world the benefits that are derived to it from this charitable institution.

WILLIAM LOOKER."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOU were pleased to insert in the Magazine for last month, an account of the return of JOHN EVANS to St. Louis, on the Mississippi, after an unsuccessful attempt to find out the *Welsh Indians*. It is not explained therein from what cause he was compelled to return back, after having proceeded up the Missouri eighteen hundred miles, a circumstance which renders the matter very ambiguous; especially so, as he was directed to look for the people in question about the sources of that river.

In order to do away the impression, which the failure of EVANS's expedition may produce, I beg leave to inform you, that I have, with the assistance of a friend, made a collection of about eighty different notices of the existence of such a tribe in the situation above mentioned, and

several are particular in marking the time of the voyage down the stream into the Mississippi to be full three months, which exceeds the space it took EVANS by about from 16 to 20 days.

The following communication respecting the same subject, came to hand a few days ago, being an extract of a letter, written last April, to the late Dr. Jones of Hammermith, by his brother, Mr. BENJAMIN JONES, the proprietor of some iron works on the Monangahela river, near Pittsburg, which runs thus:

"One of our neighbours, who bought wares of us last fall, went down the Ohio, and then up the Mississippi, within sixty miles of the confluence of the Missouri, to a town called Mazeres. He being one day in a store, saw two Indians coming in, who began to talk to the store-keeper in some unknown language. The store-keeper sent for all the interpreters about the neighbouring towns and forts, but none of them understood their language: at last a person, who spoke Welsh, came in, and observing the two Indians pointing to some goods in the store, and talking together, observed that they talked Welsh. He immediately accosted them in that language, and the result was, that they understood each other exceedingly well. They were very neatly dressed in buck-skin from head to foot, but had no shirts. They had brought some white bear-skins, dressed in a very curious manner with the hair on. He understood that they lived a great way up the Missouri, and had been at least three months on their journey, before they reached the place they were then in. These are all the particulars I could learn of him. He is now gone down again, and promised to make a more particular inquiry. He said they were copper-coloured, like other Indians, and had very black hair, and no beard, except a little on the chin. There is no doubt at all but the nation of Welsh Indians lives near the source of the Missouri, perhaps two thousand miles from its mouth: it likewise seems probable that those regions are pretty cold, as they abound with white bears, which are all perfectly black, at least on the south side of the lakes, and about the Allegany mountains. I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

April 6, 1798.

MELRIEN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
TAXATION, which, under the administration of Mr. PITT, has searched out every medium through which

the pockets of the people could be reached, has at last had an effect to oblige the different classes of society to forego a great part of the comforts formerly understood to belong to their respective situations. And the portion of income allotted to such purposes, which in the hands of individuals would have increased the powers of general consumption, and have multiplied the springs of domestic industry, is now mortgaged to pay the interest of a growing national debt.

The object of our, and every good constitution, must be, to preserve to the multitude of individuals the full enjoyment of all the comforts arising from their individual exertions, and from the advantageous circumstances of their situation. But whether the overpowering influence of our system does not now supersede the effect of such principle in our constitution, is a question of which every man in the kingdom, high as well as low, can judge from his own experience. Our statesmen seem to value national prosperity only as furnishing new means for the support of ambition; every little comfort which growing industry, or the improved powers of labour, might have added to the stock of individual enjoyments, the rapacious hand of taxation has greedily seized upon. So much indeed have we been familiarized to this new order of things, that without surprize we daily listen to people anxiously suggesting objects of general consumption not yet exhausted by taxation; as if all that a man laboured for, nature had not intended him freely to enjoy. We find also our statesmen and political writers calculating national prosperity, not by the sum of individual enjoyment, but by what they call our resources, and by the number of fighting men we are capable of maintaining in the field.

A system of government founded in wisdom, should, along with evidence of its general utility, exhibit features of permanency. I would ask, however, if general utility or permanency can be discovered in that system, the expences of which are supposed to be equal to the land-rent of the whole kingdom, and those expences growing with such rapidity, as to have nearly doubled under a short administration of thirteen years. In such circumstances, therefore, may it not be a duty to state a few plain questions for general discussion, and perhaps in being able to trace the evil to its source, be led to the means of its cure.

Does not the wealth of every nation consist of

Immediate annual labour?

Of the accumulated savings of the labour of former years?

And of a rent in interest, drawn for the use of such part of these accumulated savings, as may have been lent to foreign countries, and employed in foreign labour?

If, therefore, the amount of the immediate annual labour, with the addition of such annual rent, should not together be equal to the general annual expenditure of the country, the stock of accumulated labour will be diminished to the extent of the defalcation; but in a country not going back, is it not also evident, that the great proportion of every burthen must rest upon labour?

If the exchangeable value of a commodity does not depend upon its cost, but is limited by a market competition with similar commodities, the wages of labour, depending altogether upon the market demand for labour, any intermediate charges, whether arising from increased taxes or from other circumstances, not being possible to be added to the market price of this commodity, must of necessity fall to be deducted from the amount of wages the merchant can afford to pay to the workman. The labourers, therefore, of this country, highly favoured by nature, may at last find themselves in no better situation than the labourers of those countries, to which nature has almost wholly denied the means of exchanging their industry.

I know I am within bounds when I state, that the labourers of Great Britain, upon an average, already pay a twelfth of their income towards the permanent taxes. How much more surprizing, however, would this be if stated, that such labourer has one month out of every twelve of his labour, destined by inheritance to purposes which bring no return whatever to him or to his family. Such cannot be a natural, and therefore certainly not a permanent order of things. For,

If it is not competent for an individual to burthen his individual posterity, by what just right can any number of individuals entail burthens upon their general posterity, even upon a plan of supposed benefits to be transmitted to them?

GOVERNOR,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

I Have been much pleased with the relations which have appeared in the different numbers of your Magazine, illustrating the very curious fact in natural history,

history, of a toad existing for a length of time in a confined situation, without any supply of fresh air. The following facts are mentioned by Dr. WILLIAMS, of Vermont, in America, in a work which has never appeared in Europe, and which I conceive is scarcely in the hands of any person in this country, and I have little doubt but they will be found acceptable to many of your readers, as in some degree illustrative of the same subject, though relative to an animal somewhat different in its habits.

"At Windsor, a town joined to Connecticut river," says Dr. WILLIAMS, "in September, 1790, a living frog was dug up at the depth of nine feet from the surface of the earth. STEPHEN JACOBS, Esq. from whom I have this account, informs me, that the place where this frog was found was about half a mile from the river, on the interval lands, which are annually overflowed by its waters.

"At Castleton, in the year 1779, the inhabitants were engaged in building a fort, near the centre of the town. Digging into the earth five or six feet below the surface, they found many frogs, apparently inactive, and supposed to be dead. Being exposed to the air, animation soon appeared, and they were found to be alive and healthy. I have this account from General CLARKE, and a Mr. MOULTON, who were present when these frogs were dug up. Upon viewing the spot, it did not appear to me, that it has ever been overflowed with water; but it abounded with springs.—A more remarkable instance was at Burlington, upon Onion river.—In the year 1788, SAMUEL LANE, Esq. was digging a well near his house: at the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet from the surface of the earth, the labourers threw out with their shovels, something which they suspected to be ground nuts, or stones, covered with earth. Upon examining these appearances, they were found to be frogs; to which the earth every where adhered: the examination was then made of the earth in the well, where they were digging. A large number of frogs were found covered with the earth, and so numerous, that several of them were cut in pieces by the spades of the workmen. Being exposed to the air, they soon became active; but unable to endure the direct rays of the sun, the most of them perished. This account is from Mr. LANE and Mr. Lawrence, one of the workmen, who were both present when the frogs were dug up. From the depth of earth with which these frogs were covered, it cannot be doubted, but that they must have been covered over in the earth for many ages, or rather centuries: the appearances denote that the place from whence these frogs were taken was once the bottom of a channel, or lake, formed by the waters of Onion river. In dig-

ging the same well, at the depth of forty-one feet and a half from the surface, the workmen found the body of a tree, eighteen or twenty inches in diameter; partly rotten, but the biggest part sound. The probability is, that both the tree and the frogs were once at the bottom of the channel of a river, or lake; that the waters of Onion river, constantly bringing down large quantities of earth, gradually raised the bottoms; that by the constant increase of earth and water, the water was forced over its bounds, and formed for itself a new channel or passage, in its descent into lake Champlain. How vigorous and permanent must the principle of life be in this animal! Frogs placed in a situation in which they were perpetually supplied with moisture and all waste and perspiration from the body prevented, preserve the powers of life from age to age! Centuries must have passed since they began to live, in such a situation; and had that situation continued, nothing appears, but that they would have lived for many centuries yet to come!"

The same author has some curious facts relative to the migration of swallows, martins, &c. which I should conceive well entitled to notice in your Magazine, as the work never has been, and I apprehend never will be published in England.

Your's, &c.

April 9, 1798.

PHILOPHUSIKOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen your very useful Magazine for last month, a communication signed R. H. (Kelfo) respecting Mr. Elkington's mode of draining land; has induced me to offer a few observations on that subject.

Extracts from every new and useful treatise, especially those relating to the improvement of agriculture, might tend very much to benefit the community, if conveyed through the channel of periodical publications.

Your correspondent, R. H. has only taken notice of the utility of Mr. Elkington's method of draining marshes by the *detection* of springs, as he is pleased to call it; but, although he says, that he has had opportunities of seeing the effects of his (Mr. Elkington's) practice, he has not gratified the reader with an explanation, of the principles on which his system is founded, neither has he given any hints, whereby a practical farmer might be enabled to adopt his method, or at least be induced to make the experiment.

On this subject, however, I have lately had an opportunity of perusing a very useful

useful and ingenious treatise, published under the patronage of the Board of Agriculture and Highland Society of Scotland, by Mr. Johnstone, who has been instructed in the art by Elkington himself, and who is likewise practising it in this country with great success.—The principles of the art he has clearly demonstrated, and by means of various views and sections, which accompany the work, has certainly contributed much to the extension, both of its theory and practice.

My reason therefore, for thus addressing you, is with a view, to your gratifying such of your readers as may not have an opportunity of perusing Mr. Johnstone's book, with such extracts, as your own judgment may lead you to select *; and also with a view of making it more generally known, among the landed proprietors of this country, where I believe your publication is pretty extensively circulated. I am, Sir, &c. &c.

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.
Haddington, Feb. 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for March, you have inserted two letters from Frederick, the third king of Prussia, to the Duchess of Brunswick. Your correspondent, I. S. by whom they were transmitted to you, seems to think, that the character of Frederick is not accurately known; but more copious information has not, I suppose, been published, concerning any prince who ever existed, than has been communicated to the public relative to this celebrated monarch; and I think, that there are no just grounds for any material doubts respecting his character, which has been sufficiently ascertained and developed. The letters, communicated by your correspondent, as they were written by a monarch of such celebrity, were very properly inserted in your miscellany; but it does not appear to me, that they throw any new light upon his character. It is well known, that Frederick, in his private relations and connexions, could frequently act and write like a very amiable man; though, on other occasions, in his public character, he could sometimes act like an

* Our correspondent, if a reader, ought to have known that it is not our practice to give extracts from English books, though we have no objection to point out to public notice such as are valuable.

unfeeling despot. If your correspondent, I. S. thinks that he has made any new discoveries respecting Frederick's character, his ideas on the subject should be more distinctly stated.

H. S.
April 3, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a former letter were dropped a few hints concerning English versification: the species of verse, to which those observations more immediately referred, was the Heroic, or Iambic rhyme*. It is now intended to consider the other species of verse adopted by English poets: though it must first be noticed, that many regulations applicable to the Iambic rhyme, will, with some few variations, apply to the other metres. An equal attention for example, should be shewn to varying the pauses, to improper rhymes, to open vowels, and the like. There will be less occasion, therefore, to repeat such observations: good sense will direct where a deviation from general rules becomes necessary.

The ELEGIAC measure, in English poetry, is various, but more generally two-fold; the Heroic or Iambic rhyme—such for example is Mr. Pope's fine elegy on the death of an unfortunate lady:

What beck'ning ghost, along the moonlight
shade

Invites my steps, and points to yonder glade?
and Mr. Mason's Iliad; or, the Heroic, with an *alternate* rhyme, as Mr. Shenstone's *Jessy*, and his other elegies. Of the former species of Elegiac verse I have already treated: and of the latter little remains to be said, except, that the practice of our best writers seems to authorize us to say, that the fourth line naturally closes the sense, and that the last word of that line should not be joined to the succeeding stanza: Mr. Gray's *Elegy in a country church-yard* will exemplify this remark: the utmost liberty that the

* In the former part of the last letter were two material errors of the press. In those places rhyme is used for *rhythm*. Rhyme is rather a particular species of rhythm. By RHYTHM, I meant *measured motion*, in general, in the sense used by Aristotle: which will apply to music and dancing, as well as poetry: and to any species of poetry measured into particular metres: rhythm applies to Milton's verse, as well as to Pope's. The word rhyme is afterwards used in its common acceptation.

poet has allowed himself, is in the following lines :

Th' applause of list'ning senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes,

Their lot forbad :

Our English writers seem, in this respect, to have imitated the precision of Ovid, who never indulges himself in greater liberties than Gray: though the Greeks, from whom the Elegiac measure is borrowed, frequently suffered the last syllable of the Pentametre to run into the next line; of which we have examples in the exquisite verses of Tyrtæus, *περὶ τῆς πολυμυκῆς Ἀριτῆς*, in "*Theognis's Elegies*," and "*Soloni's Sentences*:" ex.

ἔναι δ' ἰσθλὸν τὸ πολὺν, παντὶ τι δῆμῳ,
ὅτις ἀπὸ διαβάς ἐν προμαχοῦσι μάχῃ
Νόστιμος, &c.

I have said, that these measures are more generally used in the elegy: for some writers, I am aware, shorten the Elegiac measure, as in the "*Love Elegies*:" nothing else, however, need be said on this measure.

We come next to consider the ODE; of which there are various kinds: as,

The *Pindaric*, so called from Pindar, the celebrated Theban poet. Whether Pindar was the original inventor of this measure, or only used it more generally than other poets, is a matter of small consequence. The ancient Hebrew poets sung several of their sacred odes with alternate chorusses, accompanied with music, of which some examples remain: in conformity to these, the *αντιφωνος ὑμῳδια*, or *responsoria* among the primitive Christians were formed; as to the latter the chaunting of cathedral worship. This has been noticed by Bishop Lowth: but no example produced by that elegant writer of the ancient Hebrew poetry resembles the Pindaric*: though the contrary has been asserted by some authors.

The Pindaric ode was formed in reference to the heavenly spheres, and consisted of three stanzas, called a Strophe, an Antistrophe, and Epode: in the strophe the dancers moved from right to left; in the antistrophe from left to right; in the epode they stood still: for the strophe and antistrophe were accompanied with dancing; all the stanzas were accompanied with music; and the antistrophe corre-

sponded in the length of its syllables to the strophe; and the epode of the first system of stanzas to the epode of the second system*: "*Gray's Progress of Poetry*," is an example of a complete Pindaric.

In the former letter, the impropriety of calling certain irregular odes pindaric was hinted at; such, for example, as Cowley's: this impropriety has been noticed likewise by Mr. West, the elegant translator of some of Pindar's odes, and by other writers. This observation, however, means to censure the *appellation*, not the *measure*. The ancient lyric writers, in their Scholia, Pæans, and Dithyrambics, used an irregular and uncertain measure: and, it seems to be in reference to dithyrambics, properly so called, that Horace speaks of the irregularity of Pindar's verse, for other odes besides those that have come down to us, were written by Pindar†. The fine Pæan of Ariphron is an example of the irregular measure, beginning,

Ἦναια πρὸς ἑσθ' ἀμαρῶν

and the much admired ode of Aristotle,

Ἀρετὴ πολυμοχθε

Γὰρ βροτῶν, &c.

Of the same character also were the ancient *Hyporchemata*,

Τὴς οὐδοῦς οὗτος, &c.‡.

There is an irregular kind of verse, indeed, well adapted to occasions of grief and melancholy, in which the artifice of strophe, antistrophe, and epode, would be improper; such is the MONODY. Milton's *Lycidas*, Lord Lyttelton's *Monody on the Death of his Lady*, and Coleridge's *Monody on the death of Chatterton*, are odes of this character. The true pindaric odes, on the contrary, were more immediately adapted to occasions of victory and triumph; hence called *Εὐνομία*.

Collins's admirable "*Ode on the Passions*," is an irregular ode of this kind:

—Particular rules are not to be laid down for such odes: the writer's own feelings and a correct ear are his best guides ||.

* "*West's Preface to his Translation of some of Pindar's Odes.*"

† Laureâ donandus Apollinari

Sed per audaces nova Dithyrambos

Verba devolvit, numerisq; fertur

Lege solutis,

Sed Deos, &c. *Horat. Od. L. iv. li.*

‡ "*Julii Scalig. Poet. Lib. i. cap. xlv. xlv.*"

|| It may be proper to hint, that the introductory ode to the "*Montiis Magister*,"

* Vid. "*Lowth de Sacra Hebræorum Poesi.*" Lib. xxiv.

The Sapphic (so called from the charming Lesbian poetess, Sappho,) our language with great difficulty admits, and affords very few examples of: this difficulty the translator of a fine ode of Sappho was well aware of, and threw it into a different measure,

Φαίνεται μοι πηρός ποταμός θεοῖσιν
 ἔμμεν' ἀπὸς ὅς τις ἐναιτίον τοι
 ἔσται, καὶ πλάσσειν ἀδύ φρονι—
 —σας ὕμνων.

Blest as th' immortal Gods is he
 The youth who fondly sits by thee,
 Who hears and sees thee all the while,
 Softly speak, and sweetly smile.

The Anacreontic measure (so called from the amorous and convivial bard of Teos) admits of a few varieties of measure, as Anacreon himself used it, and does not confine itself to the votaries of Bacchus and Venus. The most usual measure with Anacreon is the short Iambic wanting one syllable (called by the critics, Dimeter Iambic Catalectic), ex. Od. 14.

Θάλλω, θάλλω φίλῳται

I will | love, must | love thee, | fair.

Another measure frequently used by Anacreon is the same measure, varied only by an anapest, that is, a foot with the two first short, the last long, in the first place: ex.

Μακρονύκ | τινίς | σὺδ' ἢ | ἴακ. Od. iii.

In thē grāve | dārē mīd | nīght hoſra | I.

There are a few somewhat different from these, and which have even varieties in the same ode; as in that pretty ode (ode v.) to the ROSE. The Anacreontic, however, in English, does not bind itself to the exact quantity of Anacreon's odes. The following lines of Waller's may be called Anacreontic, though the opposite to an Iambic verse, viz. a Trochaic.

Phyllis, why should we delay
 Pleasures shorter than the day;
 Could we (though we never can)
 Stretch our lives beyond the plan.

Waller's Poems.

The following pretty song is also considered as anacreontic,

Busy, curious, thirsty fly,
 Drink with me, and drink as I,
 Freely welcome to my cup,
 Couldst thou drink, and drink it up.

And Dr. Johnson's translation of Anacreon's ninth ode:

is not a proper Pindaric, though so called, in conformity to others.

Lōvelŷ | cōuriē | ōf thē | ſkŷ,
 Whēnce, ānd | whīchē | dōst thōu fŷ?

The following justly admired song is more agreeable to the Anacreontic measure (as are several of our popular convivial songs); at least they are Iambics.

Yōu gēn | clēmēn | ōf Eng | lānd,
 Thīst līve | āt hōme | āt cāle,
 Ah! līt | tīē dō | yōū thīnk | āpōn
 Thē dān | gers ōf | thē sēā.

With respect to the ode, it admits of almost endless varieties in the English language, as well as in the Greek and Latin, and it would be unnecessary even to mention them individually; the measures, indeed, are as varied as are those of Horace, who, of all ancient writers, has the greatest variety; and whose correctness, elegance, and appropriate use of epithets, (his *curiosa felicitas*) have made him considered almost as a model for the odes of shorter measure.

One general observation it may be proper to make here, that odes consisting of stanzas, or verses, have a natural close at the end of each verse; so that the syllable of the last line does not run into the subsequent verse. Waller, who was among the first of our English poets, who studied correct versification, and whose forte was the smaller ode, affords not a single example to the contrary. I mention this, because some modern poets have been less scrupulous in this respect, though, I think, with a very unhappy effect. Prior, if I recollect right, never deviates from this practice; Cowley a very few times.

The Greek and Roman poets, however, did not confine themselves to such strictness, as may be seen in the different measures of Horace: ex.

Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aureā,
 Qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem
 Sperat, nescius aure
 Fallacis! miseri, quibus
 Intentata nites, &c.

A species of ode, of which mention has already been made, when not dividing itself into stanzas, adapts itself very agreeably to descriptive poetry; and when thus directed, admits of a little diversity of measure. Of this number are Mr. Waller's fine ode to Vandyke, and those two excellent descriptive odes by Mr. J. Dyer, and Mr. Thomas Wharton, entitled "*Granger Hill*," and "*The First of April*."

"Mindful of disorder past,
 And trembling at the northern blast,
 The fleet storm returning still,
 The morning hoar, the evening chill."
 Reliques

Reluctant comes the timid spring,
Scarce a bee with airy wing, &c.

The First of April.

In this and the other two odes, there is a constant varying from a line of eight syllables to seven; from an Iambic to a Trochee.

Some of Anacreon's descriptive odes, also, are distinguished by some irregularity of measure, particularly his 4th and 37th.

There is a smaller species of verse, of very artificial construction, which, merely for the sake of conciseness, I take the liberty of ranking among odes, though the generality of critics will think improperly, I mean the sonnet.

The measure is of Italian origin, and was first introduced into England by Milton; whose sonnets, however, with two or three exceptions, are but indifferent.

In the sonnets of Petrarch and Metastasio, consisting of fourteen lines, the sense regularly closes twice in the course of the eight first lines; so that they might compose two regular stanzas of four lines.

This is true of every sonnet of these writers that I have examined. I mention this circumstance the rather, because many modern writers of sonnets have departed from the Italian practice. It may be said, and, I think, with reason, that the flow of many of these verses, much resembling that of blank verse, is adapted to the querulousness of language, the meltings and varyings of those sensibilities, which the sonnet wishes frequently to express; and that the strictness of the laws for the sonnet, in other respects, justifies the poet's liberty in this particular instance.

The following hints, though more immediately applicable to odes, will, many of them, apply to all other species of versification.

The softness and melody of verse are considerably assisted by the use of liquids: for example,

The laughing flow'rs, that round them blow,
Drink life and fragrance as they flow. *Gray.*

—Tu Tityre lentus in umbrâ,
Formosam resonare doces Amaryllida sylvas.

Virgil.

Alliteration, or an artful repetition of the same letter, was agreeable to the general practice of the Saxon poets, and was afterwards adopted by the English and Scottish*. It afterwards gave place to

rhyme, and is now, generally, understood to favour of conceit:

Of all the keene conquerors to carp it were
kind,
Of fell fighting folke a ferly we find*.

Poets, however, occasionally fall into them, and instances occur, when they have a pleasing effect:

Et sola in sicca secum spatatur arena. *Virgil.*

The stately tread, and solitariness of the raven seem well expressed here.

Double rhymes are rarely admitted by correct versifiers. In the following chaste stanza, however, it has no unpleasing effect:

Oh! that the chemist's magic art
Would crystallize this sacred treasure;
Long should it glitter near my heart,
A secret source of pensive pleasure.

Mr. Rogers's Verses on a Tear.

Generally speaking, it may be said, that the verse requires most strength at the end. The rule with Greek and Latin writers is, to close with a Spondee, two long syllables: the last syllable at least is considered long, as being the closing line of the verse, though by nature it should happen to be short:—a verse ending with a superfluous syllable, with a vowel, is no exception to this rule; the superfluous syllable going on to the next verse, which always begins, in that case, with a vowel.

Quem non inculcavi amens hominumque deorumque

Aut quem, &c.

Virgil.

Verses that end with a dactyl carry the appearance of negligence, are very rarely admitted by very correct versifiers, and, when admitted, generally damage the verse: ex.

"As oft the learn'd by being singular."

Pope.

As verse is considerably assisted by variety in its pauses, it will be damaged by the use of low, feeble words, more particularly when the accent is made to fall on them:

While expletives their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line.

Pope.

Instances, however, occur, where monosyllabic lines are beautiful, particularly in blank verse.

I say nothing concerning the Hudibrastic or Travestie: they set all the laws of

* See "Pigerson's Dissertations prefixed to his Scottish Ballads." Vol. i.

* See "Tournament of Tottenham, in Percy's Collection of English Ballads; and Pierson's Pilgrimage's Vision."

melody at defiance.—I clofe with a few observations on the heroic blank verfe.

Milton, the great mafter of blank verfe, obferves of rhyme, “that it is the invention of a barbarous age, to fet off wretched matter, and lame meter.”—Milton alludes to the monkifh doggrels, as

Die ille, dies iræ,
Solvat sæclum in favilla,
Teſte Deo, et Sibylla.

It is, however, by no means true, that rhyme was the mere *invention* of the dark ages. Sir William Jones has ſhewn, that it was generally uſed by the Arabian poets. *Ut nequeam mihi perſuadere, quin metra etiam Hebræa Arabicis fuerint perſimilia, niſi quod Arabum verſiculi ſimiliter deſinant, veterum Hebræorum, non item* *. It was alſo practiſed by other nations: the ancient Saturnine verſes were rhymes.

Blank verfe is admirably adapted to expreſs ſtrong conceptions, energy of paſſion, and, even when properly conſtructed, melodiouſneſs of numbers: Milton, in ſome parts of his “*Paradiſe Loſt*,” is ſuperior to any of our poets in melody.

The principal excellence of blank verfe, conſiſts in its capability of varying the pauses with greater eaſe, than rhyme: it is, therefore, leſs monotonous: ex.

No more of talk with Go!, or angel gueſt
With man, as with his friend, familiar uſ'd
To fit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repaſt, permiſſing him the while
Venial diſcourſe unblam'd.

Paradiſe Loſt.

The following lines, though deſtitute of rhyme, are too monotonous for blank verfe.

And ſee where ſurly winter paſſes off
Far to the north, and calls his ruſſian blaſts:
His blaſts obey, and quit the howling hill,
The ſhatter'd foreſt, and the ravag'd vale:
While ſofter gales ſucceed, at whoſe kind touch,

Diſſolving ſnows in livid torrents loſt,
The mountains liſt their green heads to the ſkies.

Thomſon's Seaſons.

Theſe lines read like Pope's: they have not the ſtatelineſs of blank verfe, though the deſcription is exquiſite. With reſpect to rhyme, it has been before obſerved, that it has naturally a pauſe at the end of each line; the cloſing line of the rhyme not only requires a pauſe, but a ſtop. The contrary of this is true with reſpect to blank verfe: here the verſes are

not only permitted, but required to run frequently into one another.

Tis paſt! the ſultry tyrant of the ſouth
Has ſpent his ſhort-liv'd rage: more grateful
hours

Move ſilent on.

Mrs. Barbauld's Summer Evening Meditation.

Some people ſeem to think, that all required of blank verfe is, that it ſhould be meaſured into ten ſyllables, or five feet, and free from rhyme. This is a great miſtake.

The following lines have their proper number of ſyllables, but are wretched verſe.

Delectable both to behold and taſte,
For he who tempts, though in vain aſperes.
Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.

Theſe lines are deſtitute of harmony, and have wrong quantities.

The following line is accented wrong, that ſyllable being acuted, that ſhould be graved.

His words here ended, but his meek aſpect.
The ſame.

Milton's verſe is ſometimes defective and proſaic.

The double ending blank verfe is rarely (though it is ſometimes) admitted by the beſt writers of blank verfe; except, indeed, in theatrical performances; it is well adapted to the familiarity of the ſtage, and is perpetually uſed by Shakspear:

To be or not to be, that is the queſtion,
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to ſuffer
The ſtings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms againſt a ſea of trouble.

Milton occaſionally uſes the double ending line. But that fine poet, and admirable verſifier, Akenside, never.

From what has been ſaid; it will be eaſy to underſtand why the blank verſe of Shakspear, Milton, his imitator, Phillips, and Akenside are better models for blank verſe, than Addiſon, Young, and Thomſon. The blank verſe of Mr. Southey's Joan of Arc, is very happy with reſpect to varying the pauses, and with ſome exceptions, is very harmonious.

To the liſt of publications on Engliſh verſe already recommended, I think it neceſſary to ſubjoin more than one, particularly as ſome valuable books have been recommended by your correſpondent I. T. The book I allude to is, *the firſt and ſecond books of "Paradiſe Loſt," collated, the "Original System of Orthography reſtored;" "The Punctuation corrected and extended;"* with the various

Readings

† “*Poet. Aſiat. Comment*,” Part. li. cap. x.

Readings and Notes, chiefly Rhythmical.
By CAPEL LOFFT. These publications illustrate by facts, not by arguments, the mechanical parts of Milton's blank verse. I lament, that the whole of this work has not been published; particularly as the learned editor says, in his preface, "that the copy from which these two books are printed, has been revised and corrected, on the same plan, to the beginning of the eleventh."

It is not intended by these hints, to enfeeble the conception, or to retard the operations of genius: and, I hope, what has been said, can offend none but such as hold the doctrine of *plenary* inspiration in poetry: but, even such should recollect, that those poets, who were inspired by Apollo, and the nine Muses, were of all people in the world most simple, and most correct; that the *σπουδαίον πάθος*, was followed by the *limæ labor*; the enthusiasm of poetic feeling by the labour of the file.

Alterius sic
Altera poscit opem res et conjurat amico.

Thus each of each
Assistance asks, and mutually conspires
To make the work complete.

Horace's Art of Poetry.

These hints, being part of a poetical work on a larger scale, are submitted to the consideration of your correspondent, L. I shall be happy, if they are found useful to him, and I shall be as happy to be set right, if to any of your intelligent correspondents, I seem to be mistaken.

I am, &c. G. DYER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Can by no means agree with Mr. TAYLOR in the assertion which he makes, in your last supplement, with regard to the Atlantic history of Plato, that "it is at least as well attested as any other narration, in any Greek or Roman historian."

Let us see what are the testimonies in favour of this extraordinary account of an island, and of a people, which are said to have existed nine thousand years before Solon; but which, although it thus contradicts the best and most generally received systems of chronology, is at least, we are told by Mr. T. as much deserving of belief, as any of the historians of the Greeks or Romans.

Solon relates this wonderful story to his friend Dropis (who by the bye was a

poet); he tells it to his son Critias, who again, at the age of ninety tells it to his grandson Critias, who was then a boy of ten years old. Add to this, the original source of the whole history was an *Egyptian priest*, who related it to Solon. Such is the foundation on which the authenticity of Plato's Atlantic history is built; to prove the weakness of which, and how little it can be relied on, little need be said, for the account speaks for itself. Is it probable that a boy, at the tender age of ten years old, should be able to recollect, with the precision with which it is related, all the circumstances which Plato mentions? But even supposing this, and, what is not very often the case, that the story was neither increased or diminished in its progress from Solon to Critias, yet still the original relator of the whole was an *Egyptian Priest*. The extravagant and wild notions which the Egyptians had concerning the age of the world, and of the vast antiquity of nations, are well known; it is unnecessary, therefore, to say any thing concerning them; but I would refer any of your readers, who wish to see this subject discussed, to Mr. MAURICE's "*History of Hindostan*," and his "*Indian Antiquities*," in which he has ably confuted and explained the claims of both the Egyptians and the Indians to such vast and fabulous antiquity.

Can we then pretend to compare the Atlantic history of Plato with those of the Greeks and Romans? Can it be considered equally deserving of credit with the narrations of Thucydides and Herodotus, of Tacitus and Livy? Surely Mr. T. on considering the matter, will not pretend to defend what he has so rashly asserted. Of the internal evidence in favour of the truth of the history in question, I will only say, that it scarcely equals that of the "*Arabian Night's Entertainments*."

I am, &c. A. Q. Q. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DECLAMATIONS upon the national debt, and projects for paying it off, have been so frequent with writers of every description, from the minister of state, to the inhabitant of a garret, that readers of any political acumen, must, by this time, be in tolerable possession of the subject. It is certain, that many, who cannot pay their own debts, have a peculiar facility in paying those of others; and, while their private concerns are in a ruinous, and embarrassed state, through inattention, or indolence,

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we find them generally sacrificing their time and labour, to remedy the embarrassments of the public. Permit me, however, though neither spendthrift, nor projector, to offer, through the channel of your miscellany, a few observations upon this subject.—BISHOP WATSON, in his late “*Address to the People of Great-Britain*,” seems to be of opinion, that the national debt may, by a great exertion, be paid off, and pretty expeditiously too. As there are few writers who think more justly, or express themselves more clearly upon most subjects, than the Bishop; so there are few, to whom the public are more indebted for many valuable publications. It is, therefore, with some diffidence, I venture to dissent from so respectable an authority: but so far am I from thinking with his lordship, that it would have been wise in the minister, “instead of calling for a tenth of a man’s income, to call for a tenth, or such other portion of every man’s whole property, as would have enabled him, not merely to make a temporary provision for the war, but to have paid off, in a few years, the whole, or the greatest part of the national debt;” that, in truth, I much doubt whether the thing be even practicable. Could the scheme be put in execution, I perfectly agree with Dr. WATSON, that it would be a great and noble plan, well worthy the British character, on so trying an occasion as the present; but the liquidation of the national debt is an object of great magnitude; and, if it be at all feasible, must be a work of gradual and tedious operation; by no means fitted to the immediate exigency, which demands prompt and decisive measures. Patience, tranquillity, and extensive commerce, may enable us to do much in this way, at some future period; but, under the prevailing system of things, before we can bring men to make such a sacrifice to posterity, as this object would require; or to forego present advantage, for future distant good, we must, I fear, regenerate them, by the introduction of new habits, and new passions. Debts upon a country have often been compared to mortgages upon an estate: yet there is, I think, a considerable difference between them. When an estate is mortgaged, even admitting that the interest of the mortgage amounts to nearly the income of the estate, the proprietor, by a rigid system of oeconomy, may, in time, hope to liquidate the debt. But this oeconomy, which is so serviceable to the individual, is often injurious to the state; for we must bear in mind the idea,

that though the fee-simple of the land stands pledged for the payment of the public debts, yet a considerable portion of our ability to meet the difficulty is derived from commerce; and commerce, and great oeconomy, are incompatible ideas. So far as relates to the governing part of the state, oeconomy is certainly as necessary in the various departments of it, to guard the whole body politic against embarrassment, as it is necessary in the master of a family to guard the individual members of it from distress. But if we consider the state as one whole, of which the various component parts should contribute severally to the general welfare, then such a designation of the powers of each, as shall contribute to form one beautiful, compact system of industry, contentment, and support, is necessary to the happiness of the community. And this consists in such habits of life among the opulent, as shall afford the largest portion of commendable employ to the indigent.

Public debts, when they become enormous, counteract this reasoning. They may be compared to falling bodies: the greater their magnitude, the more rapid their velocity *downwards*. If the public were sincerely disposed to liquidate the national debt, we may amuse ourselves (for it is, I fear, but *amusement*) in considering by what way they could most successfully set about it. It is plain, for reasons already alledged, that habits of oeconomy, and self-denial, so much insisted upon, would not effect the purpose. And, if these would *not*, the natural question then is, what would? If the national debt is to be discharged, through what circulating medium shall we discharge it? Not by the paper, large as it is, now in circulation; much less by the specie: nor, indeed, by both united. And nobody, I presume, under the present state of affairs, would wish to see new paper coined for the purpose. If, on the other hand, the stock-holders, as mortgagees, should foreclose, without skill to cultivate, markets to consume, or experience to guide them in the management of land, they would be in but an awkward predicament. In such a case, we may presume, that the stock-holders would be called upon, as BISHOP WATSON justly observes, to bear their proportion in the exigencies of the state: but after their quotas were struck off, there would still remain, the clergy, officers, naval and military, widows, annuitants, holders of life estates, proprietors of land, with a long etcetera of debtors. If there is so much

much difficulty in an assessment touching income only, that many candid, and judicious persons, doubt about the practicability of the measure; what must the case be in an assessment touching the fee-simple of property, in the same proportion? Where all would be borrowers, and none lenders, great indeed would be the difficulty of acquiring money! This subject affords a wide field of discussion; and many reflections suggest themselves, which I restrain, that I may not transgress the bounds usually assigned to each article in your useful publication. The Monthly Magazine has an extensive circulation, and may justly be considered as a work happily combining the *utile dulci*; scientific, with amusing information. If my memory do not deceive me, I have formerly seen a good paper or two, upon this subject, in your Magazine; and, in the present state of the public mind, no investigation can be more interesting, than that, which is connected with the national finances; which, though impaired by mismanagement, are far, we trust, from being exhausted. I remain, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,

Feb. 3, 1798.

CARACTACUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE perusal of "The Parallel of the Ancients and Moderns," by M. Perrault, has induced me to collect the sentiments of ancient authors respecting the Moon. It is astonishing that, without the means of ascertaining conjectures which we at present have, they have discovered, by the mental eye, whatever has since been presented to corporeal sight, through the medium of telescopes.

The penetration and sagacity of the ancients have been particularly distinguished in their ideas upon the moon. The Chaldeans and Egyptians, who affected the imaginary honour of the most extravagant antiquity, cultivated the science of astronomy with peculiar diligence. The reliques of Chaldean astronomy are extremely few; and the results of their study must necessarily have been frequently erroneous and indefinite; yet still we find that the rays of real truth have sometimes beamed through the dark obscurity which enveloped them. In the Uranologion of Petavius, there is a quotation from Gemina, which indicates that they had discerned that the motion of the moon was not uniform; and that they had attempted to assign those particular parts

of her orbit, in which it was more rapid or more slow. If any credibility may be reposed in the writings and quotations of Aristotle and Pliny, the Chaldeans were not unacquainted with the motions of the moon's nodes, and that of her apogee; and they had rationally inferred, from the occultation of fixed stars by the moon, that this luminary was the cause of the eclipses of the sun. From the Hebrews the moon received infinitely more adoration than the sun. The festivals on the first day of the new moon, were solemnly celebrated, as appears from an expression of David's to Jonathan in 1 Sam. c. xx. v. 5. Apuleius celebrates the moon, as of the vivific series, and consequently superior to the sun, which was of the harmonic. It is uncertain at what particular time astronomical knowledge originated among the Greeks. Thales was the first who reasoned upon the principles of the science. Previous to the return of Thales from Egypt, the names of the constellations were determined, and some faint glimmerings of astronomical knowledge perhaps sparked for the instant in the times of Hesiod and Homer, but certainly no considerable advancement had been made.

Thales first taught that "the light of the moon was reflected from the sun." This sentiment was adopted by Anaxagoras, Pythagoras, and Empedocles*, his successors, who, by means of this principle, accounted for the mildness of its splendour, and the imperceptibility of its heat.

Many of the ancient Greek philosophers and astronomers, not only imagined the stars to be suns, about which rolled planets of their own, such as compose our solar system; they maintained that these myriads of planets were inhabited by beings, whose natures and essences they could not describe. Proclus, in his commentary on Timæus, introduces three lines of a Fragment of Orpheus, which, in the most perfect and

* Απολειπεται τοινον το τε Εμπεδοκλής, "χαλκισι τινι τε ηλιω προς την σεληνην γινεσθαι τοι ενταυθα φωτισμοι απ' αυτης;" οθεν οτι θερμον, οτι λαμπρον αφικνιται προς ημας, ωσπερ η εικος, εξαφνης και μειζους φωτων γεννημενης.

"Plutarch de Facie in Orbe Luna," t.iii. p.929.

Again, ταυτε σεληνην ψευδαφαη, και απο τε ηλιω φωτιζεσθαι. "Diog. Laer. in Anaxim." l.2.

And, Vide "Plin." l.2. c.9. "Cicero in Seneca Scipiano," &c.

unequivocal

unequivocal manner, express the idea that the moon was inhabited.

Μῆσα, το δ' ἄλλη γαίαν ἀπειρατον, ἢ τι σελήνην
 Ἀθανάτου γλήχοντι, ἐπιχθονίος δὲ τι Μήνη;
 Ἡ πολλ' ἔρε' ἔχει, πολλὰ ἄσια, πολλὰ μέλαθρα.

Anaxagoras thought precisely in the same manner, and this sentiment received additional confirmation from the opinion of Pythagoras, who improved not only astronomy and mathematics, but every other branch of philosophy. Plutarch de placit. philos. l. 2. c. 30, says, "Οἱ Πυθαγόρειοι γένηθαι φαίνονται τὴν Σελήνην, δια το περιεικείσθαι ταύτην, καθάπερ τὴν παρ' ἡμῶν γῆν, μέζουσι ζώοις, καὶ φυταῖς καλλίσουσιν &c." It is ridiculous to multiply quotations, more than are sufficient to prove, that this opinion was extremely common among the ancient Greek philosophers. After the death of Alexander the Great, a celebrated school was established at Alexandria, under the auspices of Ptolemy Philadelphus; Timocharis, and Arythillus, were the first who cultivated astronomical research in this school. Their care and diligence in observation were infinitely greater than any of their predecessors had ever studied and observed with. Armillas, or spheres were erected, and the science advanced rapidly. Archimedes determined the distance of the moon from the earth, and the distance of the planets from the moon. Eudoxus, a cotemporary of Aristotle, believed the diameter of the moon to be *nine* times less than that of the sun. Ptolemy informs us, that Hipparchus discovered the anticipation of the moon's nodes, and the eccentricity of her orbit. Democritus, who visited the priests of Egypt, and perhaps penetrated into India and Ethiopia, imagined that the spots of the moon were shades, formed by the heights of its mountains. "Stobæus Eclog. Phys." lib. 1. p. 60, particularly and clearly mentions this sentiment, which Democritus held.

Δημοκρίτος ἀποσκίασμα τι τῶν ὑψηλῶν ἐν αὐτῇ μέρει, ἀσπίς τε γὰρ αὐτῇ ἐστιν καὶ ὄψας.

Plutarch conceives that vast seas, and deep caverns, were embodied in the moon.

"Diis enim eam quæ vocatur facies, simulacra esse, et imagines magni maris in lunâ apparentes." *De facie in Orb. Lun.* p. 920 F.

It appears too, from another passage in

† *Vide "L'istot de Calo," "Athenæum," "Plato in Plat." for the same opinion, and in many other writers.*

Plutarch, that he did not believe the moon had any humidity, vapour, or exhalation *. This, among the moderns, is the grand objection to the moon's being inhabited.

I leave it, Sir, to any of your learned correspondents, to determine, whether it is probable that the moderns, unaided by telescopes, &c. would ever have advanced so far as the ancients. Undoubtedly, at present, the nature of the stars, and the whole planetary system, is better understood than it was in the times of Ptolemy and Hipparchus. I am, Sir, your humble servant, W. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Magazine is a repository for many little articles of knowledge, which otherwise might have been consigned to oblivion—I offer you for insertion the following circumstance relative to the illustrious George Washington, late president of the United States.

A printed discourse was recently shewn me by an intelligent friend, entitled, "Religion and Patriotism, or the constituents of a good soldier; preached to captain Overton's independent company of volunteers, raised in Hanover County, Virginia, August 17th, 1755, by Samuel Davies." About the middle of this sermon, the preacher expatiates on the patriotism of the Americans displayed in the war, then subsisting betwixt them and the Indians. But though the Americans, it seems, had fought valiantly, yet still greater exertions were deemed requisite for the final decision of the contest. Accordingly the orator strives to instill the zeal of his countrymen, by specifying the names of those heroes who had already distinguished themselves by their activity. And here occurs the name of the celebrated Washington, accompanied with a short note respecting him, apparently dictated in the spirit of prophecy. The preacher's words are these: "As a remarkable instance of this (patriotism) I may point out to the public that heroic youth COLONEL WASHINGTON, whom I cannot but hope providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country."

* Ἦνεν τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς Σελήνης αἰῶς καὶ δάδκα θερμὰς ὑποκρίν. ἔκκε αὐτῶν καταμῆνα : and again a few lines after ; πῶματα γὰρ αὐτῆς καὶ νῆσος καὶ ὄρεσες ἀμύχανον καὶ διασηθῆναι.
Plat. t. 2. p. 938.

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I shall only beg the reader to recollect, that this *note* was written near *twenty* years previous to the breaking out of the American war. It will be unnecessary to remind him of the part which that *heroic youth*, GEORGE WASHINGTON, took in that memorable struggle, or of the success with which his *patriotic* efforts were crowned.

I have wished to contribute *something* to your miscellany, in return for the entertainment it has oftentimes afforded me. If this *mite* accord with its design it is at your service.

I am sir, your's respectfully,

JOHN EVANS.

Hoxton-square, March, 20, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for February last, I have read with much pleasure, a sensible and well-intentioned letter on the *Culture of Waste Lands*, which is signed *A Liverpoolian*. I entirely concur in opinion with your correspondent; that the cultivation of our *waste lands* is one of the most important means which remain to be employed for the improvement of the national wealth of Great Britain. Some of his facts, however, appear to me to be stated with a certain degree of incorrectness; and his principal suggestion I take to be rather too hastily hazarded. You will, therefore, oblige me, by having the goodness to submit the following considerations upon this interesting agricultural subject, to him, and to your readers.

1. When we speak, in Great Britain, of *Waste Lands*, it is not to be understood, that there is any land in the island, which, if not covered by stagnant water, or exhibiting, at the surface, nothing but bare rock, can deserve to be regarded, as *absolutely waste*. Even our *morasses*, where there are not absolutely inaccessible to cattle, yield grasses which both cows and sheep crop with remarkable avidity. Our bleakest moors afford excellent pasture for sheep. Goats clamber among the cliffs of our highest mountains; and these find alpine plants which are to them peculiarly grateful. There is no land, either in Scotland or England, which has its surface at all covered with herbage, that ought not to afford at least sixpence an acre, in the year, to the landlord, if it be favourably situate in regard to markets, that may not yield at least half-a-crown a year, for each acre, to a skilful and industrious tenant.

2. In very many instances, in which lands remain very much in the state of *wastes*, this is owing, either to their lying in unfavourable situations, remote from the means of improvement, and from markets, at which the produce might be sold, or to their lying, on the contrary, in situations on the sea-coast, and sometimes in the vicinity of great cities, where the industry of the people is called entirely away, to be employed upon more flattering objects.

3. In other instances, lands are retained in a comparatively waste state, either as commons belonging to incorporations, or as chaces reserved for the amusement of great landholders. But, that proportion of the territory of the island, which is thus, of design, kept in a sort of waste condition, is much smaller than that of which the improvement has been prevented by natural circumstances.

4. Of all those obstacles, which have opposed the cultivation of our most barren lands, the most powerful has had, and still has, its existence in the ignorance and the prejudices of the farmers and their labourers. Agriculture, and all the arts of husbandry, have hitherto been commonly taught, in Britain, by tradition alone. Rural œconomy has never yet been reduced to any thing like a system of scientific principles affording a foundation to rules by which its practice, as an art, might be regulated. In every different part of the country, the diversities in the modes of husbandry, are, not such as the diversity of local circumstances alone recommends, but such as accident has introduced, in ancient times. The old Anglo-Saxon implements of the seventh and eighth centuries, are still used, almost without improvement or variation of form, throughout the greater number of the farms in the island. The most absurd practices of husbandry prevail, merely because they have prevailed. Too many of our farmers know no other *ratio* of their plans of farming, than that the same were followed by their fathers, their grand-fathers, and their great-grand-fathers. Their prejudices are in the direct proportion of their ignorance. That ground which has been once pronounced *not arable*, they hold almost as religiously sacred from the plough, as the Druids of old could hold their inmost and most mysterious groves.

5. Notwithstanding these powerful obstacles, very great progress has, at length, begun to be made in the improvement of
lands.

lands, which were once accounted to be invincibly barren. Multiplying population has produced a necessity for new inclosures, new subdivisions of fields, extended tillage. Augmented wealth, luxury becoming continually more sumptuous, taste more just, more capriciously fickle, more magnificent in its designs; have, in the formation of new ornamented grounds, brought vast tracts of territory into a state of rich cultivation, which were, before, barren and neglected. All these means have concurred to enlarge our domestic market for the produce of lands improved by husbandry; and of consequence, to promote their improvement. The diffusion of knowledge throughout the land, and the encreasing application of science to the improvement of every one of the useful arts; has also begun at length to lend its powerful aid towards the advancement of agriculture; and has suggested various means of the most essential utility, for reducing waste grounds under profitable cultivation. For the use of all the arts in general, our roads and canals have been, within these last thirty years, prodigiously improved, extended, multiplied: And this *opening up* of the country, has, in the most eminent degree, contributed to rescue all its parts from desolation. I know not, if any direct measures employed for the fertilization of our more barren lands, could have, within the same time, so effectually atchieved their purpose, as have those natural and indirect means here enumerated.

6. I cannot but think, that a moment's reflection would induce your enlightened correspondent to see the impropriety of any plan which should legally authorise government to purchase and then parcel out, anew, our present *waste lands*. It can never be adviseable to put into the hands of government any powers, save those of providing for our *immediate national defence*, of maintaining public order, by the administration of distributive justice, of levying, under a proper sanction, means for the *necessary public expense*, and of giving the *watchword*, if possible, to the nation, in regard to whatever can promote the general welfare. Is not our own government invested, at present, by the unavoidable exigency of circumstances, with, perhaps, too much power over private life and property? Is it not universally known, that, wherever governments have descended into too particular an interference in the general œconomy of the national industry, this œconomy has been always deranged and injured? Have

not nine-tenths of all the great projects of governments for the accomplishment of sudden and extensive improvements in industry and manners been unavoidably defeated, by disadvantages inseparable from their own nature? The plan of *Broschi*, the last of the Popes, for draining the *Campagna di Roma*; that of a Spanish minister for peopling and cultivating the *Siena Morena* by the introduction of a German colony; that of the Scottish Trustees, forty years since, for improving the forfeited estates. Were not these all great schemes, not unlike to this which is proposed by your correspondent; and which were frustrated chiefly by that management which became peculiar to them, as being the schemes of ministers and of government? Let any one but enter, in imagination, into all those circumstances of management, which would necessarily attend the execution of your correspondent's project; the influence it would have upon the price of land and on sales, the partialities which might be exercised in parceling out the little fields, the jealousies which would be excited among all the candidates for the purchases, the injuries which the present proprietors would, in a thousand instances, sustain, from being forced to sell, even at any price, that which they rather desired to reserve: And he will easily be convinced, that there could be nothing much more unwise, than the adopting of such a plan of improvement as that proposed by your correspondent!

7. But, how, then, prosecute this improvement to its due point of perfection?

Extend, repair, multiply your roads and canals, till, by means of them, the most distant parts of the country shall be brought *virtually* nearer together; and the mutual communication between its provinces, which are mutually the most remote, shall be easy, almost as if they were but different streets of the same great town.

Cheerish, with particular care, those arts which work up for exportation the products of agriculture. Such are those of the brewer, the distiller, the maker of starch and hair-powder, beside all our other manufactures, which demand labourers, that must be fed from the produce of our own land.

Cultivate commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, as reciprocally conducive to one another's prosperity. But, wherever the interests of our manufactures interfere with

with those of your commerce, give the preference to the former: Wherever the interests of our agriculture clash with those of our manufactures, prefer those of agriculture.

Patronise every ingenious and diligent effort to apply the principles of science to the improvement of rural œconomy: And endeavour to provide manuals of agricultural rules and principles, sufficiently simple and popular, such as may make every farmer at once an able philosopher and a consummate artist in all that belongs to husbandry.

Let every landholder let out his estate under good *improving leases*: And let him set himself an example of prudent

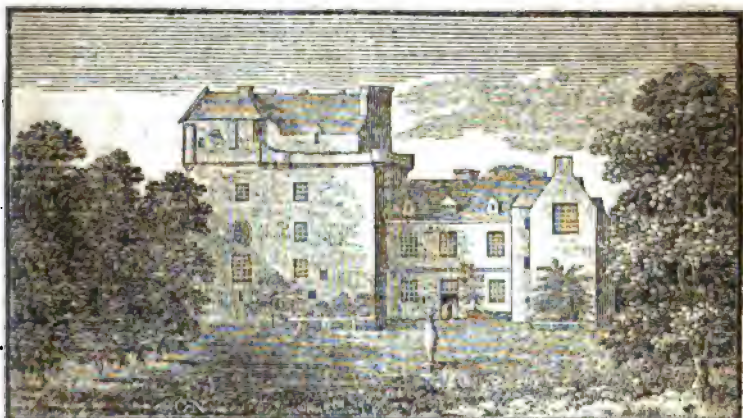
endeavours to improve some few acres of such grounds, such as may be worthy of the imitation of his tenants. Let the landlord's improvements be so conducted, that their profitableness may be undeniably evinced to the farmers whom he wishes to imitate them.

Follow nature, or even lead her; but attempt not to drive or drag her. Above all, avoid those hasty projects which tend to bring all improvement into disgrace.

It is hardly to be conceived, by those who have not observed, how much our *waste lands* have been brought under culture, since the year 1794.

I am, Sir, your's,
Dumfries, March 5, 1798. AGRICOLA.

LETHINGTON HOUSE.



THIS remarkable edifice stands near Haddington in East Lothian.

It was the chief residence of the Maitlands, ancestors of the Lauderdale family. Sir Richard Maitland, the poet, and his sons, the chancellor, and the much celebrated secretary of state in Mary's reign, are names known to most of our readers.

This *chateau* has had the fortune to be twice described in verse. In the

"*Maitland Poems*," vol. ii. p. 253, there is a Scottish poem on this subject, not a little interesting, as observing the manners and amusements of the time. The Editor observes, p. 428, that the *Lidington apple* takes its name from this house. And among the poems of Thomas Maitland, in the "*Delicia Poetarum Scottarum*," tom. iii. p. 167, is now styled *Domus Ledingtona*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

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OBSERVING the query in the Monthly Magazine for September, concerning the best method of sowing land with grass seeds, without a crop of corn; and also the answers in that for the succeeding month; the latter appeared to me to come from persons who were unacquainted with the superior advantages attending that mode of culture, which I

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have practised for several years, and of which I have had occasion to observe the result in the practice of others; I hope I shall, therefore, be excused for offering my opinion upon it.

The following extract is taken from the agricultural report of the north riding of Yorkshire.

"Several farmers in this country sow their grass seeds, with the first crop after a fallow or turnips; and a few sow them upon a spring fallow without corn, upon

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strong land, and find it answer much better than sowing them with corn: and there is a very evident superiority in favour of that practice, when compared with that of sowing them with corn. The method is to sow them as early in the spring as the land can be made fit; the tops of the weeds which may grow amongst them are mown off twice in the course of summer, and the land rolled after each mowing; by autumn, if the season has been tolerably favourable, a rich, luxuriant pasture is produced."

Although the above method is well adapted to strong land, an improvement may be made upon it, by sowing along with the grass seeds one bushel of tares or vetches. Where this is practised, the crops should be mown for hay as soon as the vetches are got well into flower; by this method the produce mown is rendered valuable, but in the former case it is of very little value, rarely worth the expence of cutting. The seeds thus having a free admission of air, will spread, and get strength fast, and the tares springing again, will, with the seeds, form, in a short time, a most excellent pasture for sheep.

It is a settled principle with me, that the land cannot be too rich when sown with grass seeds; for the richer the land is, the more stock the seeds will carry, and the stock consequently leave a larger quantity of manure, and thus increase its fertility in almost an arithmetical progression; and when the field is again ploughed out, it will be in a state to produce the more plentiful crops of corn. On the other hand, if land be sown down poor, it carries little stock, remains poor as long as it lies in grass, and when ploughed out, will scarce clear expences.

It was from reasoning in this manner, that I was led to sow grass seeds without corn; which I have done on a winter and spring fallow limed, as well as the same kind of fallow manured; and also on land well manured, which had been cropped the preceding year with potatoes: the two last have answered the best. My soil being a light sand, I preferred sowing something along with the grass seeds, that would soon make a good sheep pasture; I therefore sowed one half peck of rape seed per acre along with the grass seeds; as soon as it got a pretty good leaf, I turned in such a stock of sheep as I thought would eat it as fast as it grew; by which management, the rape affords a shelter for the young seeds, and the sheep, at the same time that they are eating the rape, and fastening the soil to the roots of the

seeds, are greatly enriching the land by the manure they leave. The last summer I sowed some tares instead of rape, at the rate of one bushel per acre, along with the grass seeds, upon land which had been cropped with potatoes the year before; as soon as the tares had got about ancle deep, I turned in some sheep; but I soon found it almost impossible to keep it down with the stock, and at this time it is as beautiful a piece of swarth as I ever saw.

I find it the best practice, not to sow the seeds until a month or six weeks after the last ploughing; in the fore part of that time, the land should be manured, if necessary, with short manure; and repeated opportunities taken, in dry weather, to harrow it well, and it should be once rolled; by these means, the weeds are destroyed, the land gets a considerable degree of firmness, the manure is well mixed with the soil, which lies within reach of the roots of the grass, and the seeds lie at a more equal depth than when the land is fresh ploughed; if any weeds should afterwards appear, care should be taken to extirpate them.

The seeds per acre I should recommend to be sown on light, or loamy soils, are ten pounds of trefoil, six pounds of white clover, four pounds of red clover, and six bushels of hay seeds, if the latter can be depended upon to be of good kinds, and without a mixture of any thing prejudicial; but this is rarely to be met with: for want of good hay seeds, I recommend one bushel of rye grass; and even if hay seeds are used, I should mix one peck of rye grass with them, unless a considerable quantity of rye grass appears contained among them, which rarely happens.

Rye grass, if properly managed in spring, by being kept well eat down, is valuable grass.

JOHN TUKE.
Lingcroft (near York),
27th of 3d Month, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE high price of gall-nuts, and the scarcity as well as dearth of oak-bark, being frequently subjects of complaint among those who use these ingredients in their respective employments; and the peculiarly useful art of tanning, and the dying of various articles of manufacture, depending, for their perfection, on the highly astringent qualities of the two above named substances; many other substances have been applied

in their stead to the same purpose; but they are, for the most part, either inferior in quality, or liable to the same objections. A vegetable which is both common and plentiful has claimed my attention, as possessing the astringent quality in a very high degree; and from some experiments which I made with it, though at a most improper season of the year (winter), I was strongly induced to the conclusion of its utility for tanning leather, and for a black dye, or other purposes to which astringents are applied. It is the root of the *Pseudacorus* or Yellow Water Flag; and, if found convenient for such uses, its demand can be supplied to any extent, as the culture of it in marshy grounds cannot be difficult. For present use it may be only crushed as apple for cyder; it may also be dried and kept to be used as occasion may require. But those who may think this communication worthy of their attention, will suggest the best modes of applying it. As far as I know, it has not heretofore been either used or recommended for such purposes.

Newcastle upon Tyne,
April 10, 1798.

G. GRAY.

P. S. Since writing the above, a friend has shewn me the following article in Rees's edition of Chambers: which I gladly annex as a corroborating evidence of its astringent properties.

“*Iris latea palustris*, or yellow water flag, grows naturally in ditches and moist places in most parts of this country: The common people in Scotland have found out an use for this plant, which has escaped the most accurate writers on botany. In that country the common ink is made of it. They cut some of the roots into thin slices, and either boil or infuse them in water till the liquor is highly tinged with them; they then pour it clear off, and then putting into it the blade of a knife, or any other piece of iron, they rub it hard with a rough white pebble, and by degrees the liquor becomes black: they continue rubbing till it is as deep a black as they require, and it is a tolerable good ink.”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE study of popular antiquities, though the materials for it lie so widely diffused, and indeed seem to obtrude themselves upon every one's attention, in proportion to the extent of his intercourse with the common people, do not appear to have engaged so much of the notice of enquirers into human life and manners, as might have been expected. The learned but pedantic writer of the vulgar errors, in the last century, and

Mr. Bourne of Newcastle, and his commentator, Mr. Brand, in this, are our chief sources of information on subjects of this nature. Indeed the valuable additions of the latter to the *antiquitates vulgares* of his predecessor, contain a fund of curious observations, worthy of the station which their author holds as secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. They are however, chiefly confined to the author's personal knowledge of the opinions, customs and traditions of the common people in the northern counties, which, while it establishes their authenticity so far as they go, must necessarily detract from their claim to be considered as a general work upon the subject. We may shortly expect much curious information from Mr. Boucher of Epson, whose Provincial Glossary will probably soon make its appearance.

In the mean time give me leave to occupy a corner in your Magazine, with a few queries on a custom, with which I remember to have been much struck during my residence, twenty years ago, in Lancashire; which used to be the terror of the infirm and the timorous; but which has of late been wisely checked by the civil magistrate, as a rude, indecent, and dangerous practice. I refer to the *liftings* which prevailed in Manchester, Bolton, Warrington, and the adjacent country, to what extent I know not, on Easter Monday and Tuesday. On the former of these days the women, on the latter the men, forming parties of six or eight each, surrounded every one of the opposite sex whom they met, and lifted them thrice, not very gently, above their heads into the air, with loud shouts on each elevation. I have often enquired into the original of this strange ceremony; but it seemed to bear the same testimony to its antiquity which Mr. Brand alleges respecting most of the customs of the common people, that it has “outlived the general knowledge of the very causes which gave rise to it.”

Mankind, indeed, are naturally prone to *invent* causes for any appearance, rather than submit to confess their ignorance: I have, accordingly, heard many reasons assigned, none of which appeared to me at all likely to be the true one. Some have said, that, like the paste or pasche-egg, it was an emblem of the resurrection of Jesus Christ; but it can hardly be thought that a fact, which christians

* Observations on Popular Antiquities, preface, p. i.

celebrate as the foundation of their most glorious hopes, should be commemorated in so ludicrous and indecent a way: others have therefore supposed, that it was originally a pagan ceremony, designed to ridicule the christian doctrine of a resurrection; but this is still more unlikely, as it cannot be imagined that christians would adopt a custom expressly intended to expose themselves, and the most essential doctrine of their religion. A third opinion is, that it was introduced by the Protestants to ridicule the elevation of the host in catholic churches. But it might have been expected that a custom of so late a date would have had the time and the occasion of its introduction noticed by some historical or topographical writer; besides, why should this be done at Easter, rather than at any other time of the year? Not to say, that in any one of these three cases, it is likely that the ceremony would have been accompanied by the repetition of some memorial verse or verses. And what, in any of them, should lead the men and women alternately to take liberties with each other?

On removing into Northumberland, I found a custom in the city of Durham strikingly correspondent, in this last particular, with the Lancashire *lifting*. Mr. Brand (p. 254.) describes it thus. "There is a custom still retained in the city of Durham on these holidays; on one day the men take off the women's shoes*, which are only to be redeemed by a present; on the next day the women take off the men's in like manner."—He refers, in the same place, to Durand's Ritual of the Romish Church, l. 6. c. 86. 9. "*In plerisque etiam regionibus mulieres secunda die post pascha verberant maritos suos; die vero tertia mariti uxores suas.*" On the second day of Easter the women beat their husbands; on the third the husbands their wives."

From this it appears that the essence of all these three customs consists in the two sexes expressing, in different ways, their sense of some mutual grudge against each other. But what can this be; or why at Easter?—Is it possible that it can have any reference to the tradition of the fall being occasioned by the fault of the first woman, and to the remedy for the consequences of this catastrophe in the resurrection? This, however, would not, surely, be an evidence of any great proficiency in the christian spirit of for-

bearance, for the two sexes to quarrel, and endeavour to throw the blame on each other. Besides, the circumstance of the women beginning first, does not seem to favour this supposition*.

Will you allow me to request the attention of your Lancashire correspondents to this subject? Perhaps some of them may have heard explanations of this strange custom, which may not have fallen in the way of your's, &c. V. F.

Easter Tuesday, April 19, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
AMONG the different useful institutions which have been noticed in your Magazine, I am surprised to find that no mention has been made of *Anderson's Institution*, or *The New School of Philosophy, Arts, and Manufactures*, established in this city.

This institution was founded about two years since, by the late John Anderson, who was Professor of Natural Philosophy in our university for more than 40 years, and whose name is well known in most parts of Europe, particularly as the inventor of the flying artillery†. This gentleman, considering that the statutes and discipline of the university cut off from opportunities of acquiring useful knowledge one half of the species, viz. the fair sex; and reflecting, likewise, that the knowledge taught in similar seminaries, is more fitted for the education of those intended for the learned professions, than for persons designed for manufactures and commerce; he had, for many years before his death, been digesting the plan of an institution which might be attended by gentlemen intended for, or

* Can it partake in any respect of the nature of the *Saturnalia*? As in these the slaves had a privilege of taking freedoms with their masters: so on these occasions is it possible that the women may have availed themselves of the opportunity of asserting their equality with the other sex.

† The method of preventing the recoil, and consequently diminishing the weight of great guns, was communicated to the Major General of the Ordnance by Professor Anderson; but the discovery was treated, by the noble Duke, with a degree of contempt, which irritated Mr. A. and induced him to communicate the invention to the French, with whom we were not then at war. It was immediately approved of, and adopted by FAYETTE, and put in practice by DEMOLAYE, and has since been generally used in the French army.

* Mr. Brand is not strictly correct, but only are the object of attack.

usually engaged in business, who are too often sent from the grammar-school to the counting-house, without having opportunity to acquire that information which would enable them to fill up, in a rational and agreeable manner, those hours which every one must find unemployed in business, and who are likewise ignorant of the principles on which their manufactures depend, and therefore incapable of improving them.

He lamented also the frivolous education of the female part of the community, who are undoubtedly equally capable as the men of acquiring knowledge, if they had the same opportunities, and who would thereby become rational companions, instead of pretty playthings for the other sex.

By a deed of settlement, Mr. Anderson disposed and conveyed his property of every kind to the public, for the improvement of science, and the establishment of an institution denominated "Anderson's University," to be superintended, by eighty-one trustees; consisting of the nine following classes: 1st, tradesmen—2d, agriculturists—3d, artists—4th, manufacturers—5th, physicians and surgeons—6th, lawyers—7th, divines—8th, natural philosophers—9th, kinsmen of the founder.

These trustees hold their meetings quarterly, on the equinoxes and the solstices; but the ordinary business of the institution is conducted by nine managers, chosen annually from among the trustees, and who meet once a month, or oftener, if necessary. On the death or resignation of any trustee, his place is filled up by the class to which he belonged.

A charter was last year granted, in favour of the trustees of this institution, investing them with corporate powers. Towards the establishment of it, the learned professor left the whole of his valuable apparatus, confessedly the largest in Britain, together with his library and museum, among which is an excellent collection of minerals, the value of all which must exceed 3000l. sterling!

The original plan of the institution is very extensive, but it being as yet in its infancy, it has been found impolitic to establish the foundation upon the ample basis laid out by the learned professor; and, therefore, only such parts of it have been carried into execution as appeared to the trustees the most useful.

Dr. GARNETT, the professor of physics and philosophy, gives three different courses of lectures.—The first, on exper-

imental philosophy, and, the second, on chemistry. These lectures are delivered in the evening, and made as popular as possible; all abstract mathematical reasoning being excluded, and the propositions demonstrated experimentally.

Every morning a third course is delivered, in which the principles of natural philosophy are fully demonstrated, both mathematically and experimentally; and afterwards their application to the various arts and manufactures particularly pointed out; the different processes performed before the students, and the different kinds of machinery illustrated by working models.

These lectures, during the last year, which was the first session, were attended, by 975 ladies and gentlemen, and the present session by nearly the same number, one half at least being ladies.

This institution is as yet accommodated only in a temporary manner, in some public building of this city, but the trustees have it in contemplation to erect a college in a central situation.

If similar institutions were to be established in other large manufacturing towns, much benefit would be derived from them; and it is evident that the chief expence of their establishment would be the purchase of an apparatus, since the lecturer, if properly encouraged, would derive considerable emolument from the lectures.

Glasgow, April 8, 1798.

T. T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the POETRY of SPAIN.

(Concluded from our last.)

THE second volume contains the "*Selva Militar Política*," "a work (says Don Juan de Sedano) truly masterly and unique in its kind; it is our most celebrated and most useful didactic poem." It should be remembered, that when this panegyric was published, Yriarte had not written his admirable poem upon music: "with incomparable skill, and singular genius to lay down the rules and precepts of military duty, and of the most sound policy." The "*Art of War*" of Rebolledo will not bear comparison with Mr. Fawcett's excellent poem, a work which it would be unjust to mention without the highest approbation: yet is it respectable both for poetry and morality; when we recollect, that it has been written nearly a century and a half, and that its author was a count and an ambassador.

This

This poem begins with the existence of God, an explanation of the trinity, the history of the devil, an account of chaos, of the creation and fall; the progress of society is then described, and Rebollo asserts, that distinctions were first made by nature, who gave active and enterprising minds to the rulers, and fitted the others for subjection, by making them stupid, indolent, and contented. If indolent and contented stupidity should characterise the governed, and active and enterprising minds were designed by nature to rule, this system has been strangely inverted.

The author next examines the various forms of government, and points out the inconveniences of all. He allows the dangers of monarchy, but observes that, in a christian state, these dangers are not to be feared. The right divine is asserted, and as the consummation of this policy, we have immediately the art of war.

To this poem sixteen little pieces are added, each containing some example from history. One of these is upon the death of Uriah, and it concludes thus: "if good kings can act thus wickedly, what ought we not to fear from tyrants?" Perhaps Rebollo had seen Algernon Sidney at Copenhagen; for this and the following poem seem more like the sentiments of an Englishman at that period, than of a Spaniard.

Not long this fearful conflict shall endure,
That arms the earth with light'ning, that
o'er spreads

Earth with its horrors, making the firm globe
Tremble. Not long these terrors shall en-
dure,

That seem as they appall'd the fires of heav'n,
For night approaches now, preserving night,
And war will sleep in darkness. But the chief
Stretch'd forth his hand, and bade the sun
stand still

On Gibeon; "and thou, moon, o'er the vale
Of Ajalon, till vengeance be complete!"
And wherefore did the harmonies of heav'n
Cease at the voice of Joshua? The Most High,
He who is just, suspended nature's laws,
That kings might meet the need they mer-
ited.

The third volume is composed of religious poems, chiefly paraphrased from the bible; among these are versions of the psalms, of the book of Job, and of the Lamentations of Jeremiah. These he dedicated to Christina, queen of Sweden, and the Spanish editor says, they may greatly have contributed to the conversion of that princess to the Catholic faith. His version of the Lamentations concludes with the doxology, and with a declaration

that he lays it at the feet of the church with all catholic obedience.

In this volume the history of the "*New Testament*" is thrown into a sacred Idyllium. He commences it by saying, that the mysteries of our redemption are properly concealed in the sacred books, lest they should get into the profane hands of the vulgar: and the introduction concludes thus; "ye who heard the profane thoughts of my first follies, hear now my last accents, though not so poetical, much more pious." He then explains how the word was united to the flesh hypostatally; and this is a fine instance of the *sesquipedalia verba*, as it has a whole line to itself, "hypostatiquement." The Franciscan dogma is elucidated by the usual comparison of the sun-beams passing through glass; and by another, which I do not recollect elsewhere; "as the dew falls upon the earth, without disturbing the air."

The "*Selvas Danicas*" fill the last volume, a genealogical poem upon the succession of the kings of Denmark. This work I have never seen.

Such are the works of Rebollo, who "to the manners of a Christian and of a cavalier, united the virtues and endowments that constitute a hero; such as nobility of blood, and good fortune in his undertakings: and here (says Sedano) I will no longer delay a reflection, that has often occurred to me in collecting the memoirs of our illustrious Spanish poets; and that is, that the epithet *illustrious* is perfectly applicable with regard to their blood; not that this is any recommendation of the intrinsic merit of the sciences; but because it confirms the opinion of those, who think that good blood and an illustrious education contribute to a love of, and progress in letters. He then shows, that it is not absolutely necessary that a good poet should be poor. T. Y.

TOUR OF ENGLAND, (CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

SEPTEMBER, 3d, rode to Yardley-Goben, in Northamptonshire, four miles. The soil rather light; surface rises

rises here and there in gentle swells. A great deal of common fields in this district; the produce, and rotation of crops, as mentioned in the account of Rode. In those parts where the land is inclosed, the fields and hedges are beautiful, and several trees rise on the latter. The sheep, in this part of the county, are something like those of Berkshire; they are very small, with white or yellow faces, but some have black faces and horns. These animals the farmers find very useful in improving their land; they are penned or hurdled on fallows every night, from the middle of March to the middle of October, to which they become so accustomed, that they go to their nightly confinement with the utmost composure, and seeming content. The hurdles are shifted every day, and as soon as a course is gone through, the land is ploughed over, that the nutrition may not evaporate, or waste, with the action of the sun and air. Yardly-goben is a small village, inhabited by farmers and lace-makers. The buildings are low, generally made with stone, and thatched. Farms are from 40l. to 200l. a year; rent, 18s. or 20s. per acre. The fields were inclosed some years ago, and the number of small farms decreased. Most of the land in these districts belongs to great proprietors, which circumstance renders the number of open fields a matter of still greater wonder. Northamptonshire is a considerable corn county; but towards Leicestershire the farmers graze most part of their grounds; the ground seems generally deep and strong. In this county I did not observe a hill of any magnitude: the open fields give it, in some places, a rather naked appearance; there are, however, several very woody districts. Agricultural improvements are making some advances, but much remains to be done. The manufacture of lace is carried on to a great extent in this county, and affords a much more lucrative employ to the women than any sort of spinning with which their time is occupied in most of the northern counties: lace-makers will earn 1s. or 1s. 2d. a day; while spinners can scarcely, with much greater exertion, make 3d. or 4d. a day.

September 4.—I went from Yardly-Goben to Buckingham, 10 miles. The soil, a strong clay; the produce is wheat, beans, barley, and oats. Large tracts of common or open fields often present themselves in this journey: the roads pretty good, partly made with flinty gravel, and partly with whitish freestone. The surface is uneven in some parts, but in others quite

level: it is rather a woody country than otherwise, and very beautiful towards Stony Stratford. I crossed the bridge, and dined at Stony Stratford, on my way to Buckingham. The town consists of one long street, and is not remarkable for any thing, except its being a great thoroughfare from London to Chester, Ireland, &c. and the manufactory of lace in common with the neighbouring country. Here the sheep and horses again entertain me with such music as their numerous bells afford. Buckingham being the county town, I expected to have found it a place of some consequence, but was much deceived: it is a very small meanly built place, and stands in a hole; several of the houses are thatched, and some of the streets unpaved: the number of inhabitants about 2000. Just before I entered the town, supposing I was going into some large village, I asked a labourer the road to Buckingham; he only answered with a smile. I repeated the interrogation, and the man seeing me in earnest, pointed to the town, and said, "it is there." The appearance of a fine large church partly confirmed his assertion, otherwise I should have suspected the fellow had imposed on me. Buckingham is surrounded with high grounds, and different open fields come up almost close to the town: a small river winds about some parts of it, and forms a fine termination to some beautiful and pleasant gardens. I have lately noticed, that vines planted against the walls of houses answer well in these parts; but upon the walls of cottages, about the skirts of this town, it is surprising to see such a number of large bunches of grapes displayed there by nature, with very little assistance from art. Hop plants are also growing on several hedges in this neighbourhood, without the assistance of the planter. Beans are much cultivated in this part of the country, particularly in common fields, and the crops this year are uncommonly great. The inclosed land is mostly in pasturage, and cattle and sheep fattened thereon. An elegant church has lately been erected on a rising ground in the south side of this town, at a little distance from the site of the old church; but the people bury at the old burial ground. Buckingham is not a place of much trade or manufacture, nor does any great road lead through it. Farms in this neighbourhood let for about 20s. per acre, and are of almost all sizes.

(To be continued.)

WAL

WALPOLIANA.

OR BONS-MOTS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER II.

This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr. WALPOLE. It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Conversations with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, display those treasures of Anecdotes, with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on subjects of Taste and Literature.

Mr. Gray, the poet, has often observed to me, that, if any man were to form a book of what he had seen and heard himself, it must, in whatever hands, prove a most useful and entertaining one. *Walpole.*

XXVII. A CONVERT.

A Methodist in America, bragging how well he had instructed some Indians in religion, called up one of them, and, after some questions, asked him if he had not found great comfort last Sunday, after receiving the sacrament. "Aye, master," replied the savage, "but I wished it had been brandy."

XXVIII. AN IGNORANT COMMUNICANT.

An ignorant soldier at Quebec, observing some of his comrades stay behind him at church, asked them, on their coming out, what was the reason? They told him jeeringly, that the parson had treated them with some wine. "No other liquor?" says the fellow. Seeing he swallowed the bait, they answered, that he might have what liquor he chose. Next Sunday he stayed to have his share; and when the clergyman offered him the wine, he put up his hand to his head, in token of salutation, and said modestly, "Please your reverence, I should prefer punch."

XXIX. FRENCH BULL.

A married French lady, who had an intrigue, insisted on having her lover's portrait. He remonstrated on her absurdity, and said it would be proclaiming their amour. "Oh," said she, "but to prevent a discovery; it shall not be drawn like you."

XXX. COURT POLITESSE.

When Lord Townshend was Secretary of State to George the First, some city dames came to visit his lady, with whom she was intimate acquainted. Meaning to be mighty civil, and return their visits, she asked one of them where she lived? The other replied, near Aldermanbury. "Oh," cried Lady Townshend, "I hope the Alderman is well."

XXXI. HOB AND NOB.

Some words are locally perverted to bad senses. *Hob* and *Nob* must be of the number.

Lord * * * being in the country, and wishing to shew great regard to a rustic gentleman of some influence, he was invited to dine, along with a numerous and elegant company, and placed at my lady's right hand. The lady, in the midst of dinner, called for a glass of wine to drink with her new guest, and holding it towards him, as then the fashion, said, "Hob and nob, Mr. * * *." The gentleman stared, and blushed up to the eyes. She thinking it was mere timidity, repeated the words, and the gentleman looking if possible more confused, she coloured herself; when he, after much hesitation, whispered, "Madam, excuse me, but I never hob and nob except with my wife."

XXXII. DUCHESS OF BOLTON.

The duchess dowager of Bolton, who was natural daughter to the duke of Meaumont, used to divert George the First, by affecting to make blunders. Once when she had been at the play of "*Low's Last Shift*," she called it, *La dernière Chemise de l'Amour*. Another time she pretended to come to court in a great fright, and the king asking the cause, she said she had been at Mr. Whiston's, who told her the world would be burnt in three years; and for her part she was determined to go to China.

XXXIII. THE KING OF BULLS.

I will give you what I call the king of bulls. An Irish baronet, walking out with a gentleman, who told me the story, was met by his nurse, who requested charity. The baronet exclaimed vehemently, "I will give you nothing. You played me a scandalous trick in my infancy." The old woman, in amazement, asked him what

what injury she had done him? He answered, "I was a fine boy, and you changed me."

In this bull even personal identity is confounded!

XXXIV. CONVENIENT COURAGE.

A certain earl having beaten Anthony Henley, at Tunbridge, for some impertinence, the next day found Henley beating another person. The peer congratulated Henley on that acquisition of spirit. "O, my lord," replied Henley, "your lordship and I know whom to beat."

XXXV. LORD WILLIAM POULET.

Lord William Poulet, though often chairman of committees of the house of commons, was a great dunce, and could scarce read. Being to read a bill for naturalizing *Jemima*, duchess of Kent, he called her *Jeremiah*, duchess of Kent.

Having heard South Walls commended for ripening fruit, he shewed all the four sides of his garden for south walls.

A gentleman writing to desire a fine horse he had, offered him any *equivalent*. Lord William replied, that the horse was at his service, but he did not know what to do with an *elephant*.

A pamphlet, called "*The Snake in the Grass*," being reported (probably in joke) to be written by this Lord William Poulet, a gentleman, abused in it, sent him a challenge. Lord William professed his innocence, and that he was not the author; but the gentleman would not be satisfied without a denial under his hand. Lord William took a pen, and began, "This is to scratify, that the buk called the Snak"—"Oh, my lord," said the person, "I am satisfied; your lordship has already convinced me you did not write the book."

XXXVI. LETTER WRITTEN SOON AFTER HORACE WALPOLE, BY THE DEATH OF HIS NEPHEW, HAD SUCCEEDED TO THE TITLE OF EARL OF ORFORD.

Berkley-square, Dec. 26, 1792.

DEAR SIR,

As I am sure of the sincerity of your congratulations, I feel much obliged by them; though what has happened destroys my tranquillity; and if what the world reckons advantages, could compensate the loss of peace and ease, would ill indemnify me, even by them. A small estate, loaded with debt, and of which I do not understand the management, and am too old to learn; a source of law-suits amongst

my near relations, though not affecting me; endless conversations with lawyers; and packets of letters every day to read and answer: all this weight of business is too much for the rag of life that yet hangs about me; and was preceded by three weeks of anxiety about my unfortunate nephew, and a daily correspondence with physicians, and mad doctors, calling upon me when I had been out of order ever since July: such a mass of troubles made me very seriously ill for some days, and has left me, and still keeps me, so weak and dispirited, that if I shall not soon be able to get some repose, my poor head or body will not be able to resist. For the empty title, I trust you do not suppose it any thing but an incumbrance, by larding my busy mornings with idle visits of interruption, and which, when I am able to go out, I shall be forced to return. Surely no man of seventy-four, unless superannuated, can have the smallest pleasure in sitting at home in his own room, as I always do, and being called by a new name.

It will seem personal, and ungrateful too, to have said so much about my own trifling situation, and not to have yet thanked you, Sir, for your kind and flattering offer of letting me read what you have finished of your history; but it was necessary to expose my condition to you, before I could venture to accept your proposal, when I am so utterly incapable of giving a quarter of an hour at a time to what, I know by my acquaintance with your works, will demand all my attention, if I wish to reap the pleasure they are formed to give me. It is most true that, for these seven weeks, I have not redde seven pages, but letters, states of accounts, cases to be laid before lawyers, accounts of farms, &c. &c. and those subject to mortgages. Thus are my mornings occupied: in an evening my relations, and a very few friends, come to me; and when they are gone, I have about an hour, to midnight, to write answers to letters for the next day's post; which I had not time to do in the morning. This is actually my case now; I happened to be quitted at ten o'clock, and I would not lose the opportunity of thanking you, not knowing when I could command another hour.

I would by no means be understood to decline your obliging offer, Sir. On the contrary, I accept it joyfully, if you can trust me with your manuscript for a little time, should I have leisure to read it but by small snatches, which would be wrong-

ing, and would break all connexion in my head. Criticisms you are — and to read critically is far beyond my present power. Can a reviewer or a reviewer's heater, be a judge of composition, style, profound reasoning, and new lights, and disoveries, &c.? But my weary hand and breast must finish. May I ask the favour of your calling upon

me any morning when you shall happen to come to town; you will find the new old lord exactly the same admirer of your's, and your obedient humble servant,
HOR. WALPOLE.

[It was a considerable time before he would sign *Orford*, or could even bear his style or title without hesitation.]

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SOME ACCOUNT of the LIVES and WRITINGS of EMINENT FOREIGN LITERATI, now living.

[To be continued regularly.]

KLOPSTOCK.

IN noticing living German authors, this poet justly claims the pre-eminence, his *Messiah* being considered, by unanimous suffrage, the best epic poem which Germany ever produced. He is a native of Saxony, and received his education in the Pforte, a celebrated college near Naumburg; in which GRAVINS, ERNESTI, BACHIVS, and several other eminent literati were formed. It is a circumstance not less authentic than worthy of remark, that this great man actually arranged the plan of his *Messiah* during his school-years. He prosecuted his design with indefatigable zeal, and with a success commensurate to the care and abilities he exerted in the completion of his work. Notwithstanding the metre he adopted (preferring the majestic, the sonorous and expressive hexameters of Homer, to the puerility of modern rhyme) was entirely new, and in a manner exotic to German versification; his *Messiah* no sooner made its appearance, than it met with general applause, and, in a short time, raised his reputation to a height, which left all competitors at a hopeless distance; and, as before remarked, ranked him the first epic poet of his nation.

His *Odes* † have procured him the

† An overstrained compliment is omitted.

† A splendid edition of "KLOPSTOCK'S *Odes*," accompanied with ample notes and illustrations, is now publishing by the learned and ingenious AUGUSTUS BERTTIGER, D.D. provost of Weimar college, and counsellor of the Upper Consistory. Of the merits of this gentleman, in the republic of letters, we shall have occasion to speak very copiously hereafter.

same avowed superiority as a lyric writer. They display a glow of imagination, a justness of conception, a brilliancy of diction, unfettered by rhyme, which may dispute the palm of pre-eminence with the bards of Greece and Rome. But great and unrivalled as is their poetic excellence, they possess merit of a far superior kind. They boast the proud recommendation of moral beauty, in the most extensive and uncircumscribed acceptance of the term. Many of them were composed with the express design of inspiring his countrymen with a spirit of true patriotism, in contradistinction to the narrow, selfish views of modern politics. He endeavours to arouse their moral energies, to render them sensible of what they *have been*, and what with virtuous exertion they *may become*. He displays before their eyes, as an incentive to laudable ambition, their natural prerogatives, and shows at once the glory they will acquire by making regular advances in moral excellence, and the ignominy they will incur by slothful inaction and dastardly retreat. His popular drama, entitled "*The Battle of Hermann*," affords an incontestible proof how successfully he has studied the spirit and national character of the ancient Germans, during the reign of the Roman emperors.

KLOPSTOCK has likewise a just claim upon the gratitude of his country, for having first suggested, and by his own example enforced, the necessity of an improved system in the orthography of the German language. His proposals were not, indeed, adopted in their full extent, but they led others to direct their attention to this object, and are, therefore, justly entitled to the merit of having proved highly instrumental in effecting the change which has since taken place.

Notwithstanding his great age, he continues in the full uninterrupted enjoy-

ment of health. For this inestimable blessing, next to a good constitution, he stands indebted to his strict and uniform temperance, added to a prudent use of exercise. He rises out regularly every morning, and will leap a five-barred gate with all the impetuosity of youth. His countenance is highly pleasing, and reflects that calm tranquillity, that divine peace of mind, so forcibly depicted in his verses, and which nothing but the consciousness of a well spent life can bestow. He possesses an air of dignity, equally remote from haughty insolence and repulsive reserve, which commands involuntary respect from all who approach him. His conversation is marked by the same sententious, yet unaffected conciseness, which characterizes his writings. Among his very intimate friends, he is sometimes prevailed upon to repeat extracts from his poetical works, which he delivers in a most animated, impressive, and feeling manner. He is particularly fond of rehearsing those passages in which he pays a tribute to the virtues of his deceased wife, who was early separated from him by death; and he takes a pleasure in shewing the monument which he has erected in memory of her, and of the infant of whom she died in childbed.

Possessed of an independent fortune, he is relieved from the painful necessity of making his talents subservient to his animal wants, and is enabled to pass his days in the sweet converse of the Muses, and to pursue the favourite studies to which his inclination prompts him. The virtuous Count BERNSTORFF, formerly minister at the court of Denmark, and uncle to the lately deceased minister of that name, procured him a pension from the Danish monarch, to which he added a handsome annuity from his own purse. KLOPSTOCK, in return, undertook the post of reader to the counts. On BERNSTORFF's dismissal from court, in consequence of the appointment of STRUENSEE and BRAND to the administration, KLOPSTOCK accompanied his patron to Hamburgh, where the count died of vexation and chagrin, at the very moment he was recalled to resume his former situation. KLOPSTOCK continued for some time to reside with the dowager counts; but, for certain reasons, which we do not think ourselves authorized to comment upon, as we deem it unbecoming to question the propriety of a lady's conduct upon bare report, and KLOPSTOCK was too noble-minded to give sanction to the reports in circulation; he preferred to

withdraw from the service of his patron, and retired to enjoy the freedom of independence at Altona. It is, however, but justice to observe, as it affords an additional proof of the natural goodness of heart and excellent disposition, which so strongly characterize this amiable bard, that KLOPSTOCK has never once explained himself upon this subject, not even to his most intimate friends. Indeed we confine ourselves within the strict limits of truth, when we affirm, that he has never been known to speak in angry or disrespectful terms of any person, with whom he has been connected. Much less has he descended to the mean arts of secret detraction and anonymous satire. To sum up the catalogue of his virtues, he is a man whom envy herself has never attempted to fix a stain upon. He still enjoys his pension from the Danish government, and the French republic has paid homage to his extraordinary merit, by complimenting him with the right of citizenship.

ARCHENHOLZ

IS likewise an inhabitant of Altona; and a writer of great political celebrity in most countries of Europe. His "*History of the Seven Year's War*," in which he took an active part, having the rank of captain in the Prussian service, may justly be pronounced one of the best historical compositions which Germany can boast. ARCHENHOLZ resided several years in this country, and his "*Pictures of England and Italy*," in which he speaks very freely of the degeneracy and prodigal character of the modern Romans, is highly complimentary to the genius and manners of Great Britain. A continuation of the above work appears regularly every year, under the title of "*British Annals*." ARCHENHOLZ is likewise editor and proprietor of a respectable monthly publication, called the "*Misnerwa*."

VOSS.

NOT far from Hamburgh, in the small town of Eutin, lives Voss, a poet of great and merited reputation. Voss is the author of a number of neat and elegant

* Altona is likewise the residence of M. von SCHNACH, a writer of considerable abilities, and proprietor of the "*Political Journal*;" a work which has a very extensive sale all over the continent. The adjoining town of Hamburgh, though one of the first commercial cities in Europe, and of consequence more immediately under the auspices of the god of traffic than the muses, maintains,

elegant poems, which are universally read and admired. But it is to his incomparable translations of Homer and Virgil, that he stands indebted for that high literary fame, which he so deservedly enjoys. Without the slightest wish to detract from the merits of our countrymen, Pope and Dryden, it is but justice to acknowledge, that their versions of Homer and Virgil deserve rather the title of a paraphrase than a translation. We read a fine poem, but we do not recognize the exact spirit of the original. Voss, on the other hand, without degenerating into insipidity and servile imitation, has so scrupulously adhered to the sense of his author, that he has preserved the exact metre, and even the very number of verses of the original. And yet, incredible as it may appear to those, who are not acquainted with the German language, the writer of this article knows of no one instance, in which Voss has detracted from the fire, the brilliancy, the spirit of the Greek and Roman bards. Voss, some time since, entered the lists in a literary contest with Professor HEYNE, of Göttingen, whose edition of Virgil has rendered his name familiar to the *literati* of this country. This contest has been maintained with considerable acrimony on both sides, and gave occasion to a very cutting epigram, by SCHILLER, in which Voss, having been formerly one of Heyne's pupils, is very severely treated. The epigram in question is inserted in the "*Xenia*," a work which is entitled to particular notice, as it has given birth to a paper war in Germany. The authors of these bitter epigrams have nobly disclaimed to sto in the dark, and conceal themselves under the safeguard of an anonymous publication. Their names are posted and prefixed to their productions—names of no less celebrity and formidable import than GOETHE and SCHILLER. The established reputation of these two literary champions well warrants the daring confidence with which they hurl the gauntlet of defiance, and brandish the lash of satire in the open face of day. The wounds they inflict are deep, and rankle sorely, inasmuch, that the "*Xenia*" have called forth no less than thirteen combatants into the field. But so far from being able to stand their ground, and to foil the adventurous *dum-viri*, they have only exposed

tains, notwithstanding, no contemptible rank in the republic of letters. Among other eminent literary characters, it boasts the names of BÜSCH, EZZLING, GERSTENBERG, REIMARUS, &c. &c.

their own imbecility, and provoked forever usage; whilst the merited ridicule they have entailed upon themselves, by their futile attempts, serves to exhibit the superiority of their antagonists in a more conspicuous light. It is, however, to be regretted, that several worthy characters have been wantonly attacked by these keen satirists; a line of conduct which certainly cannot add to their reputation in the eyes of men of cool, deliberate judgment.

Voss has lately published some excellent Idylls or Pastorals; and likewise a beautiful poem, in several cantos, entitled, "*Louisa*."

NICOLAI.

THIS veteran in literature is a native of Berlin, where he still resides. He is a scholar, an author, and a bookseller of the first eminence; and perhaps no man living can boast such extensive literary connexions which are not confined to his own country. NICOLAI has lived from his very youth in the strictest habits of intimacy with all the great German writers, among whom the names of LESSING, MOSES MENDELSSOHN*, ESCHENBURG, ABBT, PLATNER, &c. &c. justly claim our veneration and esteem. In conjunction with these luminaries of science, NICOLAI published his celebrated "*Letters on Literature*," (*Litteratur-briefe*), which will render his reputation respectable, as long as the German language shall continue to be spoken or read. From this publication the Germans date the improvement of their national taste. His "*Universal German History*" (*Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*) is a work of still greater merit and celebrity, and has given birth to a new epocha in the annals of German literature. It consists now of a great number of volumes, and affords a convincing proof of the inexhaustible resources of German science. His celebrated satirical romance of "*Sebalus Notbanker*," is a spirited and successful attack upon the ramparts of superstition, ecclesiastical tyranny, the exploded systems of false philosophy, and the metaphysical jargon of school divinity.

* This truly learned and excellent Jew has rendered his name immortal by his "*Phædon*," which is not a mere translation from Plato, but is enriched with a number of additional arguments by MENDELSSOHN, which evince a justness and profundity of thought, that cannot fail to delight and surprise the metaphysical reader. NICOLAI entertained an extraordinary affection for Mendelssohn, and delights in speaking of his deceased friend, who was his friend, his associate, his

His "*Travels through Germany*," a very voluminous, but severe work, have raised him up an host of enemies, and engaged him in frequent disputes. The poignancy of his wit, and the keenness of his satire, have, however, in general, borne him triumphant through the contest. He has lately published an entertaining satirical work, in consequence of a wager between himself and his friend BODE (an excellent German writer, and the translator of Sterne's "*Tristram Shandy*," "*Sentimental Journey*," and Smollett's "*Humphrey Clinker*"), entitled "*The History of a Fat Man*," in allusion to BODE's personal appearance. BODE, however, did not live to see the completion of this work, and NICOLAI has annexed, at the end of the 2d volume, an honourable testimony to the merits and virtues of his deceased friend.

In his manners †, NICOLAI is very plain; but nothing can exceed the charms of his conversation. He possesses an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, relating to writers and eminent men of every description, among whom his acquaintance is unlimited. Those who visit him, always experience the most lively regret, when they take leave of him. As a judge of books, it is doubtful whether all Europe can produce his superior. T. D.

COPY of a LETTER sent from JOHN PAUL JONES, Esq. Commander in Chief of the American Squadron in Europe, to the Right Hon. The Countess of SELKIRK, St. Mary's Isle, Scotland.

[The following Letter is the production of a man, who, on various occasions, acted a very conspicuous part on the theatre of the world. It places his character in a very different light from that in which it has commonly been viewed, and as it is one of the first principles of justice, to condemn no man, until he may have been heard in his own defence, we hope it will not be altogether unacceptable to the public. We are promised some others, written by the same person, and equally, if not more interesting.]

"MADAM,
"IT cannot be too much lamented that, in the profession of arms, the officer of fine feeling, and of real sensibility, should be under the necessity of winking

at any action of persons under his command, which his heart cannot approve, but the reflection is doubly severe, when he finds himself obliged, in appearance, to countenance such action by his authority.

"This hard case was mine, when on the 23d of April last, I landed on St. Mary's Isle. Knowing Lord Selkirk's interest with his king, and esteeming, as I do, his private character, I wished to make him the happy instrument of alleviating the horrors of hopeless captivity, when the brave are overpowered, and made prisoners of war. It was, perhaps, fortunate for you, Madam, that he was from home; for it was my intention to have taken him on board the *Ranger*, and to have detained him, until, through his means, a general and fair exchange of prisoners, as well in Europe as in America, had been effected.

"When I was informed by some men whom I met at landing, that his lordship was absent, I walked back to my boat, determined to leave the island: by the way, however, some of the officers, who were with me, could not forbear expressing their discontent: observing, that in America no delicacy was shewn by the English, who took away all sorts of moveable property; setting fire not only to towns, and to the houses of the rich, without distinction, but not even sparing the wretched hamlets and milk-cows of the poor and helpless, at the approach of an inclement winter: that party had been with me, as volunteers, the same morning, at Whitehaven; some compliance, therefore, was their due: I had but a moment to think how I might gratify them, and, at the same time, do your ladyship the least injury. I charged the two officers to permit none of the seamen to enter the house, or to hurt any thing about it; to treat you, Madam, with the utmost respect; to accept of the plate which was offered, and to come away without making a search or demanding any thing else. I am induced to believe, that I was punctually obeyed, since I am informed that the plate which they brought away is far short of the quantity expressed in the inventory which accompanied it.—I have gratified my men, and when the plate is sold, I shall become the purchaser, and will gratify my own feelings, by restoring it to you, by such conveyance as you shall be pleased to direct.

† The unfounded aspersions thrown out against this venerable character, by Professor

ROBINSON, in his late publication, are of too illiberal and contemptible a nature to merit serious refutation.

"Had

" Had the Earl been on board the Ranger, the following evening, he would have seen the awful pomp and dreadful carnage of a sea engagement; both affording ample subjects for the pencil, as well as melancholy reflection for the contemplative mind.—Humanity starts back at such scenes of horror, and cannot but execrate the vile promoters of this detested war.

For *they*, 'twas *they* unsheath'd the ruthless blade,
And heav'n shall *ask* the havoc it has made.

" The British ship of war Drake, mounting 20 guns, with more than her complement of men, besides a number of volunteers, came out from Carrickfergus, in order to attack and take the continental ship Ranger, of 18 guns, and short of her complement of officers and men.—The ships met, and the advantage was disputed with great fortitude on each side, for an hour and five minutes, when the gallant commander of the Drake fell, and victory declared in favour of the Ranger.—His amiable lieutenant lay mortally wounded, besides near forty of the inferior officers and crew killed and wounded.—A melancholy demonstration of the uncertainty of human prospects, and of the sad reverse of fortune, which an hour can produce.—I buried them in a spacious grave, with the honours due to the memory of the brave.

" Though I have drawn my sword in the present generous struggle for the rights of men, yet I am not in arms merely as an American, nor am I in pursuit of riches. My fortune is liberal enough, having no wife nor family, and having lived long enough to know, that riches cannot ensure happiness. I profess myself a citizen of the world, totally unfettered by the little mean distinctions of climate or country, which diminish the benevolence of the heart, and set bounds to philanthropy. Before the war began, I had, at an early time of life, withdrawn from the service, in favour of " calm contemplation and poetic ease." I have sacrificed not only my favourite scheme of life, but the *sister affections of the heart*, and my prospects of domestic happiness; and I am ready to sacrifice

my life also, with cheerfulness—if the forfeiture would restore peace and goodwill among mankind.

" As the feelings of your gentle heart cannot, in that respect, but be congenial with mine, let me intreat you, Madam, to use your self-persuasive arts with your husband, to endeavour to stop this cruel and destructive war, in which Britain never can succeed. Heaven can never countenance the barbarous and unmanly practices of the Britons in America, which savages would blush at, and which, if not discontinued, will soon be retaliated in Britain, by a justly enraged people. Should you fail in this (for I am persuaded you will attempt it, and who can resist the power of such an advocate?) your endeavours to effect a general exchange of prisoners will be an act of humanity, which will afford you golden feelings on a death-bed.

" I hope this cruel contest will soon be closed; but, should it continue, I wage no war with the fair! I acknowledge their power, and bend before it with profound submission! Let not, therefore, the amiable Countess of Selkirk regard me as an enemy: I am ambitious of her esteem and friendship, and would do any thing consistent with my duty, to merit it.

" The honour of a line from your hand, in answer to this, will lay me under a very singular obligation. And, if I can render you any acceptable service in France, or elsewhere, I hope you see into my character so far as to command me without the least grain of reserve. I wish to know exactly the behaviour of my people, as I am determined to punish them, if they have exceeded their liberty.

" I have the honour to be, with much esteem, and with profound respect, Madam, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

(Signed) J. P. JONES.

" Ranger, Brest, 8th May, 1778."

Note, It is a well known fact, that at the sale, he purchased the plate, and returned the whole that had been carried away, to the Countess of Selkirk; not the most trifling article being missing. D. F. R. S.

FROM MY PORT-FOLIO.

No. VIII.

WILLIAM WHISTON.

(Communicated.)

MR. Whiston was a man distinguished for great sincerity, and great freedom of speech. He had some acquaintance with bishop Sherlock, and occasionally went to dine with him. But the bishop made a speech in the House of Lords, which was understood to be an apology for the employment of bribery and corruption on the part of government; and then Whiston visited him no more.

They afterwards met accidentally, at the house of Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls, when the bishop asked Whiston, what the reason was that he did not come sometimes to dine with him as usual? "No, my lord," said Whiston, "never since your political speech in the House of Lords." The bishop replied, that Mr. Whiston knew that he took his reproofs patiently, and he was desirous that he should come to him as formerly. "No, my lord," said Whiston, "political bishops are the ruin of all religion;" and he immediately went away in apparent indignation.

When Dr. Leng was made a bishop, the first time that Mr. Whiston saw him, after he was raised to the bench, he said to him, "I wonder, my lord, how so learned and so good a man as you are, came to be made a bishop."

Of Dr. Gibson, "bishop of London, Whiston said, "that bishop seemed to think, that the church of England, as it just then happened to be, established by modern laws and canons, came down from heaven, with the Athanasian creed in its hand."

The then bishop of Durham, in a conversation with Whiston, expressed a doubt to him, whether the Linus, who is mentioned in St. Paul's epistle to Timothy, could possibly be the bishop of Rome, as he was supposed to be, when he was only spoken of as "one of the brethren." Whiston replied, "bishops, my lord, were not then right reverend fathers in God."

Speaking of Dr. Wilson, bishop of Man, Whiston said, "He has always appeared to me one of the best bishops of our modern ages; and so much the better, as he is clear of the snares and temptations of a lord of parliament."

COXE'S SWITZERLAND.

(Communicated.)

IN reading COXE's able and intelligent account of Switzerland, a singular inconsistency occurs in the account of the commonwealth of the Grisons. As practical politics are far more interesting than theoretic, it became an object to point out, and obviate that inconsistency; especially as it is injurious to the cause of freedom.

I use the edition of 1789, 3 vols. 8vo. In vol. iii. p. 232, *et seq.* he gives what may be called facts and reasons, to prove that corruption and aristocratic influence alone diminish factions, and prevent anarchy, even in so poor a country as that of the Grisons, and in a republic scarcely known among the nations of Europe.

The reader is deeply impressed with this truth, till he comes so far on as p. 278, where the mystery is solved, *teste invito*.

"At present, the House of Austria directs all the affairs of the Grisons with the most unbounded authority. That power has acquired this sway, by regularly discharging the public pensions, by holding the leading members of the diet in its pay, by being a guarantee of the Valteline, and mediator in all the disputes between the Grisons and their subjects."

Where is now Mr. COXE's candour? He might as well argue, that, because our Edward IV. Henry VIII. Charles II. were pensioned by France, no monarchy can exist without foreign pensions.

Is it not rather a piece of jesuitical art, to place this main intelligence at so great a distance from its proper place, and real point of view? In fact, it is not prejudice, but repeated observation, which leads me to say, that, in the writings of all ecclesiastics (with very few exceptions), one meets with specimens of jesuitism. They are so accustomed to deceive, that they practice art in spite of themselves, as it were, and even in trifles and indifferent objects.

FIELDING and SWIFT.

SOME writers have obtained the character of original invention at rather a cheap rate; they have had the art of appearing to exhibit a great fecundity of imagination, throughout an entire work; when,

when, in reality, the real merit of its invention is contained in a few of its earliest chapters; while the remaining parts of these works have been formed with great facility, and without any extraordinary efforts of genius. I shall exemplify this observation by the two celebrated works of Fielding and Swift. The former, in his "*Life of Jonathan Wild the Great*," offers a very curious specimen of the force of irony. He calls villainy, "greatness;" a prig, or thief, "a hero;" narratives of swindlers, "matters of the great kind;" honest ingenuous persons, "silly people;" and when they trust to sharpers, he says, "they are little wretches, who deal with great men." Heartfree is therefore full of "low and base ideas;" his faithful apprentice "is a low and pitiful fool," &c. It is evident, that the only merit to which this invention of reversing terms and ideas can pretend, consists in the *first thoughts*—having once exhibited them, all the rest is merely a repetition of the same notions; and although the whole may appear, to a superficial reader, as originality, a critic of taste will surely acknowledge, that it is not what it appears, and that it becomes, at length, if we may so express ourselves, invention without invention. Fielding having once displayed the manner, any common writer could have followed it without any exertion; and what a common writer can perform, is evidently not a work of genius.

The same observation will extend to "*Gulliver's Travels*." When Swift had once resolved to describe a very diminutive, and a very gigantic race; men as horses, and horses as men; the idea, whatever be its value, after it has been fully displayed, becomes, like the irony of Fielding, nothing but a continuation; a kind of plagiarism on the author himself. The real merit of such inventions is soon terminated; yet an author, by pursuing them, will seem, to most of his readers, as abounding in the most fertile imagination; while he, in fact, is only repeating *one idea*, with, very frequently, neither novelty nor variation. The Yahoos and Houyhnhnms have, in my opinion, no invention at all, unless to call a horse a man shows any invention.

This observation will not extend to the other merits of these admired performances; for others they have, of a much more durable kind than the extravagance of their merely reversing our usual notions.

LITERARY FECUNDITY.

WE have had some curious instances of literary fecundity. Lope de Vega, whose entire days seem to have been devoted to composition, without many hours given to reading; or what is equally necessary, to the *correction* of his own productions, did not rival the indefatigable powers of father Macedo, a Portuguese Jesuit, not without celebrity in his day. The Portuguese biographer counts 109 different works of this author; and, indeed, one cannot refrain from a smile at the good old man himself, who, in one of his later works, boasts of having delivered in public, 53 PANEGYRICS; 60 LATIN ESSAYS, and 32 FUNERAL EULOGIUMS: and that he had composed 48 EPIC POEMS; 123 ELEGIES; 115 EPITAPHS; 212 DEDICATIONS; 700 FAMILIAR LETTERS; 2600 HEROIC POEMS; 110 ODES; 3000 EPIGRAMS; 4 LATIN PLAYS, and that he had (being gifted with the talent of an improvvisatore) delivered more than 150,000 VERSES extempore!

It is sufficiently obvious, that Father Macedo was the prince of impertinent writers; and that he was one of those, whose unhappy industry produces a most barren fertility. What is, however, not less singular in our Jesuit, was, that having written a treatise against Cardinal Norris, on the subject of the monastery of St. Austin, it was thought necessary to decree silence to both parties. Macedo, compelled to relinquish the pen, resolved to shew the world that he did not consider himself as vanquished, and sent his adversary a *challenge*! He proceeded according to the regulations of *chivalry*; and appointed a place of rendezvous in the wood of Boulogne. Another edict, to forbid the duel. Macedo complained that it was hard, not to suffer him, for the sake of St. Austin, for whom he had a peculiar esteem, to spill neither his *ink*, nor his *blood*!

One may judge of his taste by his "*Origin of the Inquisition*." That humane and divine tribunal he discovers to have been in the terrestrial paradise. He pretends to prove, that God was the first who began the functions of an INQUISITOR, and that he exercised his power over Cain, and the wickedness of Babel. Macedo obtained a professor's chair at Padua, for having given, during eight days, at Venice, some famous arguments against the Pope, which were published by the title of *The Literary Roarings of the Lion at St. Mark*:—alluding to the lion whose mouth is now closed.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

On Miss LINWOOD's admirable Pictures in Needle-work.

WHEN Egypt's sons, a rude untutor'd race,

Learn'd with wild forms the obelisk to grace,
And mould the idol God in ductile earth,
The loom and polish'd needle took their birth.

When doom'd to dull obscurity no more,
Fair Science reign'd on each surrounding shore,
And stretch'd her arm o'er Greece and early Rome,

Still in her train appear'd the labours of the loom.

When Gothic night o'erwhelm'd the chearful day,

And sculpture, painting, all neglected lay,
And furious man, creation's savage lord,
Knew but the hunter's spear, the murderer's sword;

Our softer sex emboss'd the 'broider'd vest,
In flow'ry robe the blooming hero dress'd;
Or rang'd in tap'stry's glowing colours bright
The mimic crests, and long embattled fight.

Now Learning's better sun-beam shone anew,
And Gothic horrors, gloomy night, withdrew;
Again Prometheus wak'd the senseless clay,
Grace, beauty, order, leapt to second day.

Most did the manly arts its influence feel,
The pencil chas'd the housewife's humble steel;

Rent was the aged tap'stry from the wall;
Exulting genius gloried in its fall;

To monstrous shapes, and hydra forms uncouth,
Succeeded nature fair, angelic truth;
The artist man awoke the victor's lay,
And woman's labours crumbled in decay.

Then LINWOOD rose, inspir'd at once to give
The matchless grace that bids the picture live;
With the bold air, the lovely lasting dye,
That fills at once, and charms the wood'ring eye.

Hail! better Amazon, to thee belong
The critic's plaudits, and the poet's song:
To thee may fame no barren laurels bring,
But flow'ry wreaths, that bud each rising Spring! L. A.

Lines on the DEATH of a WIFE.

COME, pensive Melancholy; thou who shun'st

The busy haunts of men; 'tis thee I woo.
Come, calm the tumults of a mind disturb'd:
Thee will I cherish as a welcome guest,
And freely, in some lone retreat, indulge
The gloom of grief. Unnotic'd and unknown,
Complaints were vain, since none can yield relief;

Yet tears may tell the sufferings I endure,
And ease that weight of woe which wounds so deep.

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No time can heal. Oh! I've for ever lost
My first, my early, and my only love.
Dear source of comfort! thou art now no more;
Thou wast the soft'ner of my ev'ry care;
My friend, my sweet companion, and my all.
What can to me existence now endear,
Since chearfulness and health with thee are fled,
And peace and hope are strangers to my breast?
My limbs, late active and alert, resist
The dictates of my will, and trembling, scarce
Have pow'r to bear from earth my tott'ring frame.

Oh, what an effort did I lately make,
When with distress o'erwhelm'd, and anguish keen,

I gain'd th' ascent, where rested what remain'd
Of her I lov'd—a solemn silence reign'd,
And gloomy darkness mark'd the cheerless spot;

Save through a crevice one small streaming ray,
Which glimm'ring shone to guide me to her bed.

There once again, and once, alas! for all,
With weeping eyes I view'd that face and form,

On which, with rapture, oft I us'd to gaze;
That face and form which spoke a graceful ease,

Sweet innocence and peace, and all those charms
Of female softness, tenderness, and truth,
Which please the eye, and captivate the soul.

But now, alas! how chang'd, what ruin dire

Hath in short time been wrought! the tyrant death

Struck, and subdu'd his prey, her tender frame,

Resistance weak could make, and down she sunk

Insensible—a victim to his pow'r.
Her pallid cheeks had lost that glow of health
They late and long had worn—clos'd were those eyes

That us'd so sweet to smile; still was that voice

Which oft melodious charm'd the list'ning ears;

But it will charm no more, nor will her smiles
Relieve that heart that lov'd with fond excess.

How much from this sad loss I have endur'd,
Ye only who have lov'd like me, can say.
Could sighs, or tears, or pray'rs, have ought avail'd,

She surely had not dy'd—for neyer did
They cease, e'er since the time she felt again;
Profusely have the tears of sorrow flow'd,
Sighs have succeeded sighs, and pray'rs to Heaven

Been breath'd—but God, who life bestow'd,
saw fit

Her state to change, and took her to himself.
In her, religion wore its fairest form,

P p

And

And all the milder virtues were display'd ;
Good was her heart, and she was fit for bliss.

Oh can I e'er forget, when, from the world
Retir'd, in converse sweet our days we pass !
How oft to heav'n she pray'd to make me blest,
And grateful prais'd, and thank'd me for my love,
My constant care, and mark'd attentions shewn,
All from the heart bestow'd, to smooth her path,
To guard her steps, and make her pleas'd with life.

No pleasing cares do now my mind employ ;
In mournful musing creep the heavy hours :
Scenes of past pleasure, ne'er to be renew'd,
By mem'ry's aid in quick succession rise,
Whilst all the future wears an aspect dark.

Perhaps she knows how dear her mem'ry is,
How in my heart she holds her wonted place :
May heav'n in mercy grant, that when from earth
I'm call'd, we may united be, and know
Those promis'd joys which God reserves for those
Who trust his word, and strive to do his will.

S. T.

SONNET.

To the EARL of BREADALBANE.

FAR from his friends, his home, and native Tyne,
The mould'ring relics of our Johnson lie !
While tears of fond remembrance fill each eye,
Breadalbane, patron of the arts, be thine
The envied task to rear his humble shrine,
Which still the pensive trav'ller may spy,
Where limpid Tay meand'ring murmurs by,
And woods and rocks t' adorn his tomb combine.
The scene, congenial to his classic taste,
His shade, appeas'd, shall often hover round,
And as the moonbeam glides along the ground,
Review the landscape which his pencil trac'd ;
And oft, when kindred genius wanders near,
Receive the soothing tributary tear.

SONNET

On the Death of Robert Johnson, Painter and Engraver, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who died, in the 26th year of his age, at Kenmore, near Taymouth, the seat of the Earl of Breadalbane, whilst employed there by his Lordship.
(See Monthly Magazine, vol. 2. p. 543 and 533.)

YE who enraptur'd view, with sweet delight,
The faithful semblance of relations dear,
Or o'er some friend departed drop the tear,

By Johnson snatch'd from death's oblivious night ;
For him who fixt, in glowing colours bright,
Those smiles that wont the passing hours to cheer,
And gave, unchanging still from year to year,
The form ador'd to bless your longing sight ;
O heave the grateful sympathetic sigh :
But sighs recal not back the silent dead !
An aged mother, by his labours fed,
Looks round in vain, and sees no comfort nigh ;
O, then, reflect his virtues to her view,
And be to her what Johnson was to you.

ELEGY

On the death of a Young Lady, who died in a state of lunacy.

HUSH'D in the silent grave, thy sorrows sleep ;
No more in secret anguish to repine !
And soft humanity no more shall weep
To see the wreck of such a mind as thine.
Ev'n he who unrelenting saw that mind—
A father ! struggle with despair in vain,
While reason's ruin'd empire fell, consign'd
“ To blank confusion and her crazy train.”
Ev'n he, barbarian ! shall with callous heart
No more disturb the bed of thy repose ;
No more shall try with ev'ry hellish art
To lengthen the sad period of thy woes !
For now at length thy pains, thy troubles cease,
The gloomy midnight of thy grief is o'er ;
And on thy soul the blissful morn of peace
Arises bright—to be o'ercast no more.
And tho' a little space contains full well
Thy peerless form, with ev'ry beauty blest,
Without one “ frail memorial” to tell
The passing trav'ller where thy ashes rest ;
Yet, to thy mem'ry, many a sacred tear
Shall flow, with many a sympathetic sigh ;
And on soft pity's heart, to virtue dear
Thy name shall be engraven—ne'er to die !
Lords. W. G.

A SONNET,

Addressed to Miss Eliza Coltman, on receiving from her a present of Mrs. Rowe's *Devout Exercises of the Heart*, &c.

SACRED to virtue be the gifts of song,
Nor madly let the genuine bard diffuse
The dregs of Circe's cup, nor dare to wrong
Meek-ey'd religion !—but may the music,
Proud of her birth, in rapt'rous strains aspire,
To hallow'd themes that breath'd from
Rowe's pure lyre ;
Or your's, Eliza ! when with fervent zeal
You sing of transports angels only feel ;
And soaring, reach the bright æthereal road,
Where hymning Seraphs warm devotion
shew ;

Catch

Catch from perennial lamps the sacred glow
Of love divine—the essence of our God!
When cleans'd from guilt and each low-
minded care,
May I be worthy found to meet Eliza there.
Chard, Somersetshire. W. Toulmin, M. D.

CONSCIENCE THE WORST OF TORTURES,

By Miss Holcroft.

'T WAS night; mysterious silence reign'd;
Sleep wav'd his magic wand;
E'en prowling wolves, to mischief train'd,
Repos'd, a harmless band.
High surging waves, and tempests bleak,
Were hush'd, awhile to rest;
Fierce Ætna ceas'd in flames to break,
Nor once disgorg'd her breast:
When, stretch'd on straw, the murd'rer lay,
Terrific to behold!
His tott'ring frame spoke sad dismay,
His eye convulsive roll'd!
His chains he shook with frantic grief;
Thrice smote his tortur'd breast:
Till fainting nature brought relief,
And lull'd his limbs to rest.
But fearful visions rack'd his brain;
His transient slumbers broke:
Before him stood Montalto slain!
He started, groan'd, and woke.
Yet woke, alas, to mad'ning woe:
The ghastly form pursued;
With bosom pierc'd, step sad and slow,
His shroud with blood bedew'd!
Its woe-fraught brow and haggard cheek
Uprais'd the fiend despair:
A wild and soul-distracted shriek
Dissolv'd it into air!
"Stay, stay," he cried, "thou damning
shade!
Revenge shall soon be thine.

No more my tardy death upbraid:
Eternal death is mine!
I'm call'd! The vengeful sword they raise!
Racks, whips, and fury wait?
The pious brands of torture blaze,
Ferocious man to fate!
Yet sword and flames I'll dauntless brave;
No groan shall racks extort;
If blood they thirst, blood let them have:
Revenge too dearly bought!"
Thus rav'd the wretch, with anguish torn,
Pursu'd by fell despair,
Till soon the sanguinary morn
Bad him for death prepare.
With well-intention'd vengeance fraught,
The fearful cohort meet:
Their mind to holy terror wrought;
Their brow with ire replete.
Yet unappall'd their victim stood,
Death's threatening pangs defied;
"Montalto, lo! here's blood for blood!
Behold, and quaff," he cried.
Then dauntless met each fearful stroke,
No pangs could force one groan;
His threatening eye defiance spoke,
Till sense and life were flown.

LINES addressed to a ROSE.

MODEST child of vernal show'r,
I woo thee, meekly blushing show'r!
Bent with the dews, that fall from high,
How sweet thou smilest to mine eye!
Chaste show'r! thy downcast foliage wears
The pensive innocence of tears!

Yet ah, perhaps, ere ev'ning's close,
Some hand may pluck thee, thou soft rose,
Then on some virgin's bosom doom
To waste away thy rich perfume;
Where envious, thy faint leaves shall pine
For beauties lovelier far than thine.

L.

VARIETIES, LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

ON the 23d, the Anniversary Exhibition opened at the Royal Academy. The number of artists exhibiting, and of works of art exhibited, is greater than in any preceding year; but it may be doubted whether the collective merit of the exhibition be increased in the same proportion. It is, perhaps, even inferior to those of several former years. The English school of painting cannot be denied that brilliancy, splendour, and force, which strike and captivate at first sight; but generally speaking, it wants that truth and just degree of finishing that attach the mind, and satisfy the eye. It

may be presumed that these defects arise from modern artists' too much neglecting the study of the sciences that are auxiliaries, or rather essential parts of this art, such as anatomy, perspective, and the degradation of colour, and of light and shade. Be this as it may, it is certain that more modern pictures soon pall upon the taste, while those produced in the golden age of painting please more and more, as we have more time to study and to discover their beauties. In the present exhibition, however, there are several honourable exceptions to the foregoing remarks, especially among the

works of some young, but rising artists, who have not yet obtained a name proportionate to their merit.—Like former exhibitions, the present one proves that the branch of the art in which our painters are most encouraged, to which they chiefly devote themselves, and in which they succeed the best, is portrait painting. It contains, nevertheless, a number of works of fancy and sentiment, which do equal honour to the genius and disinterestedness of the artists, considering how little such subjects are in request. The number of those who have attempted landscape is small—still smaller of those who have succeeded. Of the drawings, some are truly beautiful—others highly pleasing and respectable. In sculpture the exhibition this year is particularly poor. It can only boast a few heads, and *bas-reliefs*, which however well executed, are of little consequence, when compared with the groupes and figures as large as life, which the public have contemplated with pleasure in former years. But, whatever may be its defects, the persons who are acquainted with the state of the arts abroad, will feel no hesitation in pronouncing that no foreign school can produce an annual exhibition equal to that of England.

Miss LINWOOD's exhibition of pictures in needle-work, continues to attract and astonish the lovers of the fine arts and the fashionable world. No private collection has ever been more respectably patronized in this metropolis.

Messrs. BOYDELL have added a dozen new pictures to the Shakespeare Gallery, by SMIRKE, WESTALL, WHEATLEY, and RIGAUD. The gallery is also enriched at this time by the whole of the beautiful Milton drawings by WESTALL. The thirteenth number of the Shakespeare will be ready for delivery in the course of the month.

The same gentlemen having purchased the admired pictures of the "*Seven Ages*," by SMIRKE, which are now exhibiting at Somerset House, propose to publish prints from them, of the size of the originals.

Mr. JOHN IRELAND's supplementary volume to "*Hogarth Illustrated*," will positively be delivered in a few days.

Mr. CAPEL LOFT writes to us from Troston*, that after repeated observa-

tions from the 13th inst. to the 22d, both inclusive, he is wholly disappointed as to the expected re-appearance of the *salor stat*; and must therefore conclude no more will be seen of it. This, considering its permanence for several revolutions, and its apparently unaltered state as to figure, density, and size, when it was last seen, is to him exceedingly unexpected.

Dr. SOMERVILLE, author of "*The History of Political Transactions, and of Parties, during the Reign of King William*," has in the press a complete history of Great Britain, during the reign of Queen Anne. The author has had access to a great variety of original papers, some of the most curious of which will be printed in an appendix at the end of the volume.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, have just printed their "*Fifth Year's Report*;" and likewise some copies of "*Two Essays*," read before them by JOHN RALPH FENWICK, M. D. one containing "Reflections on Calcareous Manures;" the other, "Some Reflections on the Importance of Elastic Fluids in Vegetation, and on the Preservation and Application of Fold-yard Manure."

Mr. COMBE, the author of "*The Diaboliad*," is engaged upon a work to be published in four volumes, which will include biographical sketches of eminent characters, and the history of the most considerable events of the present reign.

Captain DAVID COLLINS, of the marines, judge advocate, and secretary of the colony, has announced for speedy publication, "*An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales*," from the departure of the first embarkation in the year 1787, to the 29th of September 1796: with occasional remarks on the natives of New Holland, from actual observation. He proposes to add an Account of New Zealand and its Inhabitants, taken, by permission, from the MSS. of Lieutenant Governor King.

Mr. ALLWOOD, fellow of Magdalen college, has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription, a work on "*The Literary Antiquities of Greece*;" as developed in an attempt to ascertain principles for a new analysis of the Greek tongue; and to exhibit those principles as applied to the elucidation of many passages in the ancient history of that country. To which he proposes to add, some observations concerning the origin of several of the literal characters in use among the Grecians.

The

* In his letter of last month, in a few copies, our readers are requested, for "*Boston*," to read *Troston*, and for "*fish*," to read *disfish*.

The novel of Miss CLARKE, the grand-daughter of the late Col. Frederic, will be published in the course of the month.

Mrs. ROBINSON has announced a complete edition of her poetical works, in three volumes 8vo. The terms of subscription one guinea.

A third volume of the work under the title of "*The Comparative Display of British Opinions respecting the French Revolution*," is preparing for the press.

The first volume of Mr. MILLNER's History of Winchester is in considerable forwardness at press.

The History of the City of Bath, by Mr. WARNER, author of "*An Illustration of the Roman Antiquities of Bath*," &c. embellished with engravings, will be ready for publication about Michaelmas next.

Miss HAYS, the author of "*Emma Courtney*, &c." has prepared for publication a novel under the title of "*The Victim of Prejudice*."

Mr. THELWALL, in his retreat in Brecknockshire, is engaged upon a novel, and also upon a history of his own life and times.

A very interesting journal of occurrences in the Temple, during the confinement of Louis XVI. king of France, is extracted from M. CLERY, the king's valet de chambre, and the last and only servant of the royal family. At the end of the work *fac-similes* will be given of the hand-writing of the queen, of the young king Louis XVII. of Madame Royale, and of Madame Elizabeth, from two notes written while they were confined in the tower of the Temple, to the present king of France, and to the count d'Artois, now Monsieur.

Mr. BOOSEY has announced a new and splendid edition of "*Glover's Leonidas*," to be printed in two volumes by Mr. BENSLEY, and to be embellished with six engravings, executed in the most finished manner by Messrs. Bartolozzi, Heath, Holloway, Neagle, and Delatre; from the designs of Messrs. Hamilton, Stothard, and Burney.

We have seen in London, a copy of the first part of DIDOT's magnificent Virgil, and consider it, in respect to its typography and engravings, as standing altogether unrivalled. It will be completed in three parts, at nine pounds each for proof plates, or at six pounds each for plates which are not proof: the price to be advanced after the 10th of May. This work alone serves to evince, that the

arts were never more successfully cultivated in France than they are at the present moment.

In the sitting of the National Institute, held at Paris on the 6th of last October, after reading the memoirs of the three classes, which were noticed at length in the preceding numbers of the "*Monthly Magazine*," Citizen VILLARS, secretary to the third, and LASSUS, secretary to the first class, delivered a discourse in honour of LOUVET and PELLETIER*. GUYTON read an interesting memoir upon vegetable substances, made use of for the purposes of dying; which was succeeded by a dissertation by MONGES, on the inscriptions of coins and medals. ROEDERER, as the organ of the second class, delivered some observations on the prize subject, *Who are the most proper instructors to regulate the morals of a nation?* MOLE read a dialogue between two journalists, on the application of the words *monseigneur* and *citizen*. LEBRUN terminated the sittings with reciting two odes, one against anarchy, the other against royalty.

The sittings were divided into two sessions, to give an opportunity of publicly rewarding the pupils in painting, sculpture, and architecture, to whom the prizes had been adjudged in their respective schools. The following is a list of the prize subjects, with the names of the successful competitors:

1. *Painting*. Subject, the death of Cato of Utica, in the moment when this illustrious patriot recovers from his swoon, pushes away the physician, opens his wound with his own hands, and expires in the very act of tearing his entrails. The grand prize was adjudged to, 1. PIERRE BOUILLON, a native of Thiviers, in the department of Dordogne, and a pupil of MONSIAU. 2. To PIERRE-NARCISSE GUERIN, of Paris, a pupil of REGNAULT. 3. LOUIS ANDRE GABRIEL BOUCHE, of Paris, a pupil of DAVID. The second prize was allotted to, 1. LOUIS HERSENT, of Paris, a pupil of REGNAULT. 2. MATTHIEU IGNACE VAN BREE, a native of Antwerp, in the department of Deux-Nieuvres, and a pupil of VINCENT.

11. *Sculpture*. Subject, Ulysses and Neoptolemus purloining the bow and arrows of Hercules, to compel Philoctetes to accompany them in their expedition against Troy. The grand prize was

* A biographical notice of this excellent chymist was given in the "*Monthly Magazine*" for February last.

awarded to CHARLES ANTOINE CALLAMARD, of Paris, a pupil of PAJOU. The *second prize*, 1. To AIME MILHOMME, of Valenciennes, in the department of the North, and a pupil of ALLEGRAIN. 2. To JEAN LOUIS DUVAL, of Paris, a pupil of BOIZOT.

III. *Architecture*. Subject, plan of public granaries for the supply of a large city, situated on the banks of a river. The *grand prize* was adjudged, 1. to LOUIS AMBROISE DUBUT, of Paris, a pupil of LEDOUX. 2. JEAN ANTOINE COUSSIN, of Paris, a pupil of the late BELIZARD. *Second prize*, 1. To ELOI LABARRE, a native of Ourscamp, in the department of L'Oise, and a pupil of RAIMOND. 2. MAXIMILIEN HURTAUT, of Paris, a pupil of PERCIER. Those pupils who obtained the *grand prize*, are to set out for Italy to perfect themselves in the arts, at the expence of the republic.

M. QUATREMER DISJONVAL, whose ingenious discoveries in araneology we noticed in our VARIETIES for January last, has, in a subsequent publication, treated of the great utility of spiders in protecting cattle, and more especially horses, from the bite of flies and gnats. It is a common prejudice, he observes, that spiders are noxious animals; whereas, in fact, a more useful appendage to a stable, or a cow-house, cannot be found. It is well known, that horses which are kept in a stable during the summer months, suffer from the gnats and flies, in an equal, and even in a greater degree, than those which are employed in the field, or for the purposes of travelling. The reason of this is obvious: the vapours which exhale from the animals, added to the strong smell of a stable or a cow-house, naturally attract the flies in numbers to those places. If, therefore, spiders, instead of being swept away and destroyed, were rather encouraged, they would offer an effectual remedy to this inconvenience, by stationing themselves in ambush at the doors, the windows, and other apertures of places destined for the reception of cattle and horses, and thus destroying their enemy at his very first onset. M. DISJONVAL concludes in the following words: "I readily acknowledge, that spiders and their webs are no proper appendage to the habitations of men; but I require, that they be left in full and undisturbed possession of all places destined for the reception of cattle and horses. In a word, as revolution seems to be the order of the day, I demand, that the innovation lately

adopted in the administration of the penal code, by transporting, instead of executing the proscribed deputies, be adopted likewise with respect to spiders; and that their punishment, when found in our rooms and houses, consist not in death, but in banishment to the stables, or other appropriate places."—M. DISJONVAL has subjoined to the above remarks, a very curious fact, of which himself, together with Citizen MERCIER, a member of the council of five hundred, and General BELAIR, were eye-witnesses. The spider, it seems, is not only a prognosticator of the weather, but likewise an amateur of good music, and will leave his lurking place, when an instrument is skillfully played. A very large spider in the house of M. DESMAINVILLES, near the barrier of Clichy, on hearing the sound of music, immediately left his retreat, and continued to traverse the floor of the room, following exactly the motions of the performer. This experiment was several times repeated, and always with the same effect. Hence, instead of terming the spider a noxious and offensive animal, we ought rather to join in the panegyric bestowed upon this ingenious insect by Ovid: *scires a Pallade doctum*.

GUYTON, in the 71st number of the *Annales de Chimie* has introduced the following interesting observations on the acid of tin, and the analysis of its ores: It has long, he says, been observed, that the concentrated nitric acid oxidates without dissolving tin: for this metal has so strong an affinity for oxygen, that it immediately decomposes the nitric acid into oxygen and nitrous gas. If the acid be mixed with water, the oxidation of the metal is still more rapid, accompanied with the evolution of nitrate of ammoniac, produced by the hydrogen of the water, and the azote of the nit. gas, united with a small portion of nitrous acid. If nitrous acid be added, as long as it continues to be decomposed, the oxide of tin at length assumes the characters of an acid, and is converted into the *stannic acid*. If to a solution of gold in nitro-muriatic acid, a few drops of the stannic acid be added, a purple powder is precipitated, formerly called *purple powder of cassius*, and which, in reality, is *stannate of gold*, produced by single elective attraction. In KLAUFROTH's analysis of the ores of tin, particularly that species which is called *azur tin*, he was unable to cause any portion of it to dissolve in the muriatic acid: this he attributed to an excess of oxygen in the ore,

ere, to get rid of which, he fluxed in a silver crucible, a quantity of tin ore with six parts of pot-ash. Of this mixture he found that 0.91 were soluble in water, and capable of being precipitated and re-dissolved by muriatic acid. By decomposing the muriate of tin by carbonate of soda, he acquired an oxide very soluble in muriatic acid, and which, when precipitated by zinc and heated in a crucible with fat, gave a button of pure metallic tin. According to KLAPROTH, therefore, the cause of the insolubility of tin ore in muriatic acid, is owing to its being super-saturated with oxygen; it does not appear, however, that fusion with pot-ash at all tended to de-oxidate it; for in order that the mixture of tin ore and pot-ash should be soluble in water, it is necessary that the first should be in the extreme state of oxidation; in other words, in the state of acid. To put the matter, however, beyond all doubt, a portion of tin was dissolved in nitric acid, evaporated to dryness, and repeatedly treated in the same manner with fresh acid; being thus super-saturated with oxygen, and washed well in distilled water, it was thrown into muriatic acid, and perfectly dissolved. It is probable, therefore, that the great degree of aggregation between the parts of the ore, and which simple pulverization could not overcome, was the true cause of its insolubility in muriatic acid, and that the action of the pot-ash was simply the overcoming of this aggregation.

In the same valuable number we find an essay by M. DE SAUSSURE, jun. on the question, "Is the formation of carbonic acid essential to vegetation?" From several ingenious experiments on vegetation in atmospheric air, mixed with different proportions of carbonic acid, and in atmospheric air deprived of carbonic acid, Mr. De S. has deduced the following laws:

1. That plants, like animals, are continually forming carbonic acid while vegetating, either in the light or shade.
2. That like animals, they form this carbonic acid, by means of the oxygen of the atmosphere; and that the reason why the formation of this acid is not always manifest, is its being immediately decomposed.
3. That the presence, or rather the elaboration of carbonic acid, is necessary to vegetation in the light.
4. That light is favourable to vegetation, by contributing to the decomposition of carbonic acid,

5. That plants, while vegetating in the light, can support a dose of carbonic acid so strong as to destroy them when in the shade.

The following analysis of the pumice-stone of Lipari, is translated into the same work from the German of KLAPROTH, by Cit. TASSARET, with notes by GUYTON. The pumice-stone is considered by Bergman, Cartneuser, and Spallanzani, on account of its fibrous structure, and the magnesia which it was supposed to contain, as an asbestos altered by volcanic fire: to determine this, the following analysis was instituted:

The greyish white fibrous pumice of Lipari, which floats on water, was pulverized and boiled for some time in water; no portion of it, however, appeared to be dissolved; the water discovered, indeed, on the addition of nitrate of silver, a slight trace of muriatic acid.

One hundred grs. of this stone reduced to powder, were mixed with twice their weight of pot-ash and fused: the mass appeared of a green colour, shewing the presence of a little oxide of manganese: when dissolved in water, it formed a brownish liquor; this being saturated with weak muriatic acid, deposited on digestion 77.5 grs. of silex. A second precipitate being the whole of what was contained in the liquor, was obtained, by the addition of ammoniac: this precipitate being digested in a hot solution of pure pot-ash, re-dissolved the whole except 1.75 grs. of oxide of iron. The alkaline liquor, containing alumine, was super-saturated by muriatic acid, and the alumine precipitated by carbonate of pot-ash; when washed and dried, it weighed 17.5 grs. It was evidently pure alumine; for being re-dissolved in sulphuric acid, with the addition of acetate of pot-ash, it gave crystals of alum. The component parts, therefore, of the pumice of Lipari are

Silix	77.50
Alumine	17.50
Oxide of iron	1.75
A small trace of manganese	—
	96.75

The acids have no action on the simple pulverized stone, except abstracting the manganese, which inertness arises from the force of the aggregation of its constituent parts. Though the pumice is so light as to float on water, yet when reduced to a moderately fine powder, its specif. grav. is 2.143, or about equal to that of the opal or pitchstone.

NEW

NEW PATENTS,

In April 1798.

MR. BOULTON'S FOR RAISING WATER.

MANY of the inventions which, under the title of *New Patents*, we have presented to our readers, however ingenious, have been capable of only a single application, and that often of but little importance. The discovery, however, of new powers or principles of motion, readily applicable to a variety of machinery, and a variety of uses, is of such incalculable consequence in a country like our own, elevated into the first rank among the nations of the earth, by the multiplicity and excellence of its manufactures, as to cause a new æra, not only in those arts which are immediately benefitted by them, but in the general prosperity of the country. The late Sir Richard Arkwright's splendid inventions have opened a road to wealth, and supplied materials for commerce that have crowded with population districts before scarcely inhabited. The *Steam Engine* of Messrs. BOULTON and WATT, besides materially aiding a vast variety of our manufactures, has been the means of rendering accessible to us, a large portion of mineral treasures, which, without this instrument, could never have been procured. We are happy in being able to notify to the public, a discovery that promises, in importance, to be only, and perhaps scarcely inferior to the two above mentioned. On the 30th Dec. 1797, a patent was granted to MATTHEW BOULTON, of Sobo, for an *Apparatus and Method of raising Water and other Fluids*. The principle of action in all these machines may be illustrated by a description of the most simple of them: in our next number, however, we hope to be able, by the assistance of plates, to give a full and accurate account of the various ways in which this principle may be employed.

A horizontal pipe is formed of iron or any other substance sufficiently strong, expanding at one end like the mouth of a trumpet, and at the other furnished with a valve that may be opened or shut at pleasure: near this smaller extremity is let in a vertical pipe, at right angles to the horizontal one, furnished at the juncture with a valve opening upwards, and open at the other end. This machine is let down into a stream of water, so deep as to cover the horizontal pipe, the trum-

pet-like mouth of which is placed so as to meet the current: in this situation the valve being open, a current passes through the pipe of equal velocity with the current of the stream: if the valve be then suddenly closed, the recoil of the current will force open the valve of the vertical pipe, through which will rush a column of water: the force of the recoil soon subsiding, the vertical column will press on the valve at its bottom, and cause it to close the end of the vertical pipe, in which the ascending column of water will be detained. The horizontal valve being then opened, the current will recommence through the horizontal pipe, and upon closing the valve a recoil will happen as before, and an additional quantity of water will rise in the vertical pipe: by a repetition of this process, the water rising through the pipe will overflow into any vessel placed to receive the water, forming a perpetual pump. The contrivances by which this instrument is made to draw water, from a depth below that of the impelling current, and to raise it to any height, will be mentioned hereafter. The uses to which this engine may be applied, are various: besides the raising of water for the use of brewers, &c. it may be employed in raising water from the sea for salt works, in draining marshes, and pumping ships, and supplying with water those canals that are carried over or by the side of rivers,

MR. ECKHARDT'S FOR CHAIRS.

On January 16, 1798, a patent was granted to A. G. ECKHARDT, Esq. F. R. S. &c. for a new method of making chairs, stools, &c.

Where the chair seats are round, the proposed improvement consists in fixing the seat within the frame, on a pivot, so as to enable it, when the stop screw is taken out, to turn round easily, and the two sides of the seat being covered with different materials, by turning the seat, the chair may be converted from a common one to a best. If the seat is square, at its juncture with the back, a hinge is fastened, upon which the seat, and two or three others that are concealed in the back will readily move, and by letting down the different seats, the chair may be made to assume as many different appearances.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE favourite Song and Duet in the Stranger. The Song sung by Mrs. BLAND and the Duet by Mrs. BLAND and Miss LEAKE. 2s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

The first article in this little publication is an air sweetly plaintive, and remarkable for its natural simplicity. It is printed in score, and furnished with a part for the piano-forte. Accompanied on that instrument with the second violin part, which is in the *arpeggio* style, it is productive of a very interesting effect. The duet, which is also given in score, possesses great liveliness of melody, and the two parts are so adjusted as to do much credit to the harmonizing skill of its composer, Mr. SHAW.

"Would we had never met." An admired Song composed by J. Fife. 1s. Longman and Broderip.

This air is written with much ease, and is calculated to please as a *piano-forte* song. The passages in general accord with the sentiments of the poetry; but we are obliged to except that of the two closing notes given to the words "*it died*," which certainly would have been more expressive in the octave below.

Twelve Divertimentos for the Piano-Forte and Pedal Harp, with an Accompaniment of two French Horns and Tambourins (*ad libitum*), composed by J. G. Ferrari. Op. 21. 10s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

After a minute examination of these divertimentos, we have the satisfaction to be able to pronounce them elegant and scientific. These are written on various plans; some comprizing two movements, others only one, and that sometimes very short and familiar. Indeed, for the most part, they are rather calculated for juvenile than advanced performers, and by attentive practice must produce much improvement. The accompaniments, which are separately printed, are adjusted with considerable judgment, and greatly add to the general effect.

Jockey; a Scottish ballad, the melody from Little Fanny's Love; sung by Miss Leake, the words by S. Arnold, jun. Price 1s. Longman and Broderip.

The melody of "Little Fanny's Love" is so well suited to the words here given to it, that we have reason to suppose Mr. ARNOLD wrote them to this music. The sentiment, measure, and style of the poetry are happily consulted, and the result of the whole is a novel and pleasing ballad.

"Faint Heart never won fair Lady," a favourite sea-song sung at the royalty theatre, by Mr. Burrows, composed by Mr. SAUNDERSON. Price 1s. Longman and Broderip.

The melody of this work is so far suited to the style of the words, as to be sufficiently vulgar and common-place. We delight to praise where we can, and Mr. SAUNDERSON has, on other occasions, merited and shared our approbation; but in "Faint Heart never won fair Lady" he has overstepped the proverb, and, by too great a confidence in his talents, been betrayed into a slovenliness, that does not support the character we have before given him.

The favourite Overture and Songs in Joan of Arc, as performed in the theatre-royal Covent Garden, composed by W. Reeves. Price 6s. Longman and Broderip.

The overture and songs of this ballad are, for the accommodation of the public, printed separately; we shall therefore treat of them in the same way, and speak of them as detached articles. The overture is bold and lively in its opening, and most of the passages are pleasingly conceived; the relief afforded to the first movement, by the introduction of the oboe and bassoon in the relative minor of the original key, is judicious, and renders the return of the subject particularly striking. The theme of the rondo is novel and engaging, and the whole piece, we think, forms an excellent practice for juvenile performers on the piano-forte. "Affection warms the heart," sung by Mrs. Mountain, is expressively set; and the harp accompaniment, which is equally adapted to the piano-forte, greatly heightens the general effect. "Hang war, hang care," is an air and chorus. The melody is easy and familiar, and the parts are put together with as much theoretical skill as we generally find in productions of this nature. "*Victorious la Pucelle*," sung by Mrs. Clendinning, is bold and simple in its style, and, to Mr. Reeves's great honour, reminds us of some of the pleasant sterling melodies of Arne's time. "In realms of bliss," sung by Miss Sims, is an air of which we cannot speak in terms of commendation; we do not find in it any of the character which the words require, nor the least trace of agreeableness or originality. "Lie still, my trembling heart," is impressively imagined, and conveys the sense of the words with great truth and propriety. "Your minfrel

minstrel asks a subject's tear," sung by Mr. Incedon, is animated, and the chorus with which it concludes produces a bold and striking effect.

Three Sonatas for the piano-forte, in which are introduced as rondos, "*Viva tutte le vezze*," "The Dutcheffs of Athol's Straspey," and an Irish air, composed by T. Haigh. Price 6s. Rolfe.

Mr. HAIGH has written these sonatas in so simple and familiar a style, as to render them particularly eligible for young practitioners. "*Viva tutte le Vezze*," which he has introduced in the first piece, the "*Rondo danse Ecoffise*" in the second, and the Irish air in the third, are worked into excellent piano-forte movements, and are calculated to please the untutored, as well as the cultivated auditor. Indeed we cannot dismiss this article without complimenting Mr. HAIGH on the address with which he has acquitted himself in this serviceable little work, and expressing our wish, that he may be encouraged, by its sale, to produce some further specimens of his skill in this useful style of writing.

"Almonza and Aura," a celebrated ballad, as sung at the nobility's concerts, composed by T. Haigh. Price 1s. Rolfe.

"Almonza and Aura" is an elegant little air. The passages flow melodiously into each other, and form that beautiful *whole* for which the cultivated ear always listens. The bass is, if we may so express ourselves, more masterly than judicious; it is sterling in itself, but not perfectly in style with the melody; the admirable simplicity of the latter would have been better consulted by an under part, more sparingly employed.

"The poor little Robin," a celebrated song, as sung at the theatre-royal Covent Garden, for the piano-forte, violin, or German flute, written and composed by an *Amateur*. Price 1s. Rolfe.

The melody of this little effort is agreeable, though not formed throughout by the strict rules of composition. The bass, we are obliged to observe, is in some places ill chosen; but the effect is at the same time so admissible to the ear, that only a master can detect its improprieties. We have sufficient marks of talent in this amateur to be induced to recommend him to the further study of musical theory; he certainly possesses much taste of fancy, and, by proper assistance, would probably find himself qualified to produce some valuable compositions.

"Apollo et Terpsichore," No. 4, continued monthly. Price 1s. Rolfe.

This collection, which professes to contain the most celebrated songs, duets, rondos, &c. continues to maintain its cha-

rafter, and to do credit to the taste of its compiler. We find in the present number, a favourite air in the ballet of *Delalements Militaires*, "Cold blew the wind," by GIORDANI, a pleasing ballad, and a duet, by MOZART, and the celebrated dance introduced by Mademoiselle BOSSI and Mr. GENTILLI, in "Little Fanny's Love."

"Forlorn I seek the silent scene," a canon, by Peter Pindar, set to music by Mr. SUETT. Price 1s. Preston and Son.

We are sorry not to be able to speak of Mr. SUETT's present effort in the language of praise. We can neither discover any thing of character in the melody, nor the traits of science in the disposition of the bass. In a word, compositions like this are precisely calculated to expose the want of genius, taste, theory, and every thing but the vanity of shining in a profession foreign to the qualifications of the author.

"The Death of Robin." Price 1s.

Preston and Son.

The different circumstances of the death and burial of poor robin have been most successfully attended to by the composer of this little piece. The words, "I, said the fly, with my little eye," "who'll dig his grave?" "who'll toll the bell?" and "hark! that's his knell," are expressed with particular force and propriety, and the whole forms an engaging exercise for the voice and piano-forte.

Two favourite Marches, composed and dedicated to Sir John Sinclair, by J. N. Zimmerman. Price 1s. Holland and Jones.

These marches, though not of first-rate excellence, rank far above the generality of this species of composition. Somewhat of the true martial style pervades the first of the two pieces, and the second is characterised by an attractive sprightliness.

"Divine Harmony," being a collection of psalm and hymn tunes, in score, composed by the late Rev. Phoebe Henley, M. A. To which are added, four psalm tunes, composed by the late Rev. Thomas Stief, M. A. the whole arranged and published by John Page, of St. Paul's Cathedral. Price 4s. Riley.

We have examined the scores of these tunes, and find them adjusted with that judgment which bespeaks the theoretical proficiency of their respective authors. The work, taken in the aggregate, forms an excellent collection of church melodies; and by its familiarity and simplicity, is admirably adapted to the Sunday use of private families.

1810 A-COR.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ANTIQUITIES.

ANTIQUITIES of Ionia, part 2, published by the Society of Dilettanti, large folio, with plates. 3l. 13s. 6d. Nicol.

BIOGRAPHY.

Earl Moira, by a Son of St. Patrick. 2s. 6d. Harding.

A new edition, greatly enlarged and improved, of the General Biographical Dictionary, in 15 vols. 8vo. 5l. 5s. Robinsons, &c.

A new edition of M'Cormick's Life of Burke, with a portrait, 4to. 18s. boards. Lee and Hurst.

The History of the Reign of Shah Allum, the present Emperor of Hindostan, containing the transactions of the court of Delhi for 36 years, by W. Francklin, 4to. 1l. 4s. Faulder.

DRAMA.

The Mysterious Marriage, a play, in three acts, by Harriet Lee, 2s. Robinsons.

He's Much to Blame, a comedy, as it is acted at the theatre-royal, Covent Garden, 2s. Robinsons.

The Stranger, a comedy, freely translated from Kotzebue's German comedy of Misanthropy and Repentance, 1s. 6d. Dilly.

A series of Plays; in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger passions of the mind, each passion being the subject of a tragedy and comedy, 8vo. 6s. Cadell and Davies.

Don Carlos, a tragedy, translated from the German of Frederick Schiller. Harding.

EDUCATION.

Geographiæ Antiquæ Principia; or, the Elements of Ancient Geography, by R. Perkins, jun. 1s. 6d. Johnson.

A Key to the classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin proper Names, in which the words are accented and divided into syllables exactly as pronounced, by John Walker, 5s. boards. Robinsons.

Exercises upon the Rules of Construction of the Spanish Language; consisting of passages extracted from the best authors, with references to the rules of Spanish grammar, by the Rev. Don Felipe Fernandez, A.M. 2s. 6d. Wingrave.

The Plan of Education pursued in Mrs. Landen's academy, Han's-place, Sloan-street, 1s. Ridgway.

GEOGRAPHY.

A complete View of the Chinese Empire, 8vo. 7s. boards. Cawthorn.

MEDICINE.

The Influence of Metallic Tractors on the human Body, in removing various painful inflammatory Diseases, by B. D. Parkins, A.M. son of D. Parkins, of North America, the discoverer, 1s. 6d. Johnson.

Observations on Infancy; with practical Remarks on the Disease, and an Account of

the morbid Appearances on Dissections, by John Haslam, 3s. Rivingtons.

A third Dissertation on Fever, part 1, containing the history and method of treatment of a regular continued fever, supposing it is left to pursue its ordinary course, by G. Fordyce, M. D. F. R. S. 4s. Johnson.

Remarks on the *Fistula Lacrymalis*, with the description of an operation different from that commonly used, and cases annexed, by James Ware, surgeon, 3s. Dilly.

MISCELLANIES.

The April Fashions of London and Paris; containing seven beautifully coloured figures of ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite dresses of the month: intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families residing in the country: to be continued monthly, price 1s. 6d. per month. Hookham and Carpenter.

Selections from the most celebrated foreign Literary Journals, and other periodical Publications, 2 vols. 8vo. boards, 16s. Debrett.

Assessed Tax Act for 1798, fully explained, by Dr. Truster, 6d. Byfield and Co.

Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, vol. 5, part 1, with plates, 6s. Cadell and Davies.

The Fashionable Cyprid; in a series of letters, with anecdotes, &c. &c. 4s. Henderfon.

NOVELS.

Waldorf; or the Dangers of Philosophy, by Sophia King, 2 vols. 6s. Robinsons.

Canterbury Tales; containing the history of the two Emilys, by Sophia Lee, author of the Recess, &c. vol. 2, boards, 7s. Robinsons.

Clermont; a tale, in four volumes, by R. M. Roche, 14s. Lane.

Phedora; or the Forest of Minsk; by Mary Charlton, 4 vols. 18s. Lane.

Stella, founded on a recent event in private life, translated from the German of M. Goethe, 2s. Hookham and Co.

More Ghosts, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Lane.

Edmond Oliver, by Charles Lloyd, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. boards. Lee and Hurst.

He would be a Peer, 4 vols. 12mo. 5s. sewed. Lee and Hurst.

The Midnight Bell, a German Story, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Symonds.

NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

The Natural History of the Year; being an enlargement of Dr. Aikin's Calendar of Nature, by Arthur Aikin, 2s. 6d. boards. Johnson.

POLITICS.

A Chapter to the English Multitude, by One of the People, 1s. Symonds.

Considerations upon the State of public Affairs at the beginning of 1798, by the author

thor of "Considerations, &c. at the beginning of 1796," part 1 and 2, 3s. Rivingtons.

The Names of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, who contributed to the defence of the country at the time of the Spanish invasion in 1588; with a brief account of their spirited and patriotic conduct on that occasion, 4to. 3s. 6d. Leigh and Co.

A Warning to Britons against French Perfidy and Cruelty, &c. &c. selected, by A. Aufrere, esq. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

A Discourse, addressed to the Ladies of Great Britain and Ireland, inviting their aid in support of government in the defence of these kingdoms, under the present existing circumstances, 6d. Fry.

Plain Facts, in five letters to a friend, on the present state of politics, 2s. 6d. Jordan.

A Letter of a Freeholder to Mr. Johnes, M. P. for the county of Denbigh, on the subject of his motion against the French emigrants, 1s. Dilly.

The Question, as it stood in March 1798, 6d. Faulder.

An Inquiry into the State of the Public Mind amongst the lower Classes; and on the Means of turning it to the Welfare of the State, in a letter to W. Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. by Arthur Young, Esq. F. R. S. 1s. Richardsons.

A Letter to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on his proposed sale of the land tax, by John Scott, 6d. Jordan.

Anecdotes and Characteristic Traits respecting the Incurion of the French Republicans into Franconia, in 1796, 2s. 6d. or 12 for 15s. Bell.

Three Plans for paying off the National Debt, and a fourth for raising money sufficient to bring about so desirable an end, 1s. Richardsons.

An authentic Copy of the Duke of Bedford's Speech in the House of Lords, March 22, on his motion for the removal of his Majesty's ministers, 6d. Debrett.

An History of all the real and threatened Invasions of England, from the first landing of the Danes to the present period; including the descent on the coast of Wales in 1797, and the French expedition to Bantry-Bay, off Ireland. To which is added, an Appendix, wherein are enumerated the difficulties an invading army must encounter in England; together with the prevailing opinion on invasions, 2s. 6d. Longman.

A short Address to the Members of the Loyal Associations, on the present critical state of public affairs, by John Gifford, Esq. 1s. Longman.

Matter of Fact for the Multitude, by A. True Patriot, 6d. or 12 for 4s. 6d. Wright.

An Answer to an Address to the People of Great Britain, by the Bishop of Landaff; in another address to the people, by Benjamin Kingsbury, formerly a dissenting minister at Warwick, 1s. Westley.

An Address to the Grand Jury of Kinton,

Stirbeck, and Holland; by S. Partridge, A. M. 6d. Rivingtons.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A View of Agricultural Oppressions, and of its Effects upon Society, by Thomas Majors, jun. 2s. Jordan.

A Proposal for supplying London with Bread at an uniform price, from one year to another, according to an annual assize, &c. &c. 1s. Bocket.

A Plan for the Improvement of the Ports and City of London, illustrated by four plates, by Sir Frederick Eden, bart. 2s. 6d. White.

The fourth Report of the Society for bettering the condition and increasing the comforts of the poor, 1s. Bocket.

The Outlines of a Plan for establishing an united company of British manufacturers, 6d. Galabin.

PRINTS.

Peace and War, from pictures by the late W. Hodges, engraved by J. Medland, 20 inches by 30, four guineas, coloured. Hookham and Co.

POETRY.

The Wild Huntsman's Chace, a legendary ballad, from the German of Bürger, 1s. Low.

Retribution, and other poems, by H. Hughes, 2s. Clarke.

Thalia to Eliza; a poetical epistle from the comic muse to the Countess of D. 1s. Richardsons.

Poems, by Joseph Fawcett, 5s. boards. Johnson.

Blank Verse, by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb, 2s. 6d. boards. Arch.

Mary, the oyster-peeler, by a Lady, 4to. 1s. Rivingtons.

SURGERY.

A practical Essay on the Club-Foot, and other distortions in the legs and feet of children, intended to shew under what circumstances they are curable, or otherwise; with thirty-one cases, that have been successfully treated by the method for which the author has obtained the King's patent, and the specification of the patent for that purpose, as well as for curing distortions of the spine, and every other deformity that can be remedied by mechanical applications, by T. Sedgwick, truss-maker to the Westminster Hospital, and Mary-le-Bone infirmary. Murray and Highley.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon preached before the Hon. House of Commons, on the day of the late fast, by the Rev. Charles Moss, D. D. 1s. Rivingtons.

Other fast Sermons, by James Burn, at Beekingham, and by D. W. Cole, at Aldersham, 1s. Rivingtons.

Considerations on the Doctrines of a Future State, &c. &c. by Richard Amory, 5s. boards. Johnson.

A Translation of the New Testament from the original Greek, with notes, 18pt. 12s. 6d. and 6s. 2s. 6d. Bocket.

The

The Christian Sabbath vindicated, by the Rev. R. P. Finch, D. D. 1s. Ginger.

A Sermon at the consecration of the new church, Hackney, by J. Symonds, 4to. 1s. Rivingtons.

A Sermon in aid of the voluntary contributions, by the Rev. W. Goode, A. M. 1s. Rivingtons.

A Philosophical Discourse on Providence, addressed to the moderns of Great Britain, by the Rev. Mr. Archbald, 1s. Johnson.

An Abridgment of the Protestant Dissenter's Catechism, by the Author, price 6d. with allowance for a number. Conder.

A Scripture Catechism: the answers being in the words of the bible. The 6th edition, price 4d. Conder.

Directions for hearing the Word with Profit: an ordination sermon, by S. Palmer, now separately printed, price 6d. Conder & Palmer.

An Examination of the leading Principles of the new System of Morals, as that principle is stated and applied in Mr. Godwin's Enquiry concerning Political Justice, in a letter to a friend, 1s. 6d. Longman.

TOPOGRAPHY, &c.

Specimens and parts, topographical and historical, of a Topographical, Commercial, Civil and Nautical History of South Britain, by Samuel Henball, M. A. fellow of Brasenose College, 12s. Faulder.

Two successive Tours throughout the whole of Wales, with several of the adjacent counties, by H. Strine, Esq. 8vo. 6s. boarder Elmley.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Narrative of the Loss of the ship Hercules, commanded by Captain Benjamin Smit, on the coast of Caffaria, the 16th of June, 1796; also a circumstantial detail of his travels through the southern districts of Africa, 8vo. 3s. Johnson.

IN FRENCH.

Ceuvres Mêlées de M. L. Dutens, 3 vols. 4to. boards, 2l. 14s. Elmley.

Essai sur les Causes de la Perfection de la Sculpture Antique, et sur les Moyens d'y atteindre, par M. Le Chevalier Louis de Giltier, capitaine de cavalerie. Baylis.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

ACUTE DISEASES.

No. of Cases.	Hernia	2
PERIPNEUMONIA	Diarrhæa	4
Peripneumoniana	Hæmorrhoids	2
Catarrh	Dysuria	6
Inflammatory Sore Throat	Icterus	2
Typhus-Mitior	Hypochondriasis	4
Intermittent Fever	Hysteria	2
Ephemera	Paralysis	3
Measles	Vertigo	4
	Herpes	6

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dyspnoea	Pustulosus	4
Cough	Prurigo	2
Cough and Dyspnoea	Tinea	2
Hoarseness	Nephralgia	1
Hæmoptysis	Chronic Rheumatism	6
Hæmica	Sciatica	1

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Pulmonary Consumption	Ephemera	3
Hydrothorax	Menorrhagia Lochialis	2
Pleurodyne	Mastodynia	3
Ascites	Diarrhæa	4
Anasarca		

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Cephalalgia	Aphthæ	2
Ophthalmia	Ophthalmia	2
Fluor Albus	Ophthalmia Purulenta	2
Menorrhagia gravidarum	Worms	2
Menorrhagia difficilis	Convulsio	1
Abortion	Hooping Cough	1

Amennorrhæa 9
Chlorosis 5
Gastritis 2
Hepatitis Chronica 1
Gastrodynia 3
Dyspepsia 4
Vomitus 1
Enterodynia 5
Procidentia Vaginae 1

The cases of fever are more numerous than in the preceding month, and several of them proved unusually tedious and obstinate. Some of them commenced with pain in the bowels, attended with a discharge of foetid and dark, coloured feces, which symptom continued during the whole of the disease. In one of the instances,

stances, the fever was protracted to the unusual length of seven weeks. After the first two weeks, during which time the symptoms were gradually aggravated; they continued stationary for nearly three weeks, and afforded a hope that the disease was proceeding to a favourable termination. After this, however, the symptoms again returned with such violence as to threaten a speedy dissolution. The pulse became so quick, so feeble and indistinct as to render it difficult to calculate the number of its strokes. Foetid stools were discharged, and these sometimes came away without the patient being conscious of it. The delirium increased, *subtus tendinum* commenced, and every thing seemed to prognosticate a fatal termination. Blisters had already been applied for the relief of different organs which had been effected in the course of the disease: but in this state of extreme debility, it was judged proper to apply them to the extremities; and they were accordingly applied, first to the upper and afterwards to the lower extremities; and the use of them was happily succeeded by some abatement in the quickness of the pulse and the *subtus tendinum*. In this case a full dose of opium, administered in the evening with a view to abate restlessness and anxiety and to procure sleep, did not succeed, but the same quantity in divided doses, combined with camphor and valerian, had a much better effect. After a long struggle, and in the course of the eighth week from the commencement of the disease, the symptoms gradually abated, and the patient is now in a state of convalescence.

At the close of the last month several cases of hæmoptoe occurred, in which the repeated use of the lancet, the application of leeches and blisters, the use of antimonial remedies, and a slender diet happily succeeded in the recovery of the patient.

In one of these cases a hard cough, quickness of the pulse, and a considerable heat of the skin, continuing for some time, afforded but an unfavourable prognosis respecting the termination of the

disease: but these symptoms yielded at last to a steady perseverance in the use of the means just mentioned. In some instances, the difficulty of prevailing on a patient to submit to that diet and regimen, which is of principal consequence in this disease, forms a material impediment to the cure. The debility induced by the loss of blood, and the various means employed, is considered by the patient as a sufficient apology for taking in some cordial diet, and thus the circulation is increased in spite of every effort of the medical practitioner to diminish it, a fresh hæmorrhage is produced, and a foundation laid for the most fatal symptoms, which sooner or later occur as the consequence of this imprudence.

The Deaths in the Bills of Mortality for the last four weeks, are stated as follow:

Abcess	-	-	-	3
Abortive	-	-	-	3
Aged	-	-	-	89
Ague	-	-	-	1
Apoplexy	-	-	-	6
Asthma	-	-	-	50
Brain Fever	-	-	-	1
Cancer	-	-	-	6
Child-bed	-	-	-	6
Consumption	-	-	-	396
Convulsions	-	-	-	301
Croup	-	-	-	1
Droopy	-	-	-	77
Evil	-	-	-	1
Fever	-	-	-	111
French Pox	-	-	-	4
Gout	-	-	-	8
Hooping Cough	-	-	-	21
Jaundice	-	-	-	5
Inflammation	-	-	-	20
Liver-grown	-	-	-	1
Lunatic	-	-	-	4
Measles	-	-	-	13
Mortification	-	-	-	18
Palsy	-	-	-	5
Pleurisy	-	-	-	2
Rupture	-	-	-	2
Small Pox	-	-	-	51
Still-born	-	-	-	46
Suddenly	-	-	-	11
Teeth	-	-	-	27
Thrush	-	-	-	6
Water in the Head	-	-	-	9

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In April, 1798.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A press of original matter in our last Number, obliged us to postpone the principal part of the retrospect of public affairs till this month; therefore a sketch of those, of both March and April, will be given in the present account.

During several days in the month of March, the attention of the Privy Council was paid to the investigation of a treasonable correspondence, said to have been carried on between some persons in this country and France. After several

examinations, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Binns, Mr. Quigley, Mr. Allen, and Jeremiah Lary, were committed under a charge of high treason; soon afterwards a commission was made out for trying them at Maidstone, at the head of which was Mr. Justice Buller. The commission was opened at that place on the 10th of April. On the 12th of April the prisoners were brought to the Bar, and informed by the Judge, that the Grand Jury of the county had found a bill of indictment against them for high treason, and that the court intended to adjourn to the 30th of April, when they would be arraigned.

About the same time several persons were taken into custody at Manchester, under a charge of high treason, and brought to London, and also several persons, members of the London Corresponding Society.

Mr. Wilberforce, in the House of Commons, on the 2d of March observed, that in pursuance of a notice which he had lately given, concerning the reimbursement of those costs which magistrates incurred by administering the laws, he should now move "for leave to bring in a bill authorising certain courts to defray the expences which magistrates might incur in prosecuting for misdemeanors, by paying the same out of their respective county stock." Mr. Mainwaring opposed the motion. Mr. Rose stated, that a late decision in the Court of King's Bench rendered such a bill necessary to be passed into a law, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Pitt, having on a former day signified his intention of proposing the repeal of the watch and clock tax, on account of its lamentable effects upon a very numerous class of mechanics engaged in the manufacture of those articles; on the 14th of March observed to the house, that although he had occupied a considerable portion of his time in forming a plan of assessment, to be adopted in lieu of the tax on clocks and watches, he had not then definitively arranged it, but should premise what objects he had thought proper to select as fit for additional taxation. These were the duties on inhabited houses, window-lights, horses used in husbandry, and dogs. The tax on clocks and watches had been estimated to produce 200,000*l.* and this sum would certainly be obtained, if the duties he had just mentioned were additionally assisted by imposts of one seventh or one eighth of their present produce. It was his in-

tention, therefore, to make this a part of his plan. The adjustment of the taxes to be raised in lieu of those repealed was deferred for a few days.

On the 2d of April, Mr. Pitt introduced into the House of Commons his plan for the *Redemption of the Land Tax*. He said, he had a plan to propose, which had occupied much of his attention, and of which, on a former day, he had given notice. He had no doubt but the country would derive ultimately the greatest benefit from this measure. The leading principle of his plan was to absorb a large quantity of stock now in the market, by transferring it to the purchasers of the land tax, on conditions equally eligible to the purchasers and to the public. The wealth and industry of the country, he was aware, were subject to fluctuate in local instances, but looking to the general state of the national property in an aggregate point of view, and from carefully examining into the internal situation of the country, he had the pleasure to state that we had now a greater command of capital than at any former period in the history of Great Britain. He would then, in the first instance, simply state that the amount of the land tax was 2,000,000*l.* per annum. For near a century this tax had not been less than the uniform rate of 4*s.* in the pound, so that gentlemen could not have any great expectation of any diminution. By his plan, the public in point of revenue would gain 400,000*l.* He proposed that when the 3 per cents. are at 50, for instance, that the value of the land tax should be rated to the purchaser at twenty years purchase.

At 52½ to be rated at 24 years purchase,

At 55 - - - - - 22

At 57½ - - - - - 23

At 60 - - - - - 24

By this plan, he said, the public might have the advantage of four years purchase between the 3 per cents. and the sale of the land tax. This would also give a clear profit of eight millions of money; which sum being likewise invested, will produce an annual income of 460,000*l.* taking the price of the 3 per cents. at an average of 53. In this manner the public would redeem about 80 millions of 3 per cents. yielding an annuity of 2,400,000*l.* per annum, in lieu of the annual grant of two millions from the land tax, and all the expences of collection. He also urged the further advantage to be derived from this scheme of taking 80 millions of public debt out of the market. Notwithstanding these specious arguments, this plan of the minister

minister was strongly opposed by several respectable members. Lord Sheffield called it "the most extraordinary and unjust measure he had ever heard of." Mr. Tierney and Sir William Pulteney were also against it. At length the question was put and agreed to without a division. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been equally successful in some subsequent stages of this bill.

On the 3d of April, Mr. Wilberforce made another effort in the House of Commons to procure the abolition of the slave trade; but the majority of the members were as usual inflexible to the tales of cruelty and oppression which are exercised upon the unhappy Africans by civilized Europeans. The proposition was strongly opposed by Mr. Bryan Edwards, whose local knowledge of the subject seemed to make a forcible impression upon the house. Upon a division there appeared for the motion 83, against it 87.

About this time, Mr. Secretary Dundas introduced a bill, which was speedily passed into a law, to enable his Majesty to augment the internal force of this country by encouraging armed associations throughout the nation; and in a few days afterwards he issued to the Lords Lieutenants of Counties printed copies of directions how to act, respecting the driving off cattle, and providing for the army in case of an actual invasion.

On the 20th of April, the same gentleman presented to the House of Commons a message from the King, purporting that his Majesty thought it proper to acquaint his faithful Commons, that from advices which had been received, it appeared that the preparations for the embarkation of troops continued to be carried on with increasing activity in the ports of France, Holland and Flanders, with the avowed design of an immediate invasion of these kingdoms; and that in doing so, the enemy was encouraged by their correspondence with traitorous societies within the realm. That his Majesty had a firm reliance on the bravery of his fleets and armies, and on the zeal and confidence of his people. That his Majesty had embodied the supplementary cavalry, and that it was his intention to embody the supplementary militia and to make every other possible preparation. That he recommended to the Commons to consider, without delay, of such further means as they might devise, in order to defeat the machinations of wicked and disaffected persons within the realm.

Mr. Sheridan rose on the present oc-

caſion, and ſaid, that he hoped to ſee no common, no ordinary ſpirit animate the people to a manly reſiſtance to the enemy, when they had to preſerve their character as Engliſhmen, and their independence as a nation. With reſpect to the French Republic, he did not mean to retract a ſingle iota of what he had formerly aſſerted; for he was firmly perſuaded that the attempt of the coaleſced princes to cruſh the infant Republic of France produced that gigantic republic, whole object ſeemed to be that of ſubjugating every other civilized nation in Europe. The object of the enemy was to obtain the dominion of the ſea; nor from this would they depart, whether a monarchical or a republican form of government prevailed; any attempt, therefore, to reſtore the ancient monarchy would be as futile in effect, as it would be abſurd in ſpeculation. He would not follow the high example in Ireland, of calling Buonaparte either a monſter or a ruſſian; he conceived ſuch epithets as fooliſh as they were improper. At this criſis, he ſaid, all party conſiderations ſhould ceaſe; this was no time for diſcuſſing the errors which brought us into our preſent predicament. The queſtion was, whether we choſe to be conquered by France, or whether we ſhould fruſtrate their intentions by a prompt and manly reſiſtance. Thoſe who had ſeceded from the whig party, he ſaid, had much to atone for; they had deſtroyed the confidence of the people by joining the ſtandard of the miniſter for places and emoluments, inſtead of what they profeſſed, the ſupport of religion, morality and regular government. He beſtowed the higheſt encomiums upon Mr. Fox, and expreſſed a great anxiety to ſee him in ſome ſituation of oſtenſible truſt; becauſe if the talents of any individual could ſave the country, he poſſeſſed them. He concluded by giving his cordial ſupport to the addreſs to his Maſteſty on the Meſſage.—Mr. Pitt beſtowed the higheſt compliments upon Mr. Sheridan for the manly and ſpirited manner in which he had come forward; and hoped that his deſire to promote unanimity would meet congenial ſentiments in every corner of the country. The addreſs was agreed to nem. con.

On the ſame day two Matters in Chancery brought a bill from the lords, which had been carried through all its ſtages on that day, for the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act. It was read a firſt time, when the Houſe went into a committee upon it, in which Mr. Sheridan moved

moved to an amendment, that, instead of the first of February next, "ten days after the meeting of parliament should be substituted." Upon a division there appeared for the amendment 14, against it 113. The bill was then passed through all the remaining stages, and was sent back to the Lords.

On the next day (April the 21st), this bill received the royal assent by commission. The *Habeas Corpus* Act therefore now stands suspended till the first of February 1799.

IRELAND.

Turbulence, assassination and military law, still continue to be alternately prevalent in this distracted nation.

On the 12th of March, one of his majesty's messengers, attended by a civil and military force, proceeded to the house of Mr. Oliver Bond, of Bridge-street, in the city of Dublin, upon an information which had been received by government, that the Provincial Committee of United Irishmen of Leinster were to assemble there for treasonable purposes. A committee of fourteen delegates were found sitting, and were immediately taken into custody. Mr. Bond was not in the room of the meeting, but papers affecting him are said to have been found in his pockets. A warrant is said to be issued out against Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

General Abercrombie lately issued some orders relative to the better discipline and regulation of the Irish army. This appears to be a political measure in direct hostility to the plan originally avowed in the proclamation issued by General Lake, and acted upon ever since, and therefore has brought down the displeasure of some persons upon the General, and it was even reported, at one time, that he was to resign.

In the House of Lords of Ireland, a long and important debate took place on the 19th of February. The patriotic and amiable EARL MOIRA was the leader of this debate: after explaining the motives which impelled him to address their Lordships, he adverted to the calumnies which had been so industriously spread against him, and the misrepresentations of which he had been accused. He said, that he was ready to retract every thing he had asserted in England, and was ready to move the facts by incontrovertible evidence. His Lordship then made a powerful appeal to the feelings of the House. He called them to desert from a system of military coercion, which could only tend to create dissensions at a moment when

unanimity was more than ever necessary. After inveighing against the official employment of profligate spies and informers, and dwelling upon the grievances that the Irish nation had to complain of, his Lordship concluded an impressive speech, with a motion to the following purport:

"That an humble address be presented to the Lord Lieutenant, representing, that as parliament hath confided to him extraordinary powers for supporting the laws, and for defeating the traitorous combinations, which may exist in this kingdom, this house feels it at the same time a duty to recommend the adoption of such conciliatory measures as may allay the apprehensions and extinguish the discontents unhappily prevalent in this country."

Lord Glenworth, Earl Cavan, and the Lord Chancellor spoke against the motion.

The Bishop of Down and Lord Dunfermly defended it. Lord Moira replied, after which Lords Rossinore and Belmont said each a few words against the motion. At two o'clock in the morning the House divided.—Contents 8.—Non contents 44.

The House of Commons on the 16th of April, upon a motion by Mr. Maxwell, voted a certain paragraph, which had appeared a few days before in an English news paper, called the *Sun*, to be a false and scandalous libel.

This paragraph stated, that "several regiments of the Irish militia had gone over to the insurgents, whom the coercive measures of government had driven to open rebellion." Mr. Maxwell said, he should, on a future day, move the house respecting an appropriate punishment for this atrocious libel.

FRANCE.

The late transactions of the leaders of the French Republic have excited at once the fear and the astonishment of the rest of Europe. They have overthrown the triple crown, and raised a democratical form of government upon its ruins, conformable to the modern system of representation.

The Republic of Berne has also experienced a total change, as may be seen in our list, and for further security, Geneva has taken shelter under the power of France. The whole of Switzerland is taking measures to form a Republic, one and indivisible. A treaty of amity and commerce has taken place between the Cisalpine and the Gallic Republics.

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The following are the principal topics which have lately engaged the Legislative Assemblies of France.

In the sitting of the Council of five hundred, 1st March, Peres du Gers called the attention of the Council to some cruel and unjust proceedings which had taken place, in compliance with the 26th article of the law of the 19th Fructidor. Inhabitants (he said), even of the city of Paris, had been put upon the list of Emigrants without their knowledge; and made liable to be torn from their families, and delivered up to military execution, before they could have an opportunity of proving that the inscription of their names on the emigrant list was erroneous. He concluded by moving that a committee should be appointed to examine whether it may not be convenient to modify the law of the 19 Fructidor. This motion brought on a tumultuous debate; the order of the day was moved for on one hand; the printing of the motion was called for on the other. Tallien strongly contended for the reference to a committee. "We are assured," said Tallien, "that judicial assassinations have been committed, at which every member of this assembly ought to blush. I would by no means accuse the military commissions: the law is precise, and, after identifying the person, they are obliged to condemn to death every individual who is brought before them, whose name is inscribed on the list of emigrants. The constitution requires, and with justice, that the cowardly and perfidious emigrants should never tread the soil of France; but justice demands that the innocent should not be confounded with the guilty." He moved "that the speech be printed, and a message sent to the Directory to suspend the execution of the judgment pronounced by the military commissions."

After a long discussion, the council referred the motion to a committee, and ordered a message on the subject to be transmitted to the Directory.

In the sitting of the 6th of March the President announced a message from the Executive Directory in answer to a message from the Council on the above-mentioned subject. The Directory state, that they had in vain endeavoured to trace the origin of the hopes which the emigrants entertain, and which they do not attempt to disguise, till the discussion which took place some days before, in the hall of the legislative body, dissipated their doubts, and furnished them with the most complete explanation.—"It even ap-

pears," say they, "that the enemies of the public welfare had speculated on the effect of the speeches to be pronounced from your tribune; if any judgment may be formed from the character and number of the persons who loitered about the avenues to your hall. The Directory do not, however, believe that the object of the representatives was to protect great criminals, or to serve the purpose of a party."—They conclude with informing the Council that the slightest modification of the law of the 19th Fructidor, would plunge the country into the most serious dangers. The Council of five hundred ordered the message to be printed. Peres, the proposer of this question, declared, that it was never his intention to defend the Emigrants, and that he withdrew his motion, as the government by its message guaranteed the lives of innocent citizens.

The elections for the new third of the Legislative Assemblies took place in the beginning of April, and are said to have proceeded in a manner favourable to the views of the Executive Directory, with a few exceptions.

On the 5th of April the citizens of Montebourg, in the department of la Manche, amounting to seven-eighths of those entitled to vote, complained to the council of five hundred, of their being dissolved by an armed force, contrary to law, by Aubergier, Commissioner of the Directory. The petitioners demanded the annulment of the operations of the first section of the Primary Assembly. The petition and vouchers were transmitted to the Directory.

The French negotiators, by their pre-emptory manner of proceeding, have lately accelerated the business of the Congress at Rastadt. In the sitting of the 5th of February, it was found that they greatly disconcerted the Deputies from the Imperial States, by their firmness in adhering to their overtures respecting the left banks of the Rhine. In this sitting the German Deputies recognised the necessity of yielding to the severe declaration demanded of them; but ever anxious to gain time, they only demanded to know of Treillard and Bonnier, to what point on the left banks of the Rhine they wished to extend the cession of the German territory. The paper presented on this occasion adds, that as soon as there shall no longer remain any uncertainty on this head, the paper war shall cease, and the conferences shall continue on the basis on which they were opened.

The French plenipotentiaries in their
answer

answer to the Imperial Deputies, observe, that the demand made by the Republic, that the Rhine should be the boundary of the two states, is too explicit to want explanation.—They further observe, that it is still less necessary to inquire what possessions ought to remain to Princes who lose their sovereignty. The domains of Princes who enjoyed the sovereignty must, in similar cases, be considered the property of the nation to which the cession is made. The cession of all that is beyond the Rhine, is the basis of the treaty. Indemnity on the right banks, is the consequence. The French negotiators refer themselves completely to their note of the 15 Pluviose, and persist in declaring the deputations of the empire responsible for refusing, or making evasions equivalent to refusing, to agree to a proper and necessary basis.

The Imperial Deputation took this last note into consideration in the sitting of the 12th of February, and resolved to communicate it to the General Diet of the Empire, and to the Envoys of all the interested states, inviting them to manifest their opinions upon it.

On the 27th of March, the last conclusion of the deputation of the Empire was delivered to the French ministers by the Austrian Plenipotentiary. On the next day the French ministers returned for answer, that the Imperial deputation had already created too much delay in reviving the unfounded hope of retaining a portion of territory on the other side of the Rhine; they therefore exhorted them in the name of humanity, to waste no more time in vain and useless disputations, but to return an explicit answer immediately to their former demands respecting the boundaries.

HOLLAND.

The Constitutional Assembly of the Batavian Republic about the 22d of February, laid down the basis of the new government. The following are among the principal articles of this basis.

The abolition of the division into Provinces.—Separation of Church and State. No corporation or society to have rules contrary to the laws of the state.—Exclusion from the right of voting of all the adherents of the Orange family.—The formation of a Democratic Representative Government, by the establishment of a legislative body composed of the two councils, and an Executive Power, consisting of five members, having under it the agents of the Executive Power.

The formation of a new plan of finance,

founded upon the relative means of the citizens.

The Commissioners of the Treasury are to be appointed by the Executive Power.—Those of the chamber of accounts by the Legislative Assembly. The territory of the Republic to be divided into a suitable number of departments. A distinct division of three powers, the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary. The right of individual petition to the citizens. Revision of the constitution after the expiration of the fifth year.—The oath of hatred to the government of the Stadtholder, federalism, aristocracy, and anarchy, to be taken without exception by all the persons employed by the Republic.—No power to have the right of interfering with the banks of circulation in the different towns of the Republic.—Institutions for public instruction in arts and sciences. Alliance with the French Republic.

RUSSIA.

The public affairs of this vast Empire seem at present to remain almost unaffected by the great events which are taking place around them. The Emperor has given an extensive tract of land in his dominions, as an asylum to Louis the 18th of France, and some of his principal adherents.

TURKEY.

The system of innovation and revolution, which is making such hasty strides in countries nearer to our own, has probably diverted the attention of Britons from the rebellion which is making such rapid progress in the dominions of the Prophet. Pashwan-Oglou, the Buonaparte of Greece, is now become so formidable as to threaten the capital of the Grand Seigneur. He has been lately reinforced by a body of 20,000 men; but his principal force consists in a few thousand Polanders under the command of General Deniske.

EAST INDIES.

By recent advices from the East it appears that Tippoo Sultan, who lately assumed a menacing aspect, has consulted his better interests in preserving the relations of peace.

The adjustment of the differences, which divided the Mahratta States, has greatly contributed to this conduct. Zennius Shaw, having beaten the united armies of the Seiks, entered Lahore, (their capital), gave it up to plunder, and put 7000 of the inhabitants to death. While waiting, however, at Lahore, for the heavy artillery, necessary to his expedition

pedition against Delhi, he received intelligence of a rebellion in his dominions, Morad Shah, a chieftain of reputation, who headed the disaffected party, had imprisoned his family, and assembled a numerous army in the neighbourhood of Condobar.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, April 27, 1798.

Since our last the Funds have experienced a depression of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the new loan of seventeen millions, it is generally

supposed, will tend further to lower the price of stocks,

BANK STOCK, on the 8th ultimo, was at 118 $\frac{1}{2}$; and was yesterday, the 26th, at 116 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 27th March, were at 73 $\frac{1}{2}$, and have since gradually fallen to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$.

4 PER CENT. ANN. were, the 8th ult. at 59 $\frac{1}{2}$, and have since fallen to 58 $\frac{1}{2}$, which was the price yesterday.

3 PER CENT. CONS. on 27th March, at 49 $\frac{1}{2}$; rose on the 1st of April to 50; fell again on the 3d to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$, and were yesterday, the 27th, at 48 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Champion Crespiigny, esq. to Miss Augusta Thellusson, youngest daughter of the late Peter Thellusson, esq. of Brodsworth, Yorkshire.

Thomas Dyke, jun. esq. of Doctor's Commons, to Miss Parks, daughter of Captain Parks, of Lamb's Conduit-place.

At Fulham, Vincent Kennett, esq. of Parson's Green, to Miss Herbert, of the same place.

At St. Peter le Poor, Richard Dann, esq. of Broad-street, to Miss C. Sharp, of Great Winchester-street.

Charles Bowland Cotton, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Roberts, daughter of Wm. Roberts, esq. of King'sgate, in the Isle of Thanet.

Mr. Buckle, of Great Elbow-lane, to Miss Boyd, daughter of William Boyd, esq. of the Paragon, New Kent road.

Mr. Allison, surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Burnett, of Great James's-street, Bedford-row.

Mr. Kay, distiller, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Dorothy Newman, of Peckham.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. Henry A. de la Chaumette, to Miss Frances Aislabe.

Captain John Drummond, in the service of the Hon. East India Company, to Miss Mary Harriet Cridland, daughter of the late Captain Cridland.

At Allhallows church, Upper Thames-street, Thomas Wilson, jun. esq. of Lad-lane, to Miss Fanny Allingham, daughter of Mr. Allingham, merchant, of Suffolk-lane.

At the Mary-le-Bone church, Mr. Richard Jellicoe, of Manchester-square, to Miss Harriet Page.

At Hackney, Mr. Joseph Pattison, of Thorp Hall, Essex, to Miss Young, daughter of John Young, esq. of Clapton.

In London, Mr. Richard Stubbs, of Cannon-street, to Miss Wetherby, of Cheshunt, Herts.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury-square, Mr. William Marley, of Drury-lane, to Miss Brookes, daughter of James Brookes, esq. Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

P. O'Hanlon, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister, to Miss Smyth, daughter of Thomas Smyth, esq. of Fenselhouse, in Cheshire.

By special licence, at the house of Lord Boringdon, in Hill-street, the Hon. George Villiers, brother to the Earl of Clarendon, to the Hon. Miss Parker, daughter to the late and sister to the present Lord Boringdon.

C. J. Robinson, esq. of Hampstead, to Miss Skurry, of Islington.

Mr. A. Annand, of Aldermanbury, to Miss Sophia Bennett, daughter of the late William Bennett, esq. banker, of Faversham, Kent.

At Clerkenwell church, Mr. Samuel Fish, of Red Lion-street, to Miss Clement, of Blackheath.

At St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, Geo. Franklin, esq. to Miss Ranson, of Islington.

At Hackney, John Merrick, esq. of New England, to Miss Rebecca Vaughan, of Hackney.

At Islington, Mr. John Short, jun. of Bedford-street, Liquorpond-street, to Miss Sarah Hampton, of the Star and Garter, Islington.

In London, Thomas Byron, esq. to Miss Harriet Latham, second daughter of Wm. Latham, esq. of Nottingham-place.

Died.] In London, in her 60th year, the Right Honourable Louisa Lady Willoughby de Broke. Her ladyship was a daughter of Francis, Earl of Guildford, and sister to the present Bishop of Winchester.

In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Mrs. Mary Liell.

After a severe illness, Michael Downs, esq. of Piccadilly, a justice of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster. His conduct as a magistrate was uniformly honourable; as a private gentleman he merited and secured general esteem. All his transactions were marked with strict integrity; and, what is almost a phenomenon with a man in public life and extensive connexions, the invidious tongue of slander never reached him. He had the good will of all mankind.

At the Magpies, Hounslow Heath, in consequence of a wound received from robbers near that place, John Mellish, esq. of Aldermar-le-street, and of Hamells, Herts.

In Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, Mr. Hugh Ingram, merchant.

At Hendon, Mr. John Willock, father of Mr. Willock, of Golden-square. He was one of the oldest inhabitants of the parish of Hendon, had lived with his late wife in uninterrupted harmony upwards of half a century, and, during a life of near fourscore years, scarcely knew a day's illness, till within a short time previous to his decease.

In Berners-street, Mrs. Cheap.

At his house in Canonbury-row, Islington, the Rev. John Williams, LL. D. above forty years a very useful minister among the dissenters, and author of several literary works of merit.

At Chelsea, in his 40th year, after a long, severe, and agonizing illness, which he sustained with a manly firmness and strength of mind seldom equalled, Samuel Price, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At a very advanced age, Mrs. Staples, widow of the late Robert Staples, esq. banker, in Cornhill.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, on the 13th inst. Matthew Johnson, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 69th regiment, and gentleman usher of his Majesty's privy-chamber.

On Tower-Hill, aged 66, greatly respected by all his connexions, Mr. John March.

At Chiswick, in his 85th year, Alexis Elcock, esq.

In Grosvenor-square, Lady Dowager Frances Dashwood.

In Palace-row, Tottenham-court-road, Captain Wightman, of the royal Surrey militia.

On board the Maidstone frigate, of the yel-

low fever, Mr. John Perry, midshipman, son of Mr. James Perry, proprietor of the Morning Chronicle. He was a youth of great promise, gallant in his disposition, and, by his early manhood, had conciliated the esteem of all the officers on board.

At Knightsbridge, after a lingering illness, John Downes, esq. of Staverton, Northamptonshire.

At Islington, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Samuel Lightfoot, merchant, aged 38.

Mrs. Gregson, wife of Mr. Gregson, of Apothecaries-hall.

In Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, after a short illness, the Right Hon. George Lord Headley, member of parliament for Rippon, Yorkshire.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Lady Robert Bertie, relict of the late Lord Robert Bertie, uncle of the late Duke of Ancafter.

In his 73d year, Mr. Robert Parnell, apothecary, the corner of Hatton-Garden.

Mr. Wright, many years alderman of Candlewick Ward. Mr. Wright was 50 years in partnership with the late Mr. Alderman Gill, whom he survived only a fortnight.

In London, aged 31, Mr. William Jenkins, a clerk in the bank. This gentleman measured the extraordinary height of seven feet nine inches; and, from an apprehension of his body being stolen for the purposes of dissection, the corpse was, by permission of the Bank Directors, interred in that part of the garden court of the Bank, which formerly constituted an appendage of the churchyard.

Latcly, at her brother's, Mr. Shephard, Brook's-market, Mrs. Ann Alger, aged 29 years.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE strong easterly winds and drougthy weather in the beginning of the month retarded the progress of vegetation very materially, and also threatened the farmer with danger to his early crops; but the warm and copious rains which have since fallen, have completely removed his apprehensions, by inducing an unusual appearance of verdure and forwardness. The oats have every where been put into the ground, and barley also, except on very cold soils. The wheats have now got over the most dangerous season, without having received any serious injuries, and in general look favourably. Clover and other artificial grasses seem likewise to have escaped without much injury, and on the whole to put on a promising aspect. Some of our reporters observe, that more really useful agricultural business has been performed during the last three or four months, than has been done at the same season for many years past.

With regard to orchard fruits, our reports are also equally favourable. In many districts of South Wales, as well as in Herefordshire and some other neighbouring counties, the orchards have the most promising appearance of plentiful crops, which must be particularly gratifying, as it is many years since there has been a good cyder crop.

Wheat and oats seem to be rising in price, especially the latter; but barley is much as usual.

WHEAT averages, throughout England and Wales, 5s 10d. per quarter; barley 2s. 11d. oats 12s. 10d.

CATTLE. Lean cattle are rapidly advancing in price, but fat stock seems to have fallen considerably, at least in the northern parts of the kingdom. Our reporter says, beef so much as 1½d. or 2d. per lb. in the Edinburgh market. This fall, he however observes, is probably only temporary.

SHEEP. Nearly the same as in our last report. Beef fetches in Smithfield market from 3s. to 4s. 2d. and mutton from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per stone of 14lb. sinking the offal.

HOGS continue still low.

HORSES, much as in our last.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcastle, lieutenant Wm. Rex, of the East Middlesex militia, to Miss Charlotte Kinlock. Mr. Anthony Scott, of Southwick, to Miss Pearson. Mr. Leavis, to Miss A. Atkinson.

At Chollerton, Thos. Clennell, esq. of Harbottle Castle, to Miss Sarah Reed, of Chipchase.

At Shap, on Easter Monday, Mr. Thomas Bryham, of Hegdale, to Miss Sarah Proctor, of Hackthorpe, near Lowther. The bridegroom weighs little more than eight stone, the bride about eighteen. She has been employed lately in the capacity of cook-maid in Lord Londale's kitchen, at Lowther Hall.

Died.] At Newcastle, in the prime of life, Mrs. Keenlyside, wife of Mr. Richard Keenlyside, surgeon. Walter Saunders, esq. late a captain and paymaster in the East Middlesex militia, quartered in this town. Mrs. Murray, widow of the late Mr. James Murray, minister of the Highbridge meeting-house in this town, and author of the "*Leisure on the Revelations*." Mr. David Laws, master of the Twins. Mr. David Hamilton. Suddenly, Mr. Joseph Fothergill. He had lived upwards of 40 years in the employ of Messrs. Doubleday and Easterby.

At Durham, after a few hours illness, George Pearson, esq. attorney, and clerk of the peace for the county of Durham, receiver-general for the Lord Bishop of Durham, and deputy registrar of the court of chancery in this city.

At her seat at Felton Park, in Northumberland, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Riddell, relict of the late Thomas Riddell, esq. of Swinburn Castle. She was the last descendant, from the male line, of the ancient and honourable family of the Widdringtons. The suavity of her manners, the invariable equanimity of her temper, her beneficence and extensive charities to the poor, will long render her memory sacred.

At Stockton, Mr. Chaloner, son of the late Captain Chaloner, and nephew to Mrs. Chaloner, of Ousiborough, Yorkshire. Also, Mr. Michael Heavysides, captain in the merchant service. Mrs. Staniford. Mrs. Beckwith.

At Berwick upon Tweed, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Proctor.

Ht Hetherickshank, near Newcastle, Mr. William Goldburn.

At Old Bewick, in his 84th year, Mr. William Shell. He filled the office of churchwarden upwards of 50 years.

Mr. William Hilton, of Gateshead. His poetical talents, strict integrity, and manly resignation under accumulated misfortunes, procured him the esteem of a numerous and very respectable acquaintance. Mr. John Sharp.

At Darlington, in his 77th year, Mr. James Backhouse.

At Wolsingham, in the 71st year of his age, Mr. John Peart.

At Berwick, Mrs. Darling.

At North Charlton, near Alnwick, aged 82, Mr. George Rochester.

At Monkwearmouth Shore, Miss Mary Lee.

Suddenly, at East Shaftoe, county of Northumberland, Shaftoe Vaughan, esq.

At Morpeth, in her 71st year, Mrs. Wilson.

At Stockton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Robinson.

On the 1st instant, at Darlington, the day previous to the completion of his 77th year, James Backhouse, banker, one of the people called Quakers. He was a man generally respected, on account of the many laudable qualities he possessed; and which, from his situation in life, he had frequent opportunities of rendering conspicuous. Easy and affable in his manners, he gained the love and esteem of a very large circle of acquaintance: humane and benevolent in disposition, he dispensed his liberality to the poor, by whom he was regarded as their friend and kind benefactor: just and upright in all his concerns, his opinion was consulted, and advice resorted to, in a variety of instances; and often, through his mediation, were differences and disputes brought to an amicable adjustment. In his domestic relations, he was a tender husband, an affectionate parent, a kind and generous master.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Cockermouth, Mr. George Pennington, to Miss Stoddart.

At Camerton, Mr. Jonathan Longmire, cooper, of Cockermouth, to Miss Agnes Walton, of Seaton works.

At Kendal, Mr. Lazarus Threlfall, of Lancaster, to Miss Greenhow, of the former place.

At Ulverton, Mr. Robert Brily, to Miss Eleanor Wilson.

Died.] At Carlisle, suddenly, Mrs. Rebecca Scott. Mr. R. Skelton.

At Whitehaven, in her 64th year, Mrs. Hall. Aged 86, Thomas Lowther. In the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Margaret Mandell. Aged 66, Mrs. Elizabeth Christian.

At Brampton, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Armstrong. Few persons can boast a more amiable and respectable character.

At Moor-riggs, near Lowther, aged 70, Mr. W. Powley.

At Nock, in the parish of Cleator, aged 85, Mrs. Dinah Nicholson.

At Appleby, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Wade.

At Briscoe, in his 74th year, Mr. Jonathan Horn, sen. land-surveyor, and teacher of the mathematics.

In West Strand, Mr. John Dowson.

At Kendal, Mrs. Clementson.

At Penrith, Mrs. Raincock, formerly of Hampton, Middlesex.

At Rydall, aged 52, Mr. Danl. Dealby.

At Seaton, near Workington, in an advanced age, Mr. Christopher Holiday. He employed himself in working in his garden the preceding day, partook of some boiled milk for supper, and retired to rest at his usual hour, apparently in good health.

At Penrith, Mr. Felix Simson, collector of excise, of Whitehaven, to Mrs. Hodgson, of the former place.

The rev. Wm. Monkhouse, of Roughton-Head, to Miss Relph, of Wigton.

At Uldale, Mr. Craghill, of Horsemoor-Hill, to Miss Mary Thwaites, of Murkholm.

YORKSHIRE.

Married. At York, Mr. Charles Watson, of Wakefield, to Miss Mary Ann Cripps, second daughter of the late rev. Thomas Cripps, of Cheadle, Cheshire.

At Leeds, Mr. William Wood, merchant, of York, to Miss Frances Strother, daughter of Mr. Frances Strother, of Park-lane.

At Hull, Captain Samuel Standigle Stork, to Miss Tong, after a courtship of six weeks, the exact time since the decease of his former wife. Mr. Umpleby, to Mrs. Green.

Mr. John Sutcliffe, of Stoneshaw-gate, near Halifax, to Miss Greenwood, only daughter of the late Mr. George Greenwood, of Moor-house, near Haworth.

At Ledham, Mr. Joseph Wigglesworth, of Hurn-house, near Leeds, to Mrs. Prince, widow of the late Mr. George Prince, of Hull.

At Berkin, near Ferry-bridge, Mr. Acroyd, of Burghwallis, to Miss Loftus, of Temple First.

Mr. Martin Hinde, of Leeds, to Miss Charlotte Greenway, of Didsbury, Lancashire.

At Richmond, Lieutenant Moore, of the 65th regiment, to Miss Craggs.

At Cottingham, Mr. Benjamin Blaydes, jun. of Hull, to Miss Knowley, of the former place.

Mr. Cornelius, of Newland, to Miss Ann Cross, of Hull, daughter of the late rev. Mr. Cross, of Patrington.

At Kirby Moorlode, Mr. William Cole, of Wretton, to Miss Atkinson, of the former place.

At Halifax, Mr. James Crossley, to Miss Ann Greshup.

Died. At York, in the 66th year of his age, Mr. William Bluitt, alderman. Mr. B. served the office of lord mayor for this city in 1788. His benevolence and uniform integrity procured him the respect and love of all who had an opportunity of knowing him. By his death society has lost an excellent individual in private character, and a public magistrate of great ability, inflexible probity, and indefatigable diligence in the duties of his office.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Scroop, widow of the late S. Scroop, esq. of Danby.

At the same place, much regretted, in her 84th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Gibson. Mr. Lewis Johnson, brother of the late Peter Johnson, esq. recorder of this city.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Simpson, merchant, in his 76th year, Mr. Thomas Wroe, formerly a merchant in this city, and a native of Jersey.

At Hull, aged 38, the rev. Thomas Carter, late minister of the Ebenezer chapel, Dagger-lane.

At Sunny Bank, near Leeds, Mr. Mann, formerly an attorney in Leeds; but who had for some years past retired from business.

At Doncaster, aged 69, Mr. Robt. Crowe, late of Fryston, near Ferrybridge. Also, Mrs. Cave.

At his father's house, in Rippon, aged 24, Mr. John Roy, one of the musicians in the king's opera-house. At the same place, in his 90th year, Mr. John Terry, alderman, and father of the corporation. He served the office of mayor three several times in regular rotation.

In Acomb, Mr. William Kay.

In his 83d year, Mr. John Simpson, of Wilberfoss.

At Pontefract, in an advanced age, Mr. Harrison.

At Oulton, near Leeds, Mr. Marmaduke Vavafour, tanner.

At the White Lion inn, Halifax, Mr. Michael Dillon, merchant, of Dublin. His death was occasioned by a violent fever, which seized him as he was preparing to return to Ireland.

At Sheffield, the rev. John Harmer, dissenting minister. He was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy, denominated the *angina pectoris*, in the shop of Messrs. Ridgall and Bennet, booksellers, and expired without a struggle.

At Giggleswick, near Settle, in his 47th year, Mr. Starkie, brother to the rev. Mr. Starkie, vicar of that parish.

At Bradford, Mr. Jonas Bower.

Near Bradford, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. Rookes, relict of the late William Rookes, esq. of Ethelt Hall.

At Ashham, near York, aged 20, Miss Ann Clarke.

At Scarborough, Mr. Edmund Day. In her 86th year, Mrs. Williamson, relict of the late Mr. John Williamson, ship-owner.

At Clayton, at the advanced age of 95, Mrs. Allett.

At Sedberg, aged 64, the rev. Wm. Gawthorp, A. M. vicar of that place, and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge.

At Ellinorpe, near Boroughbridge, aged 23, Miss Clark.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At Chester, Mr. Jones, a very respectable tanner, of Trefnancy, Montgomeryshire, to Miss Catherine Hughes, of the former place. Mr. John Roberts, bookseller, to Miss Kelly.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. R. Huxley. Mr. Thomas Smith. In her 96th year, Mrs. Lloyd, of the ancient family of Hendre, in the county of Merioneth. Mr. William Bingley, grocer. Aged 93, Mrs. Mary Wetenhall. Mrs. Barnston, relict of the late Trafford Barnston, esq. and aunt of Roger Barnston, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Cheshire militia. Her amiable character rendered her universally beloved and respected while living, and her loss equally regretted.

At the same place, Mr. Amery, jun. son of Mr. Alderman Amery.

Mr. Charles Wilbraham, of the Green Walls, farmer.

Mr. Owen Maddock, a respectable farmer, of the Corn Hill, near Hanmore.

At Cheadle, greatly respected, Mr. Isaac Wood, late a corn-dealer in Manchester.

At Middlewich, aged 81, Mr. John Seaman.

Mr. Paul Dutton, of Grafton Hall.

At Malpas, Mr. William Weaver.

At Great Boughton, Mr. Richard Edward, of the Red Lion, to Miss Susannah Hussy.

At Astbury, near Congleton, Mr. Pedley, of Eaton, maltster, to Miss Steele, of Congleton.

LANCASHIRE.

A curious antique helmet and mask, discovered some time since at Ribchester, in this county, were lately exhibited at the meeting of the society of antiquarians, where they excited so much admiration, that their draftsman, Mr. Underwood, was ordered to make correct drawings of them for the use of the society. The helmet is Roman, and appears to have been executed between the reigns of Septimius Severus and Constantine. The design of the figures which decorate it is very grand, and superior to the execution. — The mask which was found attached to the helmet is of the first Grecian workmanship, and is probably the production of the age of Alexander the Great. The cognocenti are not agreed as to its character, some taking it for a Bacchus, others for a Medusa; but all concur in pronouncing it one of the finest pieces of antique sculpture ever discovered in this or any other country. These valuable reliques were found by mere accident; a boy sliding down a bank, part of the earth gave way, and led to the important discovery. Other antiques, of less value, have been subsequently dug up in the same place: a standard, and some instruments for sacrifice. They seem to have been deposited with great care; a cube of about eight feet of the natural soil having been cleared away, and the space filled with dry sand, with the various relics in the middle. These reliques now belong to the magnificent collection of antiquities belonging to Charles Townley, esq.

Married.] At Liverpool, Capt. William [unclear], to Miss Elizabeth Bell. Mr. Peter [unclear], to Mrs. Sarratt. Mr. Baxter, tall [unclear].

low-chandler, of Carlisle, to Miss Martin, of Liverpool.

At Manchester, Mr. N. Clough, to Miss Gibson. Mr. Matley, to Mrs. Ann Dickenson, matron of the Manchester infirmary. Mr. Samuel Thomas, merchant, to Miss Susan Bullock, of Bury.

At the same place, Ralph Little, to Jane Sidebotham. They lived in the service of Mr. Milne's family, the bridegroom 14, and the bride nearly 30 years.

At Salford, Mr. Thomas Gofft, jun. of Sealand, near Chester, to Miss Pritchard, of the former place.

At Haslingden, Mr. Minshall, late house-furgeon and apothecary, and now visiting apothecary of the Liverpool infirmary, to Miss Lonsdale, daughter of the late Mr. Lonsdale, of Haslingden, merchant.

At Wigan, Mr. Lewis, one of the undertakers of the Lancaster canal, to Mrs. Fog, of the Roebuck inn, at Wigan.

Died.] At Liverpool, in his 80th year, Mr. James Appleton. Mr. John Altas, aged 30. Mr. Joseph Berry. In his 65th year, Mr. John Parr, gunsmith. After a long and painful illness, borne with exemplary fortitude, Mr. Richardson, jun. Mr. Peter Lawson. Mr. James Ashcroft, draper. Mr. Titherington. Mrs. Gerard, widow of the late Mr. Richard Gerard, who served the office of mayor for this borough in 1780. Miss Munes.

At Manchester, Mr. Holden. Mr. John Lingard. Mr. William Usher, master of the collegiate church school. Mr. Nelson, attorney. Mr. Patrick Callaghan. Mr. John Rogers, gardener, late of Chester. Mr. Seddon, bookseller. Mr. Richard Radford. Mrs. Howard. Mr. Samuel Hough.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Mary Whitefield, of the Cross Keys inn. Mrs. Lawson. Mr. James Ripley, of the Three Tuns. Mrs. Elizabeth Walmsley, sister to the late Mr. Thomas Walmsley, ironmonger.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Kelly. Mr. James Hindle, of the Three Legs public-house. Mr. L. Percy, hatter and hosier.

At Nova Scotia, near Blackburn, Mrs. Haworth, of the Weaver's Arms public-house.

Mrs. Morvill, of Cottingley Bridge, near Bingley.

At Bolton, in his 78th year, Mr. Seth Flitcroft, yeoman. He was the father of thirty children by two wives; five by a former, and twenty-five by his present widow. Mrs. Ridgway.

At Prescott, Mrs. Kidd.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Halsall.

At Chorley, Mrs. Threlfall, wife of Mr. John Thelfoll.

At Wavertree, Mr. Wm. Nowell Lickbarrow. Aged 82, Mr. William Fleming, gardener.

Mr. John Andrew, of Crumpsall, near Manchester.

At Wigan, by falling into the river, as he was returning home, Mr. James Finch, brass-founder.

At Winstanley, near Wigan, Mrs. Banks. At Prestwich, Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, casto-printer.

At Preston, Miss Mayor. Mrs. Wilkinson. Mr. John Mitton, auctioneer. Mrs. Clegars, innkeeper. In an advanced age, Mrs. Hornby, a lady much and greatly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

At Walton-le-Dale, near Preston, Mr. Thomas Wood, cotton manufacturer, to Miss Carter.

At Kighley, Mr. Laycock, to Miss Mary Craven, of Walk Mill.

At Salford, Mr. Crompton Livesey, paper manufacturer, to Miss Crompton.

The rev. Mr. Shevell, minister of Bidston, to Miss Bishop.

Mr. R. Howard, of Straines, near Disley, to Miss Phebe Rider, of Manchester.

At Chetham, Mr. Ogden, to Miss Mary Bewick, of Hulme.

At Uffington, Mr. R. Price Puleston, to Miss Corbett, of Sundorn.

At Childerall, Mr. Fletcher Haytes, of the Wavetree coffee-house, to Mrs. Strickland, of Wavetree.

At Lancaster, Miss Lydia Rawlinson, one of the daughters of the late Thomas Hutton Rawlinson, esq. and sister of Abram Rawlinson, esq. formerly member of parliament for Lancaster. Her amiable disposition and conciliating manners endeared her to a numerous and respectable circle of friends, who will long regret her loss. Her bounties, though extensive, were not the mere impulse of the moment, but were guided by judgment, and the discharge of those offices of benevolence, which her fortune enabled her to perform, constituted at once her duty and her pleasure.

At the same place, Miss Sharp.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Butler, proprietor of the Newcastle and Nottingham sociable, to Mrs. Emery, of Ellvall.

Mr. Henshaw, of Weston upon Trent, to Miss Storer, sister to Mr. Storer, grocer, of Derby.

Died.] At Derby, aged 52, the rev. Nathaniel Phillips, minister of the dissenting congregation in the Friar-gate. Aged 17, Mr. John Wright, eldest son of the late Joseph Wright, esq.

At Ripley, Matthew Bowler, by the falling in of the roof of one of the coal-pits of that place.

At Dronfield, near Derby, Mrs. Ockley, daughter of Dr. Ockley, the celebrated Arabic professor at Cambridge about the commencement of the present century. This lady lived to the advanced age of 95, and by her virtues, benevolence, and charity, conciliated the affection and esteem of all who knew her.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Borton, late of the George and Dragon, on the Long Row, to Mrs. Simpson, of Radford.

At Wiltford, Mr. Willerton, of Coventry, to Miss Carver, of the former place.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 64, Mr. Buchan, hofier. In his 64th year, Mr. Bestwick, butcher. Mrs. Merrin, wife of Mr. Merrin, rope-maker. Mr. Goff, flour-seller. The rev. Mr. Parker, vicar of Hawton, near Newark. Mr. W. Hoyle, of the Dog and Bear public-house.

At the same place, in consequence of excessive drinking, Jonathan Spring.

At Wiltford, near Nottingham, in her 89th year, Mrs. Leeson, a widow lady. Aged 24, Miss Elizabeth Gill, eldest daughter of the rev. William Gill.

At Wollaton, in his 75th year, the rev. Isaac Pickthall, rector of that place and of Trowell.

At Mansfield, Miss Mary Senior, daughter of Mr. J. Senior, hofier.

Mr. William Shaw, eldest son of Mr. J. Shaw, of Trowell-Moor.

At Blassford, in his 41st year, Mr. Thomas Milnes, bleacher.

At Basingfield, near Nottingham, Mr. Singleton, formerly a maltster on the Long Row.

At Colgrave, after a lingering illness, Mr. Harris, wife of Mr. John Harris, of Nottingham.

At Retford, aged 28, much regretted, Mr. O. S. Bradford, printer, of Newark.

At Sandylane, near Arnold, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. Jonathan Sturtivant.

At Lancham, Mr. Minnitt, an opulent farmer.

At Sneinton, near Nottingham, in her 64th year, Mrs. Morley.

After a short indisposition, at the family mansion of the right hon. earl Howe, at Langer, near Bingham, Mr. Hall, who, for upwards of 30 years, had acted with great integrity, in the capacity of steward to that nobleman.

At Mansfield Wood-house, Mr. Samuel Frith, an opulent farmer and maltster.

At Radford, Mr. Bennett.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At his seat at Exton, the Right Hon. Henry Noel, earl of Oainsborough, viscount Campden of Campden, baron Noel of Redlington, baron Hicks of Ilmington, baron Noel of Titchfield, and Baronet. His lordship was born in 1745, and became sixth earl of Oainsborough on the decease of his brother, Baptist Noel, who died at Geneva, in May, 1759. The earldom is now extinct.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. James Mallet, hofier, to Miss Blakesley, niece of Mr. Blakesley, banker. Dr. T. Arnold, physician, to Miss Thompson, of Stamford. Mr. D. A. Rose, hofier, to Miss A. Clayton, daughter of

of the rev. Mr. Clayton, vicar of Belgrave, and rector of Norton by Twycrofs.

Mr. Farnell, hofier, to Mrs. Varnam, of Snarestone.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Lambert, formerly keeper of the county Bridewell. Suddenly, Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Mr. Reynolds, silversmith. Mr. Lofely, heel-maker. Mrs. Wright, of the Marquis of Granby. Mrs. Fancote, of the Black Swan inn.

At the same place, after a very afflicting illness, Miss A. F. Coleman, youngest daughter of the late Henry Coleman, Esq. She was a lovely, amiable, and highly accomplished young lady, and scarcely had the morning of her life begun to dawn, before death deprived society of one of its brightest ornaments, and her connexions of an affectionate relation and a sincere friend.

At Barrow upon Soar, aged 69, Mr. T. Beaumont. His loss is deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, lieutenant Richard Chapman, of the 38th regiment of foot, to Miss Bond, only daughter of Mr. William Bond.

At the Pottery, John Curzon, aged 14, to Miss Brammer, aged 13. The bride carried to church a prominent evidence of her womanhood.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. Joseph Griffin, sergeant at mace.

At Litchfield, Mr. Samuel Harrison, one of the aldermen of that city.

Mrs. Martha Cary, wife of William Cary, gent. of Cannock. Her great virtues and amiable manners render her loss deeply regretted.

At Aldersley, near Wolverhampton, after a very afflicting and long illness, Mrs. Howard, wife of Corbet Howard, esq. late of Whitchurch, Shropshire, and youngest daughter of the late Mr. Moore, of Wrottesley-park.

At Tettenhall, Mrs. Hollyoake, widow of the late F. Hollyoake, esq.

At Swanmere, near Hixon, aged 54. Mr. Benjamin Bond, farmer.

At Dunston, near Stafford, Mr. R. Merry.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Henry Dale, merchant, of Hamburg, to Miss Masden, of Kiddlestone Bath, Derbyshire. Mr. W. Shore, to Miss Susannah Brunner. Mr. James Upton, to Mrs. Thompson. Mr. John Gricit, aged 19, to Miss M. Swindler, aged 45. Mr. Joseph Dutton, to Miss Barns. Mr. James Hepinstall, to Miss Coney, of London. Mr. Downes, drawing-master, to Miss Bull, of Smethwick. Mr. G. S. Whyteley, chymist, of Dritand, to Miss E. Bower, of Birmingham. Mr. Hickman, to Mrs. Healey.

At Coventry, Mr. Macread, to Miss Bulmer, of Kidderminster.

At Drayton Bassett, Mr. William Smith, jun. of Hints, to Miss Maria Smith, only daughter of Mr. James Smith, an eminent armer, of Bangley, in Staffordshire.

Died.] At Warwick, in his 74th year, Mr. John Weale, an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

At Coventry, Mr. Toone.

At Willington, after a long and severe illness, Mr. Gastrell Snow.

In a very advanced age, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart. of Birdingbury.

At Stourport, Joseph Heeley, esq. many years a captain in the Warwickshire militia.

At Hagley Row, Mrs. Cambden, widow of Mr. Cambden, formerly of the Castle Tavern, in Birmingham.

Aged 84, Mrs. Hincks, of Wellenhall.

At Little Sutton, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson; and a few days after, aged 77, Mr. William Wilson, her husband. This patriarchal couple had lived together in uninterrupted harmony upwards of 50 years.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas May, many years beadle of St. Paul's chapel. After a short, but very severe illness, Mrs. Robinson. In his 75th year, Mr. Matthew Kitchin. Mr. Thomas Cooper, cabinet-maker. Mrs. Williams. Aged 71, Mrs. Pallett.

At Barrowden, aged 64, Mrs. Chamberlain. At Wing, Mrs. Embroy.

At Empingham, aged 97, Mrs. Brewster.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Vennermere, to Mrs. Tomlin, of King's Cliffe.

At Boston, Mr. Plummer, of Newark, to Miss Stelling, of the former place.

Sir John Trollope, bart. of Calwick, near Stamford, to Miss Thorold, of Lincoln.

Mr. Christopher Taylor, of Repton, to Miss Kimes, of Holbeach.

After an uninterrupted courtship of several years, Mr. Benfon, of Halton, aged 62, to Miss Winn, of Eastby, aged 30.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Edward Wilson, miller. Mrs. Hooker, of the Rein Deer public-house.

At Stamford, Mrs. Aikren. Mrs. Henson.

At Boston, aged 82, Mrs. Ayre. John Robinson, many years driver of the mail-coach from Boston to London. Aged 76, Mrs. Stevens.

At Grantham, Mrs. Cartier.

At Braceborough, near Stamford, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Green, farmer.

At West Deeping, Mr. Barber.

At Bourn, aged 76, Mr. Charles Watts, watch-maker.

At Whaplode, Mr. Abraham Congreve, anopulent grazier.

Miss Carrington, of King's Cliffe.

At West Keal, after a lingering illness, Miss Jane Bonner, only daughter of Mr. Robert Bonner, miller.

At Harrington, Mrs. Robinson.

At Louth, aged 86, Edward Bennett, gent.

At Martin, near Timberland, Mrs. Stenton.
WORCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. Richard Southall, jun. of Dudley,
to Miss E. Hodgson.

Died.] At Worcester, in her 56th year,
Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Harrison. Miss Mary
Pritchett. Miss Ann Wall, daughter of
Colonel Wall. Suddenly, at her daughter's
house, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr.
Smith, soap-boiler. Likewise, suddenly, at
the Tything, near this city, in his 77th
year, Captain Gardner Bulstrode, of the ma-
rines. Suddenly, Mr. Pruett, farmer of the
post-horse duties for this district.

At Hallow Park, Thomas Berwick, esq.
late of Frampton upon Severn.

Suddenly, Mr. Spencer, pig jobber, near
Maseley Wake Green.

At Witley Court, Mrs. Mary Matthews.
She lived successively in the service of four
Lord Foleys.

At Tanwood, near Chaddesley, Mr.
Wilkes.

At Dudley, after a severe and lingering
illness, Miss Payton.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Yale, of
Preston Montford, to Mrs. Richards, of the
Lea.

At Ruyton of the Eleven Towns, Mr.
Barker, of Whitchurch, to Miss Bafnett.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in his 84th year,
Mr. John Mitchell, formerly a merchant in
very extensive business. In his 65th year,
Isaac Stephenson, esq. formerly steward to
the Duke of Norfolk, at Holm Lacy. After
a painful illness, borne with exemplary
fortitude, Mrs. Bright, widow of the late Fulke
Bright, gent. of the Endlefs, near Bishop's
Castle. Mr. Ravenhill, dancing-master. Miss
Jane Walker, second daughter of Mr. John
Walker, mercer, of Kila-lane. Mr. Phil-
lips.

At Ludlow, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Ed-
wards, a maiden lady.

Mrs. Painter, of Illegate, near Shrews-
bury.

At Whitchurch, of an inflammation in his
bowels, Mr. Edward Jones, surgeon and
apothecary. He possessed great professional
skill, and his private character was truly
amiable. After a short, but severe illness,
Miss Burghall, eldest daughter of Major
Burghall.

At the same place, Mrs. Allinson, aged
73; and a few days after, aged 80, Mr. Tho-
mas Allinson, her husband. Also, Mrs.
Newne.

At Farley, aged 87, Mrs. Reynolds, wi-
dow of the late rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Tug-
ford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Herefordshire and Gloucestershire canal,
from Gloucester to Ledbury, is completed.
The opening of this navigation took place on
the 30th of March, when several of the pro-
prietors and gentlemen of the committee en-
gaged

at the junction of the canal with the
Newent, in the first vessel freighted
with merchandize consigned to Ledbury,
which was followed by three others laden
with coal. They passed through the tunnel
at Oxenhall, which is 2192 yards in length,
in the space of 52 minutes, and were met at
the extremity by several gentlemen, and en-
tertained with a cold collation at the Boyce,
the seat of Mr. MORGENTHAU, one of the
proprietors of the valuable coal mines recently
opened at Oxenhall. Both ends of the tun-
nel, as well as the banks of the canal, were
lined with spectators, who hailed the boats
with reiterated acclamations. It is supposed
that upwards of 2000 persons were present on
their arrival at Ledbury (a distance of about
nine miles), which they reached in four
hours. A dinner was provided on the occa-
sion at the George inn, where the greatest
conviviality prevailed, and several appropriate
toasts were drunk. The advantages which
must result from this inland navigation to
Ledbury and the adjoining country are incal-
culable. In the article of coal, the inha-
bitants of this district will reap an import-
ant benefit by the immediate reduction in price
of at least ten shillings per ton. Coals of the
first quality are now delivered at the wharf
close to Ledbury, at 13s 6d. whereas the
common price was formerly 24s. per ton.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Thomas
Kyrwood, to Miss Wall.

Died.] At Hereford, at the advanced age
of 92, Mrs. Parry. Mrs. Wright. Mr.
Knapp, maltster.

At Little Hope, near Hereford, aged 79,
Mrs. Cole.

At Ledbury, in her 76th year, Mrs. Wood-
yatt.

At Walford Court, after a very lingering
illness, Mr. John Elton. He was a gentle-
man universally beloved and respected.

In his 82d year, Mr. Watkin Maddy, of
the Cwm, in the parish of Dorkon.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Monmouth, in his 60th year,
of a mortification in his foot, Mr. Harford
Jones.

At Whitebrook, near Monmouth, Mr.
Richard Turner, paper-maker.

At Piercefield, Miss Charlotte Wood,
younger daughter of Colonel Wood.

In consequence of excessive gluttony,
Emanuel Ozman, of Newport, hair-dresser.
The coroner's jury, after long and mature
investigation, returned a verdict of *felix et sic*,
and the remains of the wretch were accord-
ingly buried in the public road near the spot
where he died.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Charles Wil-
liams, of Bath, to Miss Mary Ann Wear.
Mr. Robert Williams, to Miss King. Mr.
John Jones, to Miss Sarah Cross, of the
White Hart inn. Mr. William Lewis, to
Miss Cooper.

At Stapleton, Lieut. Col. Way, of the Royal Bucks, or King's Own militia, to Miss Mary Smyth, youngest daughter of Thomas Smyth, esq. of Stapleton house.

At Westbury, near Bristol, James Mackintosh, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Allen, daughter of John Bartlett Allen, esq. of Cresselly, in Pembrokeshire.

At Winchcombe, Mr. Williams, attorney, to Miss Sarah Smith.

At Winterbourne, Samuel Shute, esq. of Frenchay, to Miss Ricketts, of London.

Died. At the Hot Wells, Bath, Miss Phipps. In his 19th year, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, bart. of Tiffington, in Derbyshire. Of a decline, Mrs. Blackley, wife of Henry Blackley, esq. his majesty's consul for Minorca, Majorca, and Yvica.

At Bristol, Mr. Brown, linen-draper, and partner in the house of Messrs. Edwards, Brown and Edwards. Mr. Chabas, fencing-master. Aged 75, Mr. Wheeler. Mrs. Hope. Miss Lorymore, haberdasher. Mr. James Kedwards, an officer of the customs at this port. Mr. Charles Archibald Sanders. Mr. Gadd. Mr. Robert Taylor, of the Ship and Star, Canon's Marsh. Mrs. Shady. Captain Ellis, of the Prince William Henry, in the Cork trade, from this port. Mrs. White. Mrs. Griffiths. Mr. Thomas Mengrove, attorney. In the Lower College Green. Thomas Rothley, esq.

At Gloucester, Mr. Abraham Rudhall.

At Avening, aged 86, Mrs. M. Clutterbuck, sister to the late Lewis Clutterbuck, esq. of Widdicombe house, near Bath.

The Rev Mr. Parry, of Honeycombe, rector of Tlbberton, Worcestershire, and vicar of Boding, in Kent.

At Bedminster, Mrs. Morgan.

OXFORD.

Married. At Oxford, the rev. Robert Wintle, student of Christ church, to Miss Morrell, daughter of James Morrell, esq.

Died. At Oxford, suddenly, whilst sitting in her chair after supper, Mrs. Robinson. After a short illness, aged 45, Mr. John Willmot, master of the Cross inn.

At the same place, after a long and severe illness, and in his 26th year, Mr. Cullen, dancing-master.

At Woolvercott, near Oxford, after an illness of a few days, in his 58th year, Mr. Vincent Bull, a farmer of great respectability.

At Shipston-upon-Sorer, Mr. Hodgkin, a young man of extensive learning, and a very amiable disposition.

At Banbury, Mrs. Lambert, sen. mother of the rev. John Lambert, A. M.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. At Peterborough, Mr. Wilson, silversmith, to Miss Smith. Mr. James Gates, to Miss Dillingham. Mr. Currey, of the Oxford Blues, to Mrs. Dechenner, of the Talbot inn.

Mr. Pritchard, saddler, of Peterborough, to Miss Bingham.

Died. At Northampton, Mr. John Sale, keeper of the town gaol.

At Oundle, aged 24, Mrs. Mould, wife of Mr. Mould, surgeon.

Miss Carrington, of King's Cliffe.

At Rugby, aged 21, Miss Mary Betsey Chapman.

At Cranley, Miss Mary Anne Anderson, youngest daughter of the rev. George Anderson, vicar of that parish.

At Milton, near Northampton, the rev. M. Montgomery.

At Kilsingbury, near Northampton, Mrs. Jephcott, wife of the rev. John Jephcott.

Thomas Taylor, a lad between 12 and 13 years of age, and servant to Mr. William Dodson, jun. baker, at Peterborough, hanged himself accidentally in his master's mill-chamber, by wantonly putting the noose of a rope round his neck, and giving himself a sudden check, which caused his immediate death.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died. At Stoney Stratford, Mrs. Pearce, widow of the late Nathaniel Pearce, esq. of Chapel Brompton, near Northampton.

At High Wycombe, Thomas Shrimpton, esq.

At Whitchurch, suddenly, Mrs. Mary Baldwin.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died. At Bedford, after a very afflicting illness, Richard Loveley, esq. formerly an eminent attorney, in this town. His private virtues and professional abilities endeared him to a numerous acquaintance, by whom his loss is sincerely regretted.

At Steppingley, Mrs. Parker, widow of the late John Parker, esq.

At Stagden, in consequence of a violent kick from a horse, which he was endeavouring to catch for the purpose of fetching a midwife to the assistance of his wife, John Bird, a labourer in husbandry. The poor man languished in great agony till the evening of the next day.

CAMBRIDGE.

The long litigated cause between this university and the occupiers of the Downing estate, of which the latter have had possession upwards of 30 years, is finally determined in favour of the university. The lord chancellor has accordingly ordered a receiver for the university to be appointed immediately. The arrears of the estate will be more than sufficient to erect the new college, which is to be founded, pursuant to the will of Sir Jacob Downing, under the title of Downing college.

Married. At Cambridge, the rev. Dr. Cory, Master of Emanuel college and Vice-chancellor of the university, to Miss Ann Apthorp, third daughter of the rev. Dr. Apthorp, Prebendary of Finsbury.

Mr. James Cuffance, of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, to Miss Dobede, of Soham.

Mr. George Remington, of Haddenham, likewise in the Isle of Ely, to Miss Simons, of Witcham, near Ely. At

At Screveton, near Bingham, Mr. Emmett, a wealthy farmer of Thorne, to Miss Ann Gampey, of the former place.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Blackman, aged 56. Mr. Clement Knell, cooper, and university gauger. His strict probity rendered him greatly respected. At the advanced age of 91, Mrs. Johnson. After a lingering illness, Mr. Smith.

At Bingham, aged 36, Mr. Thomas Wright, farmer.

At Horningsley, in her 62d year, Mrs. Grain.

At Willingham, Mr. John Osborn, a respectable farmer.

At Mildenhall, Mrs. Elisabeth Rushbrooke, sister of the late Braham Rushbrooke, esq. Also Miss Mary Andrews. Aged 93, Mrs. Ewell.

Mrs. Lee, of Upwell.

At Spalding, Mrs. Carton.

At Newmarket, aged 36, Mrs. Pilbrook.

At Walsoken, near Wlbeach, Mr. Henry Long.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. William Theobald, to Miss Newson.

At Belauigh, Mr. Rob. Archer, to Miss F. Dewing.

Mr. George England, of Hindringham, to Miss Mary Buck, of Morston.

Mr. Cozens, farmer, of North Tuddenham, to Miss Petchell, of Mattishall.

At West Dereham, Mr. John Large, an opulent farmer and grazier, of St. Mary's Hall, in Marshland, to Miss Sarah Oldman, of the former place.

Died.] At Lynn, Mrs. Cruse. Miss Hogg.

At Norwich, aged 78, Mrs. Cremer, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Cremer, formerly vicar of Wymondham. Aged 38, Mr. Wm. Twiddy, formerly of the theatre in this city.

In a very advanced age, Mrs. Anne L'Estrange, daughter of the late Hamon L'Estrange, esq. This lady was the last of the ancient and honourable house of Hunstanton, who bore the name of L'Estrange. Aged 62, Mrs. Anne Brett. Suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 59, Mrs. Sharpe. Aged 22, Mr. Robert Clamroch, jun.

At Wymondham, Mr. Samuel Stoughton, youngest son of Peter Stoughton, gent.

Aged 35, Mr. John Coggle, wheelwright.

Mr. Garneys, late a surgeon at Yoxford, but who had retired from business.

At Yarmouth, aged 75, Mrs. Lacon.

At Hilgay, Mr. Powers.

At Stockton, in consequence of a fall down stairs, Mrs. Bond.

At Gunthorpe, Mrs. Collyer, wife of the rev. Charles Collyer.

At Kirby, after a short illness, Mrs. Evans.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Nicholas Sinnet, M. D. of Davenport, to Miss Lewis, of the former place.

At Saffron Walden, Mr. Thomas Smith, to Miss Mary Bowtell, of Audley End.

Mr. Zebedee Tideman, of Stonham, to Miss Berry, organist of Framlingham.

Died.] At Ipswich, aged 39, Mrs. Cowling, wife of Mr. Lionel Gowing, merchant. At an advanced age, Mrs. Tydeman, widow of the late Commodore Tydeman, who was unfortunately drowned on going ashore after the surrender of the Manillas.

At Bury, in his 68th year, Mr. Henry Leech; and not many days after, Mrs. Leech, his wife, aged 66. Mrs. Anderson, of the Angel inn. Mr. Robert Scott, keeper of the gaol in the liberty of Bury St. Edmonds. He acquitted himself in his office with great humanity towards the unfortunate prisoners entrusted to his care. Mr. Teague, sen.

At Beccles, in his 57th year, Mr. Asby, surgeon. Aged 86, Mrs. Reynolds.

At Beighton, aged 86, Mr. Rob. Midford, farmer.

At Fornham St. Martin, Mrs. Mower.

At Hawstead, near Bury, aged 67, Mr. Robert Bigby.

At Woodbridge, Mr. William Goodwyn, attorney.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The rev. John Keet, of Hatfield, to Miss Crawley, of Stockwood, Bedfordshire.

Died.] At Rickmansworth, in his 75th year, John Parsons, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Grose Overall, to Mrs. Sarah Boosey.

Charles Smith, esq. of Sutton, M. P. for Saltash, to Miss Augusta Smith, daughter of Joshua Smith, esq. of Stoke Park, in Wiltshire, and M. P. for Devizes.

At Barking, Mr. John Price, jun. of Millbank-street, Westminster, to Miss Sarah Wills.

Mr. William Going, farmer, of South End, to Miss Miller, of North Shorebury.

At Maldon, Mr. James Barrett, to Miss Mary Everard.

At Writtle, Mr. Hilliard, master of the academy in that town, to Miss Charlotte King.

At Dagenham, Mr. Vevens, master of the Whalebone house academy, near Romford, to Miss Purdue, governess of the Ladies' boarding school in Romford.

At Dedham, Mr. John Swinborne, to Miss Lambert, of Blamter's hall, near Great Dunmow.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Lieut. Thomas Parker, adjutant of the Ayrshire Fencible cavalry, quartered in that town. Mrs. Livmore. Aged 86, Mrs. Maee.

At Colchester, after a very afflicting illness, Mrs. Mary Great.

At Prittlewell, the rev. Thomas Ruffhead, curate of that place, and son of the late Mr. Ruffhead, compiler of the folio edition of the statutes at large.

At Danbury, after a short indisposition of scarce an hour, Mr. Bacon, of the Griffin public house.

Mr. William Grubb, formerly an opulent farmer of Lexden.

At Writtle, Mr. Nathaniel Barlow, an eminent auctioneer of Colchester.

At Maldon, Mrs. Malden. Mr. John White, collector of the customs.

Aged 60, Mrs. A. Barker, of Thorpe.

At Brandeston, Mrs. Scott, wife of Captain Scott, of the Loyal Essex Fencibles.

Mr. Boodle, surgeon, of Chipping Ongar.

As Lieut. Cooper, of the artillery, at Colchester barracks, with a serjeant, and five privates, of the East Essex militia, were sailing from Harwich to Landguard fort, the boat overfet, by which unfortunate accident that valuable officer, three privates, and the waterman, were drowned.

At Henpitted, Mr. Charles Cock.

At Rockford, aged 18, Miss Mary Ann Davis.

At Chignell St. James's, Mrs. Crush.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Spratt, to Miss Sarah Loop.

At Deal, Mr. R. Covill, pilot, to Miss Taylor. Mr. Charles Holbrook, to Miss Rickman, of Walmer. Mr. Richard Hayman, jun. to Miss Morris.

At Faversham, Mr. F. Wilks, of Preston, to Miss Mary Ann Pratt, of the former place.

At Sandwich, Mr. William Smith, to Mrs. Gardener, of the Mermaid public-house.

At Willeborough, Mr. Thomas Barber, to Miss Mary Head, of Ashford.

At Folkestone, Mr. John Major, to Miss Browning.

At Dymchurch, Mr. Nathaniel Hunt, to Miss Joy.

At Holy Cross, Westgate, Mr. Richard Wilson, to Miss Elizabeth Woggo.

Robert Miles, esq. of Vanburgh Fields, Blackheath, to Miss Madox, only daughter of Erasmus Madox, esq. of the Phoenix Brew-house, Southwark.

At Molash, Mr. J. Videan, to Miss Burton, of Badlesmere.

At Mertham, Mr. John Leeds, to Mrs. Durnnah.

Died.] At Canterbury, in a very advanced age, Mr. James Hiatt. He has left the bulk of a very considerable property to his relations; many of whom are in indigent circumstances. The remainder he bequeathed to charitable purposes, leaving, among other legacies, 100l. to the Kent and Canterbury hospital; and 300l. in trust to the mayor of this city, for the time being, and four eldest aldermen, to purchase great coats annually, for aged and infirm men.

At the same place, suddenly, after spending a cheerful evening with his friends, Mr. William Wallace, commander of a revenue vessel in this port.

At Woolwich, Major-General Phipps, of the royal engineers. Mrs. Holloway, wife of Captain Holloway, of the same corps, and daughter of Sir William Green, bart.

In the isle of Thanet, aged 81, Mr. Stephen Jeffard.

At Folkestone, aged 82, Mrs. Major.

At Eythorne, Mrs. Burwell.

At Herne, after a short illness, Mrs. Colgate.

At Whitstable, Mr. Richard Hayward, rope-maker. Aged 56, Mr. John Barton. In his 31st year, Mr. Wood, surgeon and man-midwife.

At Wingham, in his 22d year, James Sanders, only son of Mr. Peter Sanders.

At Patrizibourne, of a decline, aged 23, Miss Letitia Abbot.

At Ash, near Sandwich, Mr. John Curling.

In the parish of Northfleet, Lance Tadmán, esq.

Aged 24, Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. Wm. Coleman, and governess of the ladies boarding-school, at St. Faith's-house, near Maidstone.

At Faversham, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mrs. Lancefield, wife of Captain Lancefield.

At Maidstone, after a short illness, Mr. George West, master of the Mitre tavern and coffee-house, and a jurat of the corporation. Mrs. Ruck, aged 75. Mrs. Milner, a maiden lady, and eldest sister of the late Dr. Milner.

At Chatham, suddenly, in a very advanced age, J. Hamilton, esq. clerk of the surveyor of the dock-yard at this place. Mr. Thomas Johnson. Mr. Joseph Pettitt, one of the proprietors of the Chatham coaches.

At Dover, Mrs. Pepper.

At Rochester, Mrs. Irish; sen. Mrs. Durham.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Charley, Captain Dotting, the 2d regiment of life-guards, to Miss Jones.

At Ticehurst, the rev. Mr. Kersteman, to Mrs. May, widow of Mr. Thomas May.

Died.] At Lewes, Mrs. Lane, widow of the late Thomas Lane, M. D.

At Battle, at his new lodgings, which he had occupied only one week, at the very extraordinary age of 117 years, Mr. Ingleby.

At Moresfield, Mrs. Rivett, wife of the rev. Thomas Rivett, rector of that place.

SERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Reading, Miss Drewett. Aged 82, Mr. Davenport. In his 98th year, Abraham Greenwood. He had been an out-pensioner of Chelsea hospital since the year 1755.

Suddenly, at Burgess farm, near Lambourn, aged 70, in the presence of his workmen, Mr. Edmund Seymour, of Inholmes.

At Windsor, Mrs. Isherwood.

At Hurly, by a fall from his horse, in consequence of the breaking of one of his stirrups, Mr. Richard Loc. He survived the accident only a few hours.

Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. J. Webb, of Beaufort farm.

At Wallingford, Richard Hantes, esq. a justice.

justice of the peace for the county of Berks, and senior alderman of that borough.

At the same place, by a fall from his horse, which dislocated his neck, Mr. Burt, carrier. In his 70th year, Mr. Tull, of Southridge, in the parish of Streatley.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Wright, wholesale linen-draper, to Miss Pointer, daughter of Mr. Pointer, maltster, in the Soke.

At Hound church, near Southampton, Joseph Sydney Yorke, esq. M. P. captain of the Stag, and brother to the earl of Hardwick, to Miss Rattray, daughter of James Rattray, esq. of Artherstone, Perthshire.

At Preston Candover, George Purefoy Jervoise, esq. of Herrard, near Basingstoke, to Miss Hall, daughter of Thomas Hall, esq. of the former place.

Edward Isaac, esq. of Brookheath, to Miss Water.

Died.] At Netley, near Southampton, to which place she was recommended for the benefit of the sea breeze, being of a consumptive habit, Miss Emmett, of Englefield-green, near Egham, aged 22.

At Winchester, Miss M. Laventhorp.

At Silchester, Mrs. Holding.

At Yately, aged 76, Joseph Edgar, esq. late of Weymouth.

At Rownam-house, near Romley, in his 90th year, Robert Bafton, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Edward Joy, jun. to Miss Catherine Newman, of Christchurch.

At Fisherton, near Salisbury, Mr. G. Kerley, of Wilton, to Miss A. White, of Westbury.

George South, esq. of Donhead, to Miss Vince, daughter of Colonel Vince, of East Lavington.

Died.] At Salisbury, in her 84th year, Mrs. Burbridge. Mr. George Lambourne, painter and glazier. Aged 85, Mr. John Randall.

At the college, in the Clofe, in her 69th year, Mrs. Mathews, widow of the late rev. — Matthews, of Fisherton.

At Devizes, in her 19th year, after a long and severe illness, Miss Ann Bayley, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Bayley.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Hope, wife of Mr. Hope, surgeon.

At Rimsbury, Mr. Blackman, an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

At Burbage, the rev. Henry Jenner, A. M. rector of Rochampton, Gloucestershire, vicar of Great Bedwin, and chaplain to the earl of Aylesbury.

After a short illness, Mrs. Bishop, of the Green Dragon inn, Barford.

At Luckington, in her 39th year, Mrs. Fluebert, relict of the late Fownes Fitzherbert, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Burton, in this county,

Peter Damell, esq. of Yeovil, to Miss Ann Hansford, second daughter of Captain Hansford, of the navy.

Mr. Rixen, of Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire, to Miss Matthews, of Gillingham.

Died.] At Dorchester, on the 30th of March, greatly regretted by a numerous acquaintance, and particularly by the poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress, Mrs. Hawkins, wife of the rev. James Fendall Hawkins, vicar of Buckhorn Weston.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bathwick, Mr. Thomas Wilson, merchant, of London, to Miss Homfray, daughter of Mr. Thomas Homfray, of Stourton, in Staffordshire. Mr. Franklin, to Miss Belinda Buck.

At Bath, Mr. Daniel Powney, to Mrs. Masters. Sir Richard Steele, bart. of Ireland, to Miss Frances D'Alton, daughter of the late General Count D'Alton, in the Imperial service. Mr. J. Simpson, of London, to Miss Catherine Harper, of Bath.

At Ilminster, Mr. Hine, jun. of Beaminster, to Miss Colum, of Horton.

Died.] At Bath, in her 70th year, Mrs. King. Mrs. Gaites. The rev. John Hunter, only son of Dr. Hunter, physician, at Bath. Mrs. Seare. Lieutenant John Chappell, of the 7th regiment of foot. Mr. Bowreman. Mrs. Blake. Mr. Pritchard. Mr. Peterwold. Mr. Stephen Batchelor.

At Bathwick, Mr. Richards.

At Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Brown.

At Ilminster, in his 73d year, Mr. Thomas Slater, sen.

At Whitelackington, Mr. Richard Alraham.

At Yeovill, in his 68th year, the rev. Francis Crane Parsons, A. M. rector of Lympham and Rympton, and a justice of the peace for the county of Somerset. He has left a wife and twelve children to lament his loss.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. J. Hedgeland, to Miss Nelson. Mr. Thomas Tucker, to Miss Dawe.

At Chard, Mr. Hallett, of Axminster, wine-merchant, to Miss Clarke, of the former place.

Died.] At Exeter, in an advanced age, Mrs. Parker, Miss Campbell, youngest daughter of Colonel Campbell. After a short illness, Christopher Gullett, esq. formerly an eminent attorney, and many years deputy-clerk of the peace for the county of Devon. He was a man deservedly respected and beloved.

At Plymouth, Capt. Cole, of his majesty's Ship La Revolutionnaire.

At Dartmouth, Mrs. Hoyle, wife of Mr. Hoyle, surgeon and apothecary.

At Ottery St. Mary, Mrs. Duke.

At Marripton, James Modyford Heywood, esq. He served the office of sheriff in 1799, and was formerly in parliament as member for Fowey, in Cornwall.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

XXXI.]

FOR MAY, 1798.

[VOL. V.

About the middle of July will be published the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the FIFTH VOLUME of this work, which, besides the Title, Indexes, and a variety of valuable papers, will contain a critical and comprehensive Retrospect of all the Books published during the last six months.

Complete Sets, or any former Numbers of this Work, may be had of all Booksellers.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I TAKE up my pen with the more willingness, to give you some detail of the rise, progress, and present regulations of two charity-schools for girls in this city, as one of your correspondents, in a paper signed M. S. in your Magazine for February (page 87), has intimated a wish to see such communications; and moreover, because it appears, from the attention paid to many late publications on similar subjects, that there is a disposition in the public mind, to take under consideration whatever may have the benefit of the poorer classes for its object.

The first of these schools, usually denominated the *grey coat school* from the uniform worn by the children educated in it, was founded in the year 1705, for the admission of 20 poor girls. At the same time a charity school was founded for 40 boys, denominated, for a like reason, the *blue coat school*.

These schools, like many others in the kingdom, seem to have been founded merely for the purpose of providing a better education for a given number of poor children, than they could have in the houses of their parents or friends, or in a public poor house; it is obvious therefore, that if owing to any defect either in the original plan, or in the way in which the plan is executed, the children in such schools are not better educated than they would otherwise have been, the pious and benevolent object of the founders is not attained.

It happened about 15 years ago, that a gentleman of great respectability, who attended the grey coat school in a medical line, lamented to myself, incidentally in conversation, that the girls educated in it were in general extremely unhealthy, and dwarfish in their stature, and that after they left it, they usually turned out ill. At the same time he mentioned as a fact, that there were at that time in this city no less than eight unhappy victims

who had been brought up in it, that depended on prostitution for support.

It struck me, that effects so general must originate from some capital fault either in the constitution of the school itself, or in the management of it; and though I did not then live in York, I formed the resolution of taking the earliest opportunity of endeavouring thoroughly to investigate the subject. This opportunity occurred the following year, when I came to reside in this city, just at the time when a commodious new building had been erected for the reception of the girls; and I was joined by some very respectable ladies of my acquaintance, who were equally solicitous with myself to find out the cause of these misfortunes, and to suggest a remedy for them. I will not trouble you, sir, with the particulars of the steps taken to effect this purpose, but will merely give an outline of the plan on which the institution had till that time been conducted, of the defects we discovered in it, of the alterations we proposed, and which the committee of gentlemen who had hitherto managed its affairs, were pleased to adopt, and lastly, of what has been the result.

The girls at the grey coat school were at that time boarded with a master and mistress, who, in addition to their stipend, were allowed to reap the benefit of the children's labour. The children were to be taught by the master to read and write, and some time before their leaving the school, were to be employed in household affairs, in order to fit them for servants. They were afterwards bound apprentice for four years, to be found with meat and cloaths, to such persons as might apply for them.

In the first place, it appeared to us, that the *boarding* of the children, as it made it the interest of the master and mistress to abridge them in the quantity of their food, and to regard the cheapness of it, rather than its wholesomeness, was an ineligible mode of providing for them; and

might, in part at least, account for their want of health, and for their not attaining to the stature and degree of strength usual at their respective ages.

adly. That the allowing the master and mistress the benefits of the children's labour, as it made it their interest to insist upon exertions disproportionate to the abilities of the children, might in many respects prove injurious to them.

3dly. That although, by virtue of the original agreement, the mistress was obliged to employ the girls in household affairs, in order to fit them for servants; yet being subject to no regulations which should compel her to take them in rotation, she would probably be tempted to consult her interest, by employing those only who could most easily be taught; and thus the greater part of the children would not be at all instructed.

And, 4thly, that binding the girls apprentice for four years, however kindly intended by the institutors of the charity, who doubtless hoped that, by this means, these young people would be certain of protection during that term, was a most ruinous practice; and this, for the following reasons.

That the persons applying for these girls, would generally be such as were in necessitous circumstances, induced to take them into their service, as they were entitled to their labour without wages.

That the absolute power which the master or mistress has over such an apprentice, generally operates unfavorably on the mind of both parties, tending to make the one tyrannical and severe (even where previously they were decent characters), and to render the other stupid and obstinate, dissatisfied with her condition, and unwilling therefore to comply with demands which in themselves might be reasonable: and above all, that in cases where the master or mistress, or both, were previously unprincipled (a case which, notwithstanding every precaution, would in fact very often happen), the evils resulting would be incalculable.

We found, upon strict inquiry, that the truth of this reasoning was confirmed by what had in fact taken place, and more especially that part of it which related to binding the girls apprentice. It appeared, that some of these poor girls had been seduced by their masters; that some had run away before the term of their apprenticeship had expired (in either of which cases, forlorn and unprotected, they had generally become the victims of prostitution); and that the health of others, not good when they left the school, had been

completely ruined by ill usage, and their little day of life prolonged, if it were at all prolonged, in circumstances of extreme suffering and wretchedness.

I should not, Mr. Editor, have entered so much into detail on a matter which could not be of importance to the public at large, were the interests of the particular institution to which it relates alone concerned in it; but apprehending that probably many other charity-schools in different parts of the kingdom may be established on a similar plan, and that probably, on examination, many like abuses would be found to prevail, I have hoped that, by means of your useful and widely circulated Magazine, some attention might in other instances be excited to the subject.

It is my design, in a future letter, to send you some account of the alterations which have been made, and of the success which has hitherto been the result, and

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
York, April 27, 1798. CATH. CAPPE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for February, I observe a judicious and well-intentioned correspondent requests some information respecting the most proper books to be used in charity-schools, and other similar institutions. I am an old man, sir, and a Christian, and therefore I should be sorry not to see the Bible in the hands of the children of the poor, convinced that, in maturer life, they will, from the perusal of that book, derive their best consolation. Yet I am disposed, in some degree, to compromise the matter with your correspondent; and I confess, I think the Testament, or rather, the four Evangelists, would be more instructive, in proportion to its bulk, than the Bible at large:—or, perhaps, if a selection was made of the historical and more striking parts, including a good portion of the book of Job, with the history and discourses of our Lord, all in the language of Scripture, it might answer still better. Though I admire greatly the moral parts of the "*Church Catechism*," yet I agree with your correspondent, that a great part of that summary of faith is not very intelligible to children. There was a plainer catechism published some years ago, with "*Family Prayers, for the Use of the Philanthropic Reform*," and, I believe compiled or compiled by Dr. GRACORRY, which, with some additions, might be rendered very generally useful; and

and the exhortation at the end might, with some alteration, be easily adapted to the use of common charity-schools. Some of the little penny and twopenny numbers of "*The Cheap Repository*," might also be distributed with advantage among the children.

The great difficulty, however, with children is, to make what is their duty pleasant to them. I should, therefore, advise, that books should be occasionally given, in charity schools, as prizes to such children as excel. As it is a great object to cultivate in them religious feelings, and as all children seem to be entertained with the perusal of it, perhaps "*The Pilgrim's Progress*," of which there are cheap editions, would be a good book to be distributed in this way. There is another popular book which I will also venture to recommend, and that is "*Robinson Crusoe*;" a book which instructs as well as pleases; a book admirably calculated to excite a spirit of enterprise, to shew the advantage of ingenuity and industry, and to cultivate religious sentiments. Your correspondent mentions civil history; if that branch of discipline should be deemed compatible with the very limited course of instruction to which those institutions are necessarily confined, I know of no book so good as "*The History of England, in a series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son*," commonly attributed to Lord Lyttelton, but really written by Dr. Goldsmith.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

Low Layton, NEPIODIDASKALOS.
April 8, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been disappointed of seeing the collection of medical facts, which a correspondent of yours has long since promised to publish: I have committed the result of my own observations and experience to press. This ESSAY will probably appear in the beginning of next month; and I hope will exhibit an impartial view of the *whole evidence, as it now stands, both for and against the new plan of treatment*; including a variety of cases which have been recently communicated to me, by different practitioners in London.—As I have no favorite theory to support, it will be my first wish and aim to arrive at the truth, whithersoever it may lead me. At some future period, I shall endeavour to supply what may appear to be deficient, and correct what shall be pointed out as erroneous.

Great Russell-Street,

May 17, 1798. WILLIAM BLAIR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Believe there never was a time, when classical books were in so much request, and classical learning so much talked of and arrogated in this country, with so little real knowledge of the subject, as at this moment. We bring from school a superficial acquaintance with Horace and Virgil, Homer and a few Greek plays, with one or two authors more: we then fancy ourselves in complete possession of ancient literature, and promulgate our decisions with all the authority of accomplished critics. I was confirmed in these sentiments by a note which I read, this day, in the "*Pursuits of Literature*;" a poem, not equal in merit to the estimate of its doating author, nor yet so despicable as some, who want sufficient magnanimity to despise so profligate a censor, are willing to persuade themselves. In addition to a most outrageous panegyric on the late Greek professor at Cambridge, a stanza of his version of "*Gray's Elegy*," is immoderately extolled. This stanza, with your permission, I will examine by the rules of rigid criticism; and can assure your readers, that it is neither more nor less exceptionable in its proportion, than the whole performance: for every line of which, may be pointed out at least one gross error, either of perverted meaning, solœcistical expression, or vicious syntax. The examination, however, of this single stanza, will serve to convince all the world, but the panegyrist himself, what sort of a scholar and critic this mighty dogmatist must be regarded; who has a competent degree of school-learning, and no more: who is incapable, I dare say, of discerning between the late professor and the present, between RICHARD PORSON and William Cooke. Nor have I any doubt, but others would be able to point out faults which I have not noticed, in this very stanza:

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,

Await alike th' inevitable hour:

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Α χάρις ευγενειῶν, χάρις ἡ βασιλευσίου
αρχῶν,

Δωρεῖται τυχεῖς, χρυσῶς Ἀφροδίτης καλὰ τὰ
δωρεῖται,

Πανθ' ἅμα ταῦτα ταῦτα, καὶ τιθεὶ μετρί-
μην αἶμαρ.

Ἡρώων καὶ ὀψελῶν, καὶ ῥήγετο ξένων ἐς Ἀδαν.

Now, in the first place, these words,

"The grace of men nobly born, or the
T & a grace

grace of kindly sway," are a most undignified and indeed pitiful representation of the noble original. *Grace* is not employed by such, as know how to imitate the ancients, to subjects of *grandeur* and *sublimity*, but to those of *elegance* and *beauty*. We never hear of the *graces* simply of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, but of *Venus* and the *Nymphs*. Besides, no *discretive* particle—or—has place here: one of a *collective* import was required. This gross impropriety is most obvious and unquestionable. The position too of *is* is altogether clumsy and inadmissible. We can make no indulgences for such faults in short and needless exercises:

— poterat duci quia cœna sine istis.

Only observe, how an artist of the least dexterity might have remedied these defects:

Ἀλλ' οὐκ ὕμνος, βασιλίδ' οὐ καὶ ἀρχαί.

But the professor and his encomiast are no artists in the Greek language.—Lastly, *ὕμνος* for the abstract *ὑμνος* is mean, and barely tolerable. But the translator, in the plenitude of his learning, doubtless supposed, that *ὕμνος* would not be allowable even in poetry!

In the *second* line the insertion of the article in the second clause, after its omission in the first, is the mere botch of a man, who knew not how to complete the feet of his verse without such a wretched incongruity. I say nothing of the power and purport of the translator's language, which resembles the original just as adequately as a *farthing candle* represents the *sun*: but request our *learned* admirer of the professor to point out that passage of the ancients, which will justify an acceptance of the pointed phrase *τα δὲ καὶ Ἀποδιδας* in a sense demanded by this place. Homer, Anacreon, Pindar (see also Virg. *Æn.* iv. 33.) employ the words, but in a less delicate meaning, than Gray requires: and, if we undertake to compose in dead languages, we must not presume to transfer their properties to our own idioms.

In the *third* line, I should be glad to know, whether we are to understand the construction to be *ἦναι ἐν ἀμαρ*, or *ἀμαρ ἦναι*: if the former way, I doubt the legitimacy of the phrase; if the latter, the variation of construction is clumsy and offensive. In either case, the clause is unparadoxably ambiguous.

In the *fourth* line, how the elegant figure of the original is profaned and murdered by most sacrilegious butchery!

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave:"

a verse, for elegance and simplicity not to be exceeded. At any rate, we could have excused the *false quantity*, the shortening of *a* before the consonant *ξ*. But let that pass. What is *Ἀδης*? I know no such word. *Ἀδης*, with the *ι* either at the side, or subscribed, would have been intelligible: but perhaps our recondite gentleman has some great authorities in store for such puzzling singularities.

Upon the whole, it is scarcely possible for any version to be more despicable than the stanza before us: and these few remarks will serve to prove what a mere smatterer and second-hand quotation-dealer we have in this said author of "*The Pursuits of Literature*:" and it will be curious to see, whether this assassin of reputation, who is execrated by all parties, will violate his nature, and deviate into modesty, by omitting, or defending, his encomium on this translation of the Elegy in a future edition of his work. But he probably has not learning enough to know, when he is confuted and exposed: nor indeed is conviction to be expected from so hardened a slanderer, or modesty from such self-sufficiency and impudence.

Hackney, GILBERT WAKEFIELD.
April 27, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
WHEN public follies attract the attention of our superiors, I do not say that deliberation thereby acquires a fashion; but certain it is, that we little people take example, and sitting in solemn, yet humble council, presume to give our opinion and advice. And seeing that the present state of matrimony hath lately been taken into very high consideration, and very severe remarks made thereon, although no remedy hath yet been proposed, except some small additions to the under garments of certain public dancers; I have bestowed a considerable portion of time and attention on the subject, and having flattered myself (an office which no man else chuses to take upon him), that I have found out both the cause and the remedy, of matrimonial infidelity, I now send you the result of my labours, trusting that you will not object to the early insertion of a subject, which, as my Lord Bacon observeth, "Cometh home to all men's bosoms and business."

And first, sir, permit me to observe, historically, that the state and condition of women *quoad* marriage, has undergone many

many and great alterations within these two hundred years. It was formerly observed, that women were better treated in this country than in Spain and Italy, where they were kept under the strictest confinement, and guarded in every possible way from the opportunities of sinning. It was also observed, that in consequence of the greater liberty which the English and German women enjoyed, they proved to be the most virtuous of their sex. Now, sir, if this had continued to be the case, the business of Doctor's Commons would not have been so great as at present, and I should have been spared the trouble of addressing this letter to you.

I, therefore, beg leave to assign that very liberty as the cause of the present complaints. I presume I need scarce tell you, that there is nothing so liable to be abused as liberty. We have seen so much of this abuse of late years, that many very worthy and wise men become sick at the very mention of liberty; while others have written elaborate treatises, to prove that the world enjoys much more liberty than it ought; and that these times, which some people call times of arbitrary power, were, in fact, very good times, compared to the present. Now, if the abuse of liberty be so general, as to have pervaded all ranks, it is not uncharitable to suppose that the weaker sex may have fallen into the error, if it were only from the influence of bad example.

One evil consequence of the liberty allowed them is, that matrimony is now attended with no manner of difficulty. In novels, indeed, and other works of imagination, we read of the cruelty of parents, bachelor uncles, and maiden aunts; but so very scarce are those things in real life, that the writers of novels, having nothing before their eyes to paint and describe, are obliged to go on copying from one another, the manners of half a century old. It has never been well with matrimony, since a lover could visit his mistress by the house door. When there were windows and garden-walls, and rope-ladders, and when it was an even chance whether a man saluted his mistress or the hard ground, a man learned to set a just value on what had been achieved at so much risk. And young ladies, too, permit me to say, would naturally be much more attached to a man, who had ventured his neck only for a five minutes conversation, than to one who came quietly in at the door, in the presence of the whole family, and without the smallest danger. Ah! these

were happy days, when every step to gain a meeting was attended with the most delightful palpitations; and when the terrors of the blunderbuss prescribed a *tip-toe* caution, that is not known in our time. Then, sir, a courtship was a regular siege, and the lovers were acquainted with all the stratagems of war. To be known to be in love, was to be known to be in danger; and when a parent discovered his son's passion, he locked up all fire-arms and other hurtful weapons; and when uneasy at his absence, instead of the present vulgar mode of sending a servant, would have ordered the ponds to be dragged. These were happy days.

Marriage, sir, is greatly too easy, and what is the consequence? We have lost the noble passion of jealousy, that great preservative of a man's honour; that watchful spy, and informer, who was always ready to give notice of a plot before it was hatched, and could cook up a most formidable conspiracy without the help of conspirators. No man can tell what are the comforts of jealousy, and what the security it affords, but the happy few who possess it in its original and uncorrupted form. But this leads me to what I consider as the cure of the evil.

Since matrimonial infidelity arises from mistaken notions of liberty, and since we have wandered far from the secure and safe times, when women were virtuous and confined, what can be so easy as to retrace our steps, and return to those successful practices, which will always prevent the abuse of liberty, and prevent it from running into licentiousness? Let us consult the spirit of the times, and I think we shall find very little opposition to our plan. So very absurd are we at present, that when a couple are married, instead of considering the ceremony as any *tie*, they consider it as a taking up of their freedom. When invited to celebrate a wedding-day, I have sometimes been surprized how it could be considered as a festival, but experience has taught me better; and a friend, who lately lent me an invitation of this kind, dated his card, *Second year of our liberty*.

Instead of this, sir, let the husband, or intended husband begin, as before, with furnishing a house fit to receive the bride; but let him first consult some eminent architect, who has been employed on the numerous jails for *solitary* confinement, that have lately been built for the preservation of *social* order. In securing the doors and windows firmly, and plac-

ing a *chevaux de frize* along the top, he will do better than by providing tables so finely polished, as to serve for looking-glasses; and chairs of so delicate a *sabrique*, as to be fit for every thing but sitting upon. If there must be a china-closet, let him take care that there is nothing in it more brittle than porcelain; and if there must be music, let the notes be softened and harmonized, by passing through a key-hole. In the course of these preparations, I cannot help observing, that we shall be greatly assisted by the superior ingenuity of modern mechanics. Besides the usual help of bolts and bars, we may adopt the patent lock, which, we are told, is so contrived that no dishonest person can pick it; and that the owner may depend on the security of what he guards by means of it.

I see nothing else that can prevent the abuse of liberty, but means like these. It is in vain to think that people will not abuse liberty, if they have it. They may ask for a little, and that little may not seem unreasonable; but, if it is granted, can we be sure that they will stop there? No, sir, the more liberty you give to a man, or a woman (which is the point here), the more they will require. It is like giving drink in the dropsy. It grows by what it feeds on. We live, however, in times, where I hope there is not much occasion for my dilating upon this subject. It is a general maxim now, that the abuse of any thing is a sufficient reason against the use; and it is highly requisite we should carry this theory into practice. If I have not fully explained every part of my plan, I trust many of your readers will have entered into the spirit of it, sufficiently to supply my defects; and I hope, in a very short time, to find that *crim. con.* and all its consequences of "deprivation of comfort, and heavy damages," will be for ever extinguished and abolished, by my plan of **FAMILY BARRACKS**. I am, sir, yours,

C. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN invasion being expected, and preparations being at length beginning to be made, on a system and on an extent which bears some proportion to the magnitude of the evil we may soon have to encounter, I would wish to ask those who are the proper judges, why our antient national weapon, the **ENGLISH HAND-SAW**, should not be revived, and some select corps invited to be trained and ex-

ercised in the serious use of it? not as a graceful and manly exercise of sport, but as a defence, which both its efficacy in itself and its novelty in European warfare, might very justly recommend to be adopted into our tactics.

This may strike the eye of several, whose professional knowledge and experience will enable them best to judge whether this proposal deserves attention. I have understood it was one of the weapons which Marshal Saxe had meditated to revive.

C. LOFFT.

April, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

GIVE me leave, sir, to make a few observations on Mr. TENNANT's new method of preparing the chemical bleaching liquor, described in your excellent Magazine for March. Mr. TENNANT combines the oxygenated muriatic acid, produced by 30lb. of salt, with a ley, consisting of a solution of 30lb. of salt, and 60lb. of lime, diffused in water; instead of combining it with an alkaline ley, as it has hitherto been practised. The question is, whether his method be preferable to the old one at present in use. If it be preferable, it must be either cheaper, or better in point of quality, or both.—We find, that seven pounds and a half of pearl-ashes are sufficient to fix the acid produced from 30lb. of salt; the expense of this quantity of ashes is, at sixpence a pound, 3s. 9d. To fix the same quantity of acid, Mr. TENNANT employs

s. d.

30lb. of salt at 1½d. - - - 3 9
and 60lb. of lime, about - 0 7

4 4

It appears, therefore, that the calcareous liquor is not cheaper, but even dearer than the alkaline liquor, independent of the additional labour which Mr. TENNANT's method requires. But, is his method better? is the quality of the liquor improved by it? I have seen, in a paper published in the last half volume of the "*Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester*," that in proportion as the oxygenated muriatic acid is neutralised by an alkali, it becomes less active in bleaching. The same must be the case when this acid is neutralized by any other basis. Now the quantity of calcareous earth which Mr. T. prescribes, is more than sufficient completely to saturate the acid produced by 30lb. of salt; whereas 7½lb. of pearl-ashes will not saturate it; hence Mr. TEN-

NANT's

TENNANT's combination must be less active. Unanswerable as this reasoning seems to me, I shall determine the point by experiment, and communicate to you the result, if it should be different from the above deduction. There is another objection to the calcareous basis: it is to be apprehended, that part of the oxymuriate of lime will, in the process of bleaching with it, be decomposed, and its calcareous basis fixed upon the cloth. In this case, the stuff, though white at first, will in a short time become yellow; or, if it were printed, it would be stained in the bath in which the colours are raised. I have stated this objection to an eminent chemist of this town, who differs from me in opinion, alleging, that the lime being dissolved in an acid, would prevent the bad effects I apprehended from it. But he did not consider, that no basis for any colour can be applied to cloth, if that basis be not in actual combination with an acid.—Such an inconvenience, however, cannot arise from the use of the oxymuriate of potash. But though the alkaline liquor be superior to Mr. TENNANT's (which I am, however, inclined to think is capable of much improvement), both in point of price and strength, yet it is inferior to a simple solution of the oxygenated muriate acid in mere water. Nothing is cheaper than water, and no other vehicle impairs the bleaching power of that acid less than water. The only inconvenience lies in its application. The suffocating vapours which escape from it, require that it should be used in close vessels, which should, however, be so contrived as to enable the bleacher to work his pieces in the liquor, that is, to expose every part of them, to the action of the liquor, as otherwise the stuff would be of an uneven colour. Having invented an apparatus for this purpose, I refer your readers to the last volume of the "*Manchester Memoirs*," in which I have given to the public a description of that apparatus. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, THEO. LEWIS RUFF.

Manchester, April 19, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Some ACCOUNT of the ROTA:

IN the year 1657, Oliver Cromwell peremptorily dissolved the last of the republican parliaments. He had hitherto governed constitutionally; but, being

* Conformably to the constitution settled by the agreement of the people at the conven-

convinced that he was no longer likely to retain the protectoral office with the consent of the legislature, he determined to dismiss it, and to attempt an undisguised military despotism. The republicans took alarm; and the more literary politicians among them collected into a debating society, called the Rota, whose speculations had for their object to involve a true idea of the best form of government. "Their discourses of ordering a commonwealth (says the royalist Anthony Wood), were the most ingenious and smart ever heard; for the arguments in the parliament house were but flat to those. This gang had a balloting box, and ballotted how things should be carried by way of essay; which not being used or known in England before, on this account, the room was every evening very full. Beside James Harrington and Henry Nevil, who were the prime men of this club, were Cyriac Skinner, Major Wildman, Roger Coke, author of "*The Detection of the Four last Reigns*," William Petty and Maximilian Petty, and a great many others, some whereof are still living. The doctrine was very taking, and the more because as to human foresight there was no possibility of the king's return. The greatest of the parliament-men hated this rotation and balloting, as being against their power. Eight or ten were for it, of which number Henry Nevil was the one who proposed it to the house, and made it out to the members, that except they embraced that sort of government, they must be ruined. The model of it was, that the third part of the senate, or house, should vote out, by ballot, every year, and not be capable of being elected again for three years to come; so that every ninth year the senate would be wholly altered. No magistrate was to continue above three years, and all were to be chosen by a sort of ballot, than which nothing could be more fair and impartial as it was then thought, though opposed by many, for several reasons." It is probable that Milton was a member of the Rota; since the satirical attack on his "*Ready and Easy Way to establish a free Commonwealth*," professes to be the censure of the Rota, on Milton's project of constitution.

After the death of Cromwell, these
tion of St. Albans, in November 1647, confirmed by the second convention of 1653, and proclaimed in the instrument of government. Fairfax presided in the first, Barebones in the second of these conventions.

political

political philosophers gave great publicity to their proceedings. In the works of Harrington, the following memorandum of one of their meetings is preserved.

"At the Rota, December 20, 1659.

"Resolved, that the proposer be desired, and is hereby desired to bring in a model of a free state or equal commonwealth at large, to be further debated by this society; and that in order thereunto, it be first printed.

"Resolved, that the model being proposed, in print, shall be first read, and then debated by clauses.

"Resolved, that a clause being read over night, the debate thereupon begin not till the next evening.

"Resolved, that such as will debate, be desired to bring in their queries upon, or objections against, the clause in debate, if they think fit, in writing.

"Resolved, that debate being sufficiently had upon a clause, the question be put by the balloting box, not any way to determine of or meddle with the government of these nations, but to discover the judgment of this society on the best form of popular government in abstract."

At length this club of law-givers, this committee of constitution, having agreed on the model at large of a free state, proposed, through Henry Nevil, to the re-assembled fragment of the too celebrated long parliament, to appoint a committee to receive Mr. Harrington's proposals for settling the government of this country. He assigned as the reason for his motion, that the fairest way of introducing a government is, that it be first proposed to conviction, before it be imposed by power: and he further recommended, that to the committee of the house might be added one hundred persons (who were named) as of such judgment and authority, that they being convinced, the plan must needs have an healing effect. So great was the reputation of this disinterested and patriotic society for learning, for talent, and for eloquence, that it became a question, whether it were more honourable to belong to the Rota, or to the Society of Virtuosi. The members of the Rota threw in the teeth of their rivals, that they had an excellent faculty of magnifying a louse and diminishing a commonwealth. When the perfidy of General George Monk had accomplished the Restoration, Charles II. revenged this epigram, by erecting the Virtuosi into a Royal Society; by dispersing the members of the Rota; and by exiling Harrington for life, to the island of Saint Nicholas.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine;

SIR,
YOUR anecdote concerning Lady Wortley Montague, containing the assertion—"When the publication was about to take place, Lord Bute, who had married her daughter, sent for the editor, and offered one hundred pounds to suppress them. The man took the money, promised—and published,"—is a gross mistake. My worthy and intimate friend, the rev. Benjamin Sowden, of Rotterdam, who died during the American contest, informed me, in some of those annual visits he paid to Ipswich (where I was once settled), and to London, to the following purpose: When Lady Mary Wortley Montague was returning from the Continent to England, she resided for a while at Rotterdam, waiting for a 20 gun frigate to bring her safely over, as it was a time of war. During her stay Mr. Sowden waited upon her. His good sense, agreeable conversation, and suitable conduct were so pleasing to her ladyship, that she made him a present of her manuscript letters; and, in her own hand-writing, attested her having given them to Mr. Sowden. Lady Bute having been informed (probably by Lady Montague's chaplain), that the manuscripts of her ladyship were in the possession of Mr. Sowden, claimed them of him. He consulted, if I mistake not, among others, Messrs. Cliffords, the bankers. Lord Bute was acquainted with the particular donation of them to Mr. Sowden. The giving them up was still urged. At length Messrs. Cliffords and Mr. Sowden concluding, that a proper acknowledgment for so valuable a manuscript treasure would undoubtedly be made, the letters were safely conveyed to Lady Bute. No acknowledgment was made. The letters were shortly after published, and had an amazing sale. This raised the spirits of Messrs. Cliffords and Sowden, and such measures were taken, that the latter was presented with three hundred pounds. It was at length discovered, that a Scotchman, who was to enjoy the whole profits of the impression, paid the three hundred pounds. I remember, that meeting Mr. Sowden afterwards at Mr. Field's, the bookseller, the latter said to the former, if we had possessed the publishing and sale of them jointly, we should each have gotten three hundred pounds.

St. Neor's, Your humble servant,
April 9, 1798. WILLIAM GORDON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the ingenious hints on versification, p. 263, Mr. DYER is certainly mistaken when he says that Milton introduced the sonnet-measure into England. It was ingrafted upon our stock of national poetry at least a century before, by Henry, Earl of Surry, who celebrated Geraldine, a lady of Florentine extraction, in the Petrarchian stanza. It was adopted with eagerness by the numerous imitators of our "first classical poet;" and appears to have been as favourite a species of composition in the age of Elizabeth as it is at the present day: since many centuries of sonnets, amatory, epigrammatic, sentimental, and spiritual, were published near the close of her reign. During that of James (though he had been a sonneteer) the fashion seems to have declined; and Milton, therefore, rather revived than introduced, that Italian mode of metrical dress; which, however becoming on many occasions, almost all our modern poets have condescended to wear.

At p. 264. col. 2. Mr. DYER has committed another slight mistake, in charging Milton with a fault which is imputable to the æra. at which he lived. The word *aspect* was, before his time, uniformly accented upon the last syllable. In my researches among the works of our earlier versifiers, one solitary instance only has occurred of a contrary usage, which may be considered as a mere exception to a generally-established rule. Dr. FARQUHAR, in his well-known Essay, doubts whether *aspect*, in any sense of the word, was ever accented on the first syllable in the time of Shakespeare: and he alludes to a passage in Hudibras, where even Butler followed the ancient accentuation—

"As if the planet's first *aspect*
The tender infant did infect."

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This very accent, he adds, hath troubled the annotators on Milton. Dr. BENTLEY observes it to be "a tone different from the present use;" and Mr. MAINWARING remarks, in his "*Treatise of Harmony and Numbers*," that the line cited by Mr. DYER is "defective both in accent and quantity, a syllable being accented and long, which ought to be grave and short." These gentlemen have not been sufficiently aware that Milton affected the *antique*.

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Mr. D. I trust, will pardon the minuteness of these observations, and may probably concur with the writer in thinking it unsafe to follow the track of any critical predecessor, without a careful examination of the ground on which he trod. I am, &c.

May 4.

S. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, in your last Magazine, has been anxious to exculpate the society of Friends, or Quakers, from the charge of deism brought against them by Hume, Guthrie, and others. It is indeed unjustifiable in writers of their class, to have misrepresented, in various ways, a very respectable body of people, concerning whom they had the power of obtaining the most accurate information.

If, according to the sense of the term generally received, deism consists in "acknowledging the existence of one God, the creator and preserver of the universe; and in following the light and law of nature, to the exclusion of all revealed religion, the Friends are certainly not Deists:—for they allow of divine revelation to a much greater extent than any other denomination of Christians.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, we might class them better, were we permitted to establish two kinds of Deists: 1st. Those of natural religion. 2dly. Deists of revelation; the former being as above stated; the latter acknowledging one perfect and eternal God (not composed of different persons, as the majority of Christians would persuade themselves); and believing that his will has been revealed to mankind at sundry times, and through a number of individuals.

The Quakers are clearly not Trinitarians: they never personify the holy Spirit, but consider it as an attribute of God, or an emanation from him, which enlightens men beyond the extent of natural reason, and gives them an inward sense or consciousness of the divine will. I. N. however, asserts they do recognize "the divinity of Christ, the Son of God, the Messiah, the Word, the Mediator of the new Covenant:" but how do they acknowledge it, Mr. Editor?—because Jesus Christ "is the wisdom and power of God unto salvation." This, Sir, is allowing Christ's divinity in words: but the elucidation of the thing completely

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sets it aside, by constituting the *word of God*, not a person, but, as has already been said of the holy Spirit, an attribute of the Deity, and his power exerted in a particular direction, or to a particular end.

We may conclude, therefore, that the Quakers, according to the distinction above made, are *Deists of Revelation*, nearly agreeing in their leading tenet with the Socinians, or Unitarians, though they differ from them in points of discipline, and with respect to the ministry. This conclusion at least is deducible from I. N.'s statement, which seems taken from the Friend's last thoughts on the subject*, published, I believe, by order of the society.

It must, however, be confessed, that individual writers of the society give different views of the point in question. Some acknowledging the Trinity, though faintly and rather evasively; others, from what they have said, and from the quotations they have carefully selected, appear more inclined to the Arian doctrine; but the greater number seem desirous of waving the question altogether, or, in speaking of it, content themselves with bringing forward some very general texts of Scripture.

From a shyness in the Friends, of comparing ideas on these subjects with other professors of christianity, and from their holding the scriptures only in a secondary degree of estimation ("Jesus Christ, and not the scripture, being," according to them, "the word of God"), some suspicion of heterodoxy has at all times attached to their sect. By maintaining that none can rightly understand or profit by the scriptures, except those who read them under the influence of the same spirit, as was communicated to the prophets, or evangelists, in writing them; and that men, at this day, may be so immediately actuated and enlightened by divine inspiration, that no external teacher whatever can be requisite for them; they not only diminish the importance of the scripture as a rule of practice, but seem to render, in some measure, unnecessary the revelation therein contained. Hence, the Catholics, Lutherans, and many members of the church of England, not attending properly to the mode in which the Friends qualify their doctrines, denounce them without hesitation, and unjustly arrange

the professors of them among the first kind of Deists.

It is scarcely possible, Mr. Editor, for a person not a member of the society, to be acquainted with every circumstance relating to it. Should there be any misstatement in what has been said, I shall be very happy to see it corrected; and am confident it would afford satisfaction to many others, to see the opinion of the society more explicitly detailed than it has yet been, respecting the points above mentioned. If it should appear that the Friends, as a body, have no *established creed*, no *system* at all, but leave individual members to interpret nice scriptural points for themselves, as well as they may be enabled, I see no harm there would be in openly avowing this. Who will not think it better to do so, than endeavour to enforce a belief, the terms of which can scarcely be understood, under the threatened penalty of temporal suffering, or eternal damnation?

A free communication on these subjects, from some enlightened Friend, would, I think, be highly satisfactory to the public, and might give additional reputation to the society, which is already so much admired for its correctness, and for its exemplary internal discipline. The society can now boast of many eminent literary characters, both male and female: and surely the information desirable could in no wise be diffused to a greater extent than through the channel of the Monthly Magazine.

Hermitage, May 7, 1798.

M. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR Correspondent T. Y. in your Miscellany for last March, speaks of Biondi, an historian recommended to young students by the Spanish poet, Bernaschino de Rebolledo, "as a name with which he is unacquainted." It may, therefore, be an acceptable piece of information to him, and to your other readers, to be told, that Biondi, or rather Sir Giovanni Francisco Biondi, was a native of Livena, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice. Sir Henry Wotton, the ambassador there, introduced him to the notice of King James the First, by whom he was employed on secret commissions to the Duke of Savoy. He was afterwards honoured with the knighthood, and made gentleman of the chamber to King Charles the First, to whom he dedicated the historical work

* In a Summary View of the Doctrines and Discipline of the People called Quakers, &c.

which gave him celebrity, entitled "*An History of the Civil Wars of England, between the two Houses of Lancaster and York.*" It was written in Italian, in three volumes; and a translation of it into English, by Henry Cary, Earl of Monmouth, in two volumes, thin folio, was published in 1641. Biondi died in 1644.
Taunton, April 14, 1798. J. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I HAVE it in my power to add a current testimony to the circumstance related in the instructive Journal of V. F. in his late tour into Yorkshire and Lancashire (vol. 4. p. 257.), which added to the number of animals of prey.

In the month of June last, as I was walking on the Town Moor in an evening, I saw a large black snail lying obliquely over the back of a half-grown frog, and apparently devouring its left shoulder. The novelty of the circumstance induced me to displace the snail, and I then saw that it had eaten very deep, and the wound was little short of half an inch in diameter, and quite fresh. The skin of the frog appeared as if it had been dead one day, or longer, of course it is dubious whether the snail had attacked it when living, or simply seized it when dead. I own I am inclined to the former idea, as I know that snails have the power of raising themselves on their hinder parts, and throwing themselves forward as far as their bodies will admit, which you know are capable of great protrusion; and also because the position of the snail was such as does not militate with what would have taken place, on the consequent attempt of the frog to escape his assailant, the head of the snail being on the left shoulder of the frog, and its body crossing just before its right thigh.

I am, &c.

Newcastle.

W. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNEY from NEW-YORK to PHILADELPHIA and the BRANDYWINE, in the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

MR. EDITOR,

THE following observations, made during an excursion from New-York into the interior of Chester-county,

Pennsylvania, you are welcome to insert in your valuable Miscellany.—On their fidelity you may rely. I am, Sir, your's, &c. CAMPOLIDE.

London, April, 1798.

On the 16th May, 1794, leaving the interesting city of New-York, I took my passage for Paulus-Hook, on one of the barks that constantly ply between the two States. A smart breeze soon carried us across their natural boundary—the majestic and rapid Hudson, or North river, and, for the first time, I trod on the Jersey shore, whose romantic borders I had so oft contemplated in distant perspective, from the delightful walk on the battery. We were no sooner landed than the stage was ready to convey us on our purposed journey to Philadelphia, distant 95 miles. These carriages are in reality very little better than covered carts, resembling the caravans used in some of the western counties of England, and, like them, exposed in front to the dust and inclemencies of the weather. Seated therein on wooden benches, placed very close behind each other, and miserably straitened for want of room; you are charged an exorbitant fare (considering the wretched accommodations); and if perchance you ride in one of these *very pleasant vehicles* during a heavy rain, it is ten to one you get a complete soaking, as they are rather apt to leak at the interstices. Is it not surprising, that on a road so much frequented, they do not introduce the English stages, and post-chaises; but these, as well as other improvements, will doubtless progressively take place among a people already so enlightened, and desirous of meliorating their condition. We passed several powerful streams in the course of the journey, the Hudson, the Raritan, the Second-river, and the Delaware. The innumerable ferries across these rivers, and the tottering and narrow wooden bridges over the marshes and streamlets, were both hazardous and unpleasant, and the occasion of much unavoidable delay; but the myriads of mosquitos, or gnats, were infinitely more vexatious than any impediments in the route. The first place we passed through was Bergen, an inconsiderable village; the next was Newark (nine miles from New-York), where an elegant church and its tall spire attracted our notice, as much as the very neat and modern appearance of the town itself; most of the houses being prettily built of wood, and fancifully painted on the outside. The environs are fruitful in apples, and

† Cranger's Biographical History of England, v. 2. p. 36. and Mortimer's "Student's Pocket Dictionary," and Biondi's "History."

and the cyder is celebrated throughout America for its excellence. The river Hackinsack, and the branches communicating with it, are in this neighbourhood. In this morning's ride we traversed many extensive marshes, which in the warm season breed abundance of noxious vermin and insects, the mosquito especially: however, on the increase of population, and consequent culture, those marshy grounds will probably be drained, and converted into useful pasture-land.

Elizabeth-town, six miles beyond Newark, soon claimed our attention, superior to it in size, and not inferior in modern beauty; though from its low situation upon the channel of the sea, separating the main-land from Staten-Isle, it is rather exposed to floods. Afterwards we came to Woodbridge and Brunswick, small places, hardly deserving the appellation of towns; the latter, however, has a good inn, where we dined: here we passed a ferry over the Raritan, seventeen miles beyond which is Prince-town; where our party alighting to take refreshment and change horses, I embraced the opportunity of visiting the college, or seminary for the education of youth; a spacious and not inelegant edifice, well endowed. Several handsome houses give the town a cheerful look; the church adds also to its beauty. The site of this place being more elevated than Elizabeth-town, renders it pleasanter and more healthful: the adjacent country is agreeably diversified with cultivated rising-grounds; a pleasing novelty after passing hitherto through so dead a flat: though occasionally interspersed with some strong crops of Indian-corn, rye, and clover, promising amply to repay the husbandman's toil, and cheer his drooping spirits after his daily exposure to such a burning sun. Our English farmers and cottagers are but too little sensible of the advantages resulting from a mild and temperate climate. From Prince-town to Trenton on the Delaware, and beyond it to Philadelphia, a fine, open, champaign country presented itself on every side, bounded only by the horizon. The conditions of the farms in this State appeared slovenly in comparison of those of England, or even of the district of Flat-Bush, on Long-Island. The bridges were indifferent; but the fences (in lieu of hedges), partly of stone, partly of wood, were better than we had been accustomed to in New-York and Long Island. Few gentlemen's seats, if any, were perceivable, till we reached the confines of the

State bordering on Pennsylvania, along the beautiful banks of the Delaware; where the governor's house (of New-Jersey), and Mr. Morris's, of Philadelphia, adorned the rural scene. The weather being cool and serene, had enhanced the pleasure of the journey; but by no means loth to escape from so cramped and jolting a situation as the machine we travelled in, I alighted gladly at Trenton, where we slept—the distance 65 miles from New-York—a tolerable day's journey, considering the many tiresome ferries. The inns on the road are rather high in their charges, but the accommodations might be reckoned good by travellers not over fastidious, were it not for a vile custom, common throughout the United States, of stowing two or three men in a bed; and from the repugnance of an Englishman to conform to this hoggish fashion, they instantly discover his country! However, you seldom experience any difficulty in obtaining a couch to yourself; making allowance for a retinue of unwelcome gentry, bugs, fleas, and mosquitoes, all of which, and swarms of flies, pester one during the hot months, along the whole extent of the low-lands in the maritime States. The peasantry, whom I had seen at work in the fields and villages, and the domestics in the towns, were mostly negroes; and I could not but remark their good-natured civility, contrasted with the churlishness and surly mien of the lower classes of whites. Has republicanism a tendency to make them rude, sulky, and arrogant? For I constantly found that temper prevailing among the commonalty, both in town and country, throughout these midland States: very unlike the cheerful good humour and obliging disposition, characterizing the same ranks in various parts of Europe. As for the American gentry, they are distinguished by the same courtesy and urbanity of manners, as the well-educated elsewhere. The New-Jerseyans, whom I saw, were, for the most part, meagre, hard-featured, tall, and sun-burnt; the women ordinary, coarse, and ill-clad (I speak of the common people); no alluring bloom on their cheeks, or clear wholesome complexions, nor the smart lively air and becoming attire, so bewitchingly attractive in the English and the Swiss females.

On the 17th (May), setting off early in the morning from Trenton, across the Delaware, we breakfasted at a village ten miles further on—the very reverse of its commercial namesake—Bristol. We found, however, a comfortable inn, pleasantly

stantly seated on the Delaware, and commanding a fine view of Burlington (the capital of New-Jersey) on the opposite side of the river; on whose expansive waters, and fertile banks enriched with a variety of vegetation, the eye dwelt with pleasure! For it is satisfactory to behold the industrious hand of man fertilizing all around him, and thus seconding the bounteous intentions of nature. The morning air, as usual at this season, was very chilly, but towards noon it became temperately warm, the sky unclouded, with a most refreshing breeze blowing from the Delaware.

On entering the powerful and flourishing State of Pennsylvania, the alteration in the face of the country and appearance of the people, was evidently for the better; particularly in the condition of the fertile lands, and the substantial goodness of the farm-houses, solidly built of stone, with capacious barns and out-offices: the whole apparently not inferior to the generality in the mother-country. The ridges were better, but the fences not so good as in the sister-state we had left. Immortal Penn! I could almost fancy I discerned thy venerable shade hovering over the placid stream of the Delaware, and pointing to the fair metropolis, indebted to thee for its foundation! Thy tutelary genius, even at this hour, dispensing wisdom and benevolence to the numerous and peaceable fraternity, crowding thy fertile colony! Sage and virtuous legislator, true father of thy race! How pre-eminent is thy name, compared with those proud spoilers falsely denominated heroes — wretches, whose hands, imbrued in human gore, lead the hordes around them to slaughter and desolation, with the insidious lure of glory and renown! But let us revert to the more alluring contemplation of nature, and her never-ceasing variety. The country we passed through seemed tolerably covered with farms and cottages, and profusely with woods, copses, and orchards. In the former, the oak, the hickory, and the maple, appeared to predominate. In the latter, the apple and the peach-tree, which not unfrequently are seen planted along-side the roads, and in the fields and fences. To my regret, the time of blossoming was over; not that the vernal season commences earlier there than in England, but the progress of vegetation in the American climate is infinitely more rapid: it bursts as it were from enchantment from the icy chains of winter, towards the latter end of March,

or beginning of April, when the whole country suddenly assumes the vivid hues of spring, and gives a glad promise of plenty; but the subsequent nipping frosts, and keen north-westers, too often, blast the flattering prospect.

I was not a little entertained at the motley groupe in the carriage, which consisted of a member of congress (General Freylinghuylen, one of the senators of New-Jersey), two ladies, a young white woman, a negro-girl, a French emigrant, a Philadelphian, a couple of New-Englanders, and myself. The general, a sensible, affable man, of mild and polite demeanour, was not inattentive to the rest of his fellow-travellers; no supercilious air did he assume, to discredit that rational equality the Americans alone are acquainted with, and judiciously know how to realize and practise. The New-Englanders having seen much of their own country, contributed, by their communicative turn and liberality of opinions, largely to my amusement and information, and to beguile the passing time: whilst poor Yarico, contented with her neighbours, looked perfectly happy, though silence humbly dwelt on her lips. During this, and other excursions in the midland-states, I noticed several kinds of birds, of various and beautiful plumage, peculiar to the North-American continent, viz. the Virginian nightingale; the little yellow-bird, resembling the canary; the humming-bird, well known in the cabinets of our naturalists for its minute form, and for the rich dyes and glossy texture of its feathers; the mock-bird, celebrated for its wonderful imitative powers of song; the cat-bird, so termed from the similarity of its shrill, and plaintive cry, to the domestic animal of that name; the American robin, larger than ours; and the blue variegated jay. The beautiful red-headed woodpecker is common to both countries. In rambling through the woods of America at this season, I was confirmed in the popular opinion, that their feathery songsters are neither so numerous nor so melodious, as in our more temperate clime; I had previously supposed this a mere national prejudice. Their cattle are inferior, in size and beauty, to their respective kinds in England, but they are said to be much finer in the northern than in the other States; however, in Lancaster, and some other counties of Pennsylvania, where the German and Irish farmers are settled (accounted the most industrious and expert in the Union), considerable improvements

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ONE of your late correspondents has called in question the truth of all the accounts you have given respecting toads having been found alive in the middle of stones: and he rests his objection on the ground, that the various relations have all been given at *second hand*. He calls for one from an eye-witness! Let him take the following, given by Ambroise Pare, chief surgeon to Henry III. king of France, and a man of considerable information and abilities.

"Being (says he) at my seat near the village of Meudon, and overlooking a quarry-man, whom I had set to break some very large and hard stones, in the middle of one we found a huge live toad, though there was no visible aperture by which it could have got there. I could not help expressing my wonder how it had been generated, had grown, and lived; but the labourer told me, it was not the first time he had met with toads and the like creatures within huge blocks of stone, in which there could be found no visible opening or fissure."

Your doubting correspondent may find similar relations given by eye witnesses, if he will consult Baptista Fulgosa, doge of Genoa; Agricola, Horstius, Lord Verulam, &c.

In the volume for 1719 of "*The Transactions of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris*," the following is given:

"In the foot of an elm, of the bigness of a pretty corpulent man, three or four feet above the root, and exactly in the center, has been found a live toad, middle-sized, but lean, and filling up the whole vacant space. No sooner was a passage opened, by splitting the wood, than it scuttled away very hastily. A more sound or firm elm never grew; so that the toad cannot be supposed to have got into it: the egg, whence it was formed, must, by some very singular accident, have been lodged in the tree at its first growth. There the creature had lived without air, feeding on the substance of the tree, and growing only as the tree grew."

This is attested by Mr. Hubert, professor of philosophy at Caen.

In the volume for 1731, M. Seigne, of Nantes, lays before the Academy a fact just of the very same nature, excepting that, instead of an elm, it was an oak, of such a size, that judging by the time necessary for its growth, the toad must have subsisted in it without air or aliment during 80 or 100 years.

But toads are not the only animals

that are found alive in stones: in Toulon Harbour, and the Road, are found solid hard stones and perfectly entire, containing, in different cells, secluded from all communication with the air, several living shell fish of an exquisite taste, called *dactyli*, or dates. To come at these fish, the stones are broken with mallets.

Also along the coast of Ancona, in the Adriatic, are stones, usually weighing about fifty pounds, and sometimes more, the outside rugged and easily broken, but the inside so compact and firm as to require a strong arm and an iron mallet to break them. Within them, and in separate apertures, are found small shell fish quite alive, and very palatable, called *solenas*, or *cappe lunghe*. These facts are attested by Gassendi, Blondel, Mayol, the learned bishop of Sulturara, and more particularly by Aldrovandi, a physician of Bologna. The two latter speak of it as a commonly known fact, and of which they themselves were

EYE WITNESSES.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CURSORY OBSERVATIONS upon the SILICEOUS INCRUSTATIONS of ITALIAN HOT SPRINGS, and particularly on those of the "CAMPI PHLEGREI," in the Kingdom of Naples.

By Dr. THOMPSON, of Naples.

(1) THE siliceous deposition of Geyser, in Iceland, is become generally known, since the analysis of it by Bergman. (2) In the succeeding autumn of 1791, I communicated to the *Journal de Physique*, of Paris, my having found similar incrustations produced from the warm waters of the Lakes of Sasso, in Tuscany. (3) From thence travelling by the Montamiata of Tuscany, on the mountain of Santa Fiora in the same autumn, I found there small siliceous stalactites, transparent and bright as rock crystal, inclosed in the cavities of a very hard lava, which on the slightest application of fire, became opaque, and appear like pearls. (4) Passing the winter of 1791 at Florence, there occurred to my observation a small specimen of a similar stalactite shut up in the cavities of a certain hard lava of the Euganean mountains in the Vicentine; and afterwards I acquired a specimen of impure magnesia, called, at Florence, *gabbro*, coming from Impruneta, which specimen is covered over with similar stalactites, or little pearls, which become bright and opaque

opaque on the application of the flame of a lamp; which proceed from the multiplied crevices or divisions, which in such case extend themselves in every direction in his substance: in the same manner as transparent ice and glass, when pounded, become white: which indeed Faujas de Saint Fond seemed not to have considered when he proposes to us his difficulties relative to the cause of the pearly brightness which he describes in similar stalactites, in page 330 of his "*Mineralogie et Volcans*, 8vo. 1784". If, however, these divisions become excessive, then the white is rendered perfectly opaque instead of the shining lustre of mother of pearl, and the stalactite too much cracked, crumbles between the fingers. I likewise obtained, in the winter, in exchange with the Ducal cabinet of Florence, a little piece of that more beautiful mamillionate stalactite of the Montamiata, presented to me, together with other specimens, by the discoverer himself, Professor Giorio Santi, of Pisa; and in March 1792, the respectable professor shewed me and referred to me, other pieces of this his earliest siliceous stalactite, considerably larger, and more beautiful than those I had, until then, met with; and I then learnt, that those observed by me the preceding autumn, in the Montamiata, were likewise not unknown to him. (5) Travelling in the year 1794, in the land of Iſchia, I found many of those small and most brilliant siliceous stalactites, together with other white ones grouped in the veins and crevices of the pumice, scattered among the porous kind of stone which had been recently cut through, to form an ascent from Lacco to the baths of San Lorenzo; as also in the siliceous tuff of another little rock of the same substance near the sea at Lacco, being exactly that upon which there is a lime kiln. I communicated these observations the same day to Abbate Breislak, who collected numerous specimens of it for his friends. (6) The same Abbate Breislak, after my return to Naples, dug in a place still lower than the before mentioned tuff, with a view to meet with sulphur, which some persons asserted to have been

found there some time before; he succeeded in his object, and carrying with him some specimens of it to Naples, I had the pleasure to observe likewise, in them, siliceous stalactites; these contained, however, siliceous veins, but larger, as well white and opaque as glassy, in this case existing in a substance more compact. (7) Being now aware of the frequency of such phenomenon, and seeking for it in the autumn of the same year, I found likewise these siliceous incrustations semi-opaque, and white in decomposed lava, which chiefly forms the external sides of the ancient volcanic crater, now called the Zolfatara di Pozzuoli; hence I conjectured it would not be difficult to find the same also within this crater, at present exhausted, except that there are yet some tunnels in activity, and that sulphur is daily formed there in abundance; returning then again in this present autumn, I found the said phenomena under a great many varieties, some of the stalactite being resplendent, and others variegated; some of the specimens were of a pale white colour and opaque, others shining like glass; sometimes increasing the superficies of the decomposed lava, at other times cementing the fragments of the same, reducing them to the appearance of foliæ, and extremely hard stone. At length I perceived, now for the first time, that on all occasions where occur extensive surfaces of such incrustations, they are expressly those, which, stretching themselves out like paint, cover over and defend the yielding and pliable white earth there prevailing, which is nothing else than lava decomposed by vapours, and which, without this defence, would be carried totally away by the torrents of rain which fall upon it.

In these siliceous superficies, which will often deceive not the eye only, but the hand armed with the hammer, so as to induce the opinion, that the substance beneath the incrustation may likewise be very hard; I do not recollect other than the ancient crevices of the lava, which rendered it permeable to those vapours, which have now destroyed it, by loading the whole space of this passage with siliceous earth, already held in solution.

If my surprise was great, that an observation to be regarded among the most predominant of this place, should have escaped the remark of preceding mineralogists, who express themselves with much warmth upon the instructive phenomena of the Zolfatara, I trust the accusation of envy ought not to be attached

* The pearls here described by Faujas being the same with those of the Montamiata, and being of volcanic origin, as are likewise many others to be named hereafter, increases the probability that the basals where the pearls of Faujas are imbedded ("*Glossylites of Müller*"), may be indeed of volcanic origin, which some have hitherto doubted.

to this reflection, when I confess that I have been astonished at my own blindness much more than at the omission of others, having myself already more than once examined the Zolfatara, without having been arrested for a moment by the above-recited phenomenon, which would appear impossible, since it presents itself under so many points of view. Let another natural philosopher answer for me:

“Hæc si pernosces, parva perfunctus opella,
(Namque aliud ex alio clarescet) non tibi
caeca

Nox iter eripiet, quin ultima natural
Pervideas, ita res accendunt lumina rebus!”

Lucret. lib. i.

(8) In July of the present year, coasting the edge of the vast cleft, whence was vomited the immense lava, which the last year ruined, in a few hours, the populous town, Torre del Greco, I remarked there the volcanic sand, partly red, partly green (thori), as though it had been powdered with hoar frost, which, to the eye would have appeared a saline substance; but this likewise is nothing else than a most subtle plaister, or siliceous varnish, which covers over this sand, whose prominent grains inclining to a circular form, have the appearance of so many little pearls. This subtle and so tender crust, on the application of water, becomes hydrophanous and transparent, whence the eye, although experienced, easily passes it unobserved. The sand, conglutinated in part by those incrustations, and in part by its calx of iron, forms a kind of superficial mirror of little consistency upon the ashes. In other places around the new openings of the mountain, a similar crust is found, less bright, but thicker, which assumes the form of stalactites, and recruits itself with the larger volcanic fragments. It is observable, that in all these places, openings, from whence escape humid and scalding vapours, are frequent even at present.

(8) Returning into Ischia in August of the present year, and invited to visit certain outlets of hot vapour, and as I was assured, of hepatic air, I conceived from hence the possibility of finding there also, sulphur, which might tend to elucidate the generation of that sulphur found by Abbate Breislak (f. 6.) in a place where the vapours no longer exist. The presence of siliceous incrustations, together with the sulphur already mentioned (f. 6.), would likewise deserve some consideration, as these had all the character of being produced at the same

time as the sulphur. I went, therefore, in company with Count Redern, to a place called Monticeto, above Casamicciola, and there on the side of a channel produced by torrents, but then dry, we met indeed with humid vapours, which caused the thermometer of Fahrenheit, the bulb of which was placed in the holes from whence the vapours escaped, to ascend to 202; and judging from the rapid elevation of the mercury, I believe the rise would have been considerably more in a thermometer whose scale was more extensive: but mine being calculated for experiments upon the heat of animals, did not permit us this proof, terminating a few degrees beyond that of boiling water, or 212.

We did not find there either sulphur or hepatic air, but we perceived the smell of something burning, which I have always found to accompany such orifices, and that rather resembles the odour of burning sulphur, but weak and much attenuated. The rock whence proceeded these vapours, is a greenish tufa, rich in magnesian earth, and in little pumice stones, the whole corroded by moisture, and of consequence extremely tender. Around the orifice, but always at a small distance, and upon the sides of the little cavern, we met with various incrustations resembling efflorescences, produced there by the vapours: it will be sufficient to notice

1. Chalk of a foliated form, abundant.
2. Alum, but seldom, and in small quantities.
3. Siliceous stalactites, foliated, cylindrical, or conical and pendent (*mamillonate*), very brittle, and of little consistence; on touching the tenderest points of it, which crumbled between the teeth, I was first aware of their siliceous hardness.
4. A bitter salt, of which I shall speak hereafter. (Sec. 19.)

Afterwards, lower down the steep and in the bottom of the channel itself, we found siliceous crusts, less delicate, but more compact than those before mentioned, and sometimes coloured with red: there are also some veins of the same substance, which indicate the site of other orifices already exhausted. Penetrating afterwards a few inches within the mouth of the orifice now in activity, we found three groups of very white siliceous stalactites, of a mamillonate form, tender, and so hot as not to permit us to retain them in our hands. (10.) Since then, by employing much diligence, I have succeeded in finding sulphur mixed in the substance

Substance of those greater stalactites of the Montaniata, as we have indeed already noticed in those specimens found in Ischia, by Abbate Breislak (f. 6.), and as appear more clear in those specimens of siliceous stalactite, transparent as glass, found afterwards in the above stated visit to the Zolfatara di Pozzuoli (f. 7.), when, together with Count Redern, I had the fortune to inform myself of the phenomena already recited, and besides that, to find sulphur and siliceous stalactite so intimately combined, that there is no longer a doubt of their being produced together; deriving their common origin from warm and humid vapours, and hence denominated by me thermal; and here I observe, that the moisture apparent in drops near the sulphur produced from the Zolfatara, is loaded with vitriolic acid, while those drops which distil round about the siliceous stalactites of Monticeto, where there is no palpable sulphur, are insipid, and devoid of smell. (11.) At present, we know that Professor Black, of Edinburgh, analyzing the waters of Geyser, discovered in them the presence of mineral alkali, the known solvent of siliceous earth, put into action by means of fire, or in the dry way. See Philos. Trans. of Edinb. (12.) We know, likewise, that in the junctures, or knots of the cane called bamboo, siliceous earth is found, pure and concrete, and of such hardness as to scrape glass. See Macie upon Tabasheer in the Philos. Trans. of London. (13.) This most interesting addition to our knowledge upon the power always existing in the live cane to retain siliceous earth in a state of liberty, excited me to seek that mean which seemed to me best adapted to such solution, I mean mineral alkali in the fresh juice of some plant which might most resemble the bamboo, and for this purpose, I took the common cane of this kingdom (*arundo donax* (roseau), and infusing into its juice some few drops of spirits of sea salt, I gained, by slow evaporation, little cubes of marine salt, a proof of the presence of mineral alkali which I sought for.

Suspecting the purity of the acid I had employed, which might perhaps hold in solution marine salt already formed: to convince myself more fully, I exposed to slow evaporation the decoction of the said juice, made with distilled water as before, without any infusion of spirit of marine salt; but it happened to me to discover, what even until now I have been unable to explain, that is, to find cubes of sea salt also this time, and in such

abundance, that it being impossible it should have been an error, it is necessary to believe, that not only mineral alkali, but likewise also marine salt, exists effectively in the live cane; because, with this view I collected the canes in the valley between the crater of Astruni and that of the Zolfatara, which is separated from the sea by the whole elevation of the Zolfatara, and by other circumjacent hills, which removes the suspicion that the marine salt could be scattered by the sea breezes, and had fallen upon the canes: this caution I took for greater security, because such a suspicion undisputed, would have produced other difficulties, and those not trivial. (14.) It is known, however, most incontestibly, that almost, if not all, the thermal waters of Ischia, abound with mineral alkali, both free, and united with marine acid; it is found also in both states attached to the rock, above the spring called Gorgitello, which furnishes its waters to the baths of the neighbouring beautiful hospital. We are assured that the said mineral alkali has been found, although in one place only, of the Zolfatara of Pozzuoli, that is, in the glauber salts. See Breislak sulla Zolfat. (15.) The presence of mineral alkali in the humid vapours of Vesuvius, will not be disputed by any one who knows how frequent is marine salt crystallized in cubes, among the salts produced from such vapours as well in the last as in other eruptions: nevertheless the orifices, however small, which now subsist on the spot where are found the little Vesuvius pearls, mentioned (sec. 8.) suffice to bring to our recollection the excessive quantity of such vapours which evolved themselves on those horrible days, when exploded from the abyss, the viscera of the earth disfigured and changed in their nature by fire, were seen to melt like glass; a subject of most interesting contemplation to the mineralogist, not, however, unmixed with apprehension, while he beheld loaded vines, cities, the fruits of human ingenuity, overthrown and utterly destroyed. (16.) The origin then of these siliceous stalactites, whether transparent or subdivided and shining with a pearly brightness, appears to depend on no other cause than the solution of siliceous earth by means of mineral alkali, and by the humid way, that is, by humid vapours rendered active by excess of fire. (17.) The place from whence these vapours escape, becoming charged from time to time, it becomes probable from this (sec. 9.), that the stalactites found beneath the hot bath of

San Lorenzo, derive their origin from the same vapours, which at this time supply these baths; and that their subterraneous arches will be found in process of time laden with similar depositions. This, as has been already noticed, has happened in the Zolfatara of Pozzuoli (f. 7.). (18.) The siliceous stalactites above referred to of San Lorenzo, imbibed themselves (i. 5.) in pumice, and those only of Monticero (f. 9.) are adherent to a decomposed pumice rock; it may be added, that those greater ones of Montamiata are found also in a friable granite rich in small pumice-stones; or crystals of Feldspar swelled and cracked by fire, and hence become fluid, as far as the entire mass of granite is capable of becoming; as has been already observed before me by Count Dolomieu, and has been illustrated by him in his Voyage to the Isles of Ponza.

Indeed, when I saw by means of the lens that this granite incloses often in its fibrous vein, produced as already stated, the minutest siliceous and transparent stalactites, at first I hesitated to believe that they were owing strictly to the dry fusion of feldspar; but since that I am become acquainted with vapours, humid and saline, already formed or growing from thin elements reciprocally in activity, intimately diffused through the mass of ignited and running lava, and reflecting how much so spongy a granite is penetrable by such vapours, I quit my first idea as superfluous, if not erroneous; exposing my own difficulty as a greater caution to him who wishes to follow with the necessary accuracy this argument. It does not appear to me, that the said stalactites have actually their origin from pumice in preference to the other siliceous substances composing such rock, but because the pumice may have presented to the solvent vapours a superficies the most multiplied, and, on that account, the most capable of being generally attacked.

(19.) Besides this, it may be noted so far as regards sulphur, that

1. Some warm springs in the vicinity of Geyser give us siliceous depositions mixed with sulphur.
2. The little lakes of Sasso in Tuscany produce sulphur.
3. Vesuvius in activity gives sulphur.
4. The siliceous stalactites of the Montamiata, those found by Abbate Breislak in Ischia, and, finally, those of the Zolfatara di Pozzuoli, are all mixed with sulphur.

5. Although the orifices of Monticeto, and of Ischia, have not as yet afforded actual sulphur, there are, nevertheless, sufficiently plain indications of it, in the presence of vitriolic acid existing as well in the alum as in the chalk found there (f. 10.); and also in bitter salt, both that with a magnesian base, Epsom salt; or with a base of mineral alkali, glauber salt, or finally of vegetable alkali, which last salt, vitriolated tartar, so frequent upon the lavas which have destroyed the plain, is not unknown in the highest parts of Vesuvius, since I have found it three years ago distilling from the cone itself, half way from its base, from some mouths whence a small stream of lava has proceeded, at no remote period. This salt afterwards became so hard, forming opaque masses, similar to marble, that it at first gave little suspicion of its true nature; and, in fact, I have seen it described in collections, as stones of Vesuvius.

With regard to the bitter salt of Monticeto (f. 10.), its scarcity has not permitted us as yet to ascertain its precise nature.

The preceding observations, therefore, so nearly correspond, as in effect to teach us, that wherever these siliceous stalactites have hitherto been found, we likewise meet with humid and warm vapours, with mineral alkali, often demonstrated (f. 11. 14. 15.), and whose presence is always to be suspected, as the generative cause of these stalactites, with the intervention also of sulphur, either in substance, or manifested in its product, which is vitriolic acid, as soon as sulphur, in an aeriform state, comes in contact with the atmosphere, whence it attracts that dose of pure air which it requires to enable it to assume its new properties.

—tenet—

Parthenope studiis florentem ignobilis oti.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DOUBTS have been sometimes entertained by men who are in the habit of thinking for themselves, concerning the utility of some classes of dignitaries in our church, particularly deans and prebendaries. The opinion of an archbishop, therefore, upon this subject, must have considerable weight: and the following curious observations, on the advantages resulting from prebendaries to religion and learning, are contained in a letter

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er from Archbishop Cranmer to Lord Cromwell. "Having had experience, both in times past, and also in our days, how the sect of prebendaries have not only spent their time in much idleness, and their substance in superfluous belly-her, I think it not to be a convenient rate or degree to be maintained and established. Considering, first, that commonly prebendary is neither a learner, nor a teacher, but a good viander. Then, by the same name, they look to be chief, and to bear all the whole rule and pre-eminence in the college where they be resident; by means whereof, the younger, of their own nature given more to pleasure, good cheer, and pastime, than to abstinence, study, and learning, shall easily be brought from their books to follow the appetite and example of the same prebendaries, being their heads and rulers. And the state of the prebendaries hath been so excessively abused, that when learned men have been admitted unto each room, many times they have desisted from their good and godly studies, and all other virtuous exercise of preaching and teaching." A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT an admirer of your valuable Miscellany, to furnish you with an anecdote, which, from its originality and authenticity, joined to the celebrity of the persons to whom it relates, may claim the attention of your readers. Having strolled one day into the House of Lords, I entered into conversation with the late well-known and much-esteemed yeoman-usher of the black-rod, Mr. Quarme. Our discourse, among other topics, fell upon the character and peculiarities of the late celebrated Sir Robert Walpole. As a striking proof of the perfect command of temper and easy pleasantry, with which that minister frequently rebuffed his most virulent opponents, Mr. Quarme mentioned the following occurrence; to which he was both an eye and ear-witness.

On some occasion, when it was expected that a violent debate would take place in the House of Lords, relative to Sir Robert Walpole's supposed mal-administration, *but gentleman* came early to the house, and requested Mr. Quarme to give up his little recess in a corner behind the bar, where he might hear the debates, unseen by the members within the body of the house. The yeoman-usher readily complied. But, he good-naturedly confessed,

that he repented of his compliance, when he heard Lord Chesterfield hold forth one of the most virulent Philippics against the character, both of the minister and man, which had ever flowed from the lips of *even that nobleman*, so distinguished for refined malice, wit and ingenuity. The minister, during this harangue, preserved the utmost composure, both in countenance and manner: upon his Lordship's quitting the house (on a temporary occasion), and suddenly turning round as he passed the bar, he spied, with mingled shame and dismay, the minister perched in his snug recess. Sir Robert, upon observing his Lordship's confusion, with great complacency and good-humour, yet mixed with a certain drollery in his tone and manner, addressed his Lordship with a profound bow, and "begged leave to thank him for the pleasure he had received from his Lordship's eloquent speech; and, at the same time, to congratulate him, on his having, upon this occasion, taken a flight beyond his usual pitch of excellence." This address completed his Lordship's embarrassment; and though presence of mind, and quickness in repartee, were his Lordship's peculiar qualifications, he sunk away from the minister's presence, visibly confounded and chagrined. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Manchester,

Feb. 20, 1797.

S. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN we reflect on the great progress which has been made in natural history, during the course of the present century, it will appear surprising that the wonderful account given of the *Boban Upas*, or poison tree of Java, should be so long credited. This account, which originated, I believe, from a Dutch surgeon who actually resided some time in that island, has been published in various journals and periodical works, in different parts of Europe; but it is now known, from good authority, to be entirely void of foundation. This circumstance is mentioned by Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, in his Account of Lord MACARTNEY'S Embassy to China; and the following extract from the letters of Mr. Von Wurb, who was settled at Batavia, in the service of the Dutch East India company, and who died there at an early period of life, seems to place the matter beyond all doubt. This gentleman, who was a member of the society esta-

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blished at Batavia, for promoting the arts and the sciences, says, in a letter addressed to his brother: "The whole relation which you read, in a German journal, of the *boban upas*, or large poison tree, said to be in the island of Java, the poisonous evaporation of which produces so dreadful effects, that no animal or plant can exist within a great distance of it, you may with certainty consider as one of those fables with which ignorant or lying travellers have inundated the world. The relater of this wonderful history, according to your account, says, 'that this tree grows on the territories of one of the princes here, and that to obtain its poison for the purpose of poisoning weapons, a numbers of malefactors are every year employed; that these wretches, mounted on horseback, and having their mouths covered, proceed towards the tree, but only at times when the wind is in their backs, so as to convey the evaporation from the tree to the quarter opposite to that in which they are advancing; that even then, they hasten towards it with the utmost speed, and having pricked it with their javelins, and received the poison, retire from it with the like precipitation. That it frequently happens, by the wind speedily changing, that these men, being overtaken by the vapour of the tree, are suffocated; and that as their bodies remain on the spot, the ground around the tree is covered with skeletons. He pretends also to have witnessed the sudden and violent effects of the poison, at the court of the prince, on a woman condemned to death, and whose sentence was executed by means of a slight wound made with an arrow that had been dipped in it.' That the Indians, in general, are well acquainted with the dreadful art of poisoning their weapons, is a fact fully established; but for this purpose there is no need of such a wonderful tree, as in all hot countries, there are abundance of herbs, plants, and shrubs, the poison of which, when conveyed into a wound, becomes mortal. If the relater was really present at such an execution, the Javanese must, undoubtedly, have fabricated the whole story of the poison tree, in order to impose on his credulity. The Indians are not only highly credulous and superstitious themselves, but they find a malicious pleasure in telling the Europeans the most singular and romantic tales; partly in order that they may assume the more consequence; and partly, perhaps, to retaliate for the many wondrous things which the Europeans wish to make them

believe respecting their part of the world, and which they endeavour to impress on them as absolute truths. One, therefore, has every reason to be very cautious and diffident in regard to such tales as are related by the natives of little known countries. The old books of travels abound with wonderful histories of this sort, which are even yet credited by the common soldiers and sailors. Among these may be classed the accounts which you read, of the monstrous serpents produced in this island. The largest here, are seldom above nine feet in length, and nine inches in circumference, at the thickest part of the body. In the remote forests and mountains, however, some are found, but very seldom, about twenty feet in length; and these indeed may be destructive and dangerous to large animals. In the low lands, where they for the most part frequent the rice fields, they never attain to such a size. They live there on small birds, mice and rats; but the bite of these snakes is not considered as poisonous."

Another point in natural history, perhaps equally fabulous as the relation of the *boban upas*, is that respecting the existence of the unicorn. Such an animal, indeed, is mentioned in Scripture; and it has been described by Strabo*, Pliny†, Ælian‡, Phile§, and other ancient authors. Some have asserted, that the animal alluded to by the ancients, was the one horned rhinoceros; while others have controverted this opinion, and maintained that the rhinoceros is an animal totally different. Amongst the latter, may be reckoned Julius Cæsar Scaliger, who, in his "*Exercitations against Cardan*," cites the testimony of one of his friends, who saw an unicorn. That a belief of the existence of this animal still prevails, is well known; and, as it may afford satisfaction to those curious in natural history, to be informed upon what grounds it is founded, I shall subjoin the following extracts. The Baron de Vollzogen, an officer in a German regiment, lent by the Duke of Wirtemberg to the Dutch East India company, in one of his letters from the Cape of Good Hope, speaking of the royal antelope, *antelope pygmaea*, says:

* "*Monaceros. Strabo Geograph.*" Lib. xv. p. 1037. Edit. Almelov.

† "*Plin. Hist. Nat.*" Lib. viii. cap. 21.

‡ "*Ælian. Hist. Anim.*" Lib. xvi. cap. 22. p. 388. Edit. Gronov.

§ "*Phile de Animal. propriæ.*" Ed. Paw. Traject. ad Rhem. 1730: p. 161.

"I was told of such a delicate animal, said to be shaped like the wild buffalo, and to have small horns; but notwithstanding all my endeavours, I have not been able to see it, nor to procure an accurate description of it. The case is the same with the *unicorn*, said to have been lately discovered in the interior parts of Africa. A planter, we are informed, saw there an animal shaped like a horse, which had one horn only in its forehead. It was of a grey colour, and had cloven feet; but his observations extend no farther. This account is, in a certain measure, confirmed by some Hottentots, who gave a somewhat more accurate, though very imperfect, description of an animal of the like kind. People here, in general, believe in the existence of such an animal."

Zimmermann, professor of mathematics and natural history, in the Caroline College at Brunswick*, speaking on the same subject, says: "Take away from the accounts given of this animal by the ancients what is evidently fabulous, and also what belongs to the rhinoceros, and the following will remain as the description of the unicorn. It is an animal, which, in bulk and shape, resembles a well built, middle-sized horse, and which bears on its forehead an untwisted, smooth, sharp-pointed horn, two ells in length. Most authors give it also a mane and a short tail, like that of a swine. It inhabits the unfrequented interior parts of India, or of Africa. Pliny, Ælian, and other ancient authors, make India proper to be the place of its residence. Bartholin† says, that he heard, from a prince of Guinea, that in the desert of Cano, there were unicorns known there by the name of Tirebina, and that this African had seen some of them dead. On account of their swiftness they could never be caught alive. The horn was only three pans in length. Bertoman, who is indeed often fabulous, places the unicorn in Ethiopia; and Garcias ab Horto‡ makes its native country to be Africa also, viz. that part which extends from Cape Corrientes to the Cape of Good Hope."

"It may be asked," continues Mr. Zimmermann, "how I thought of introducing an animal which has been considered by almost all zoologists as fabu-

lous. For this," adds he, "I have more than one reason, though my intention is rather to express a doubt respecting the non-existence of the unicorn, than to affirm that there is really such an animal in nature. In the first place, the accounts given of it by the ancients are not absolutely incongruous; they do not speak of it as of the sphynx, the griffin, and other monsters; but as of an animal which appears to differ scarcely so much from the most common, as the rhinoceros, or the giraffe; so that the corresponding testimony of almost all the ancient naturalists seems to deserve some attention. Secondly, I find in its favour the testimony of some modern authors, one of whom asserts that he saw two unicorns alive. Lewis Barthema, or Bertoman*, in his travels, which, indeed, in some places, appear to contain falsehood, says, that he saw, near the temple of Mecca, two live unicorns, which even there were considered as a wonderful animal. They were shaped like an horse; were of a yellowish brown, or weasel colour; had a head and legs like a stag, with a straight horn three ells long, and a mane, feet cloven, like those of goats; and the fore part of their hind legs thickly covered with hair. One of them, he says, was younger and smaller than the other. They both seemed to be very spirited, though not untractable; and they had been sent from Ethiopia, as a great rarity, in order to be presented to the sultan of Mecca."

"I have not," continues he, "made these observations through fondness for paradox, but to shew that we ought not to be too precipitate in rejecting the so-called fables of the ancients, and to render future travellers more attentive. It was not till lately that we obtained, by means of Dr. Sparrmann, a proper knowledge of the two-horned rhinoceros, which was well known to the ancients. Figures of the unicorn, which have been copied by Le Bruyn†, are not only to be seen on the ruins of Persepolis, but among the moderns. Ruysch, in his edition of "*Johnson's Natural History*‡," has collected several of them."

It appears, therefore, that Professor Zimmermann does not entirely reject as fabulous, the accounts given of the uni-

* "*Geographische Geschichte, de Menschen und der vierfüßigen Thiere.*" vol. ii. p. 158.

† "*Baribolus de Unicornu.*" Amstel. 1637.

. 218.

‡ "*Garcias ab Horto Armet. Hist.*" Lib. i.

pp. 14.

* "*Travels of Lewis Barthema, or Vertomann in Purchas Pilgr.*" vol. ii. p. 1189.

† "*Cornel. de Bruyn's Reizen.*" Amst. 1711.

fol. tab. 126. p. 129.

‡ "*Ruysch Theatrum Univers. om. Animal.*" Amstel. 1718. t. ii. p. 21. tab. 30, 31, 32.

corn by the ancients; and that there are some, though very weak grounds, for believing that such an animal may still somewhere exist. With the interior parts of Africa, where it is supposed to reside, we are utterly unacquainted; and it is consequently impossible to say, what that country may contain in its immense bosom*. It is, however, to be hoped, from the increasing spirit of enterprise and thirst for knowledge, which characterise the present age, that these pathless regions may, at some future period, be explored; and that the truth or falsity of the existence of this animal will then be fully determined. A TRAVELLER.

London, Oct. 2, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I IN your Magazine for last December, I particularly noticed a statement relative to the success which has attended the practice of Inoculation in London. From the report of the hospital for inoculation, it appears, that of 1300 persons on whom that experiment has been made, only *two* have died in the course of the former year. This extraordinary instance of success must convince even the most sceptical among your readers of the beneficial consequences, which cannot fail to result from the general adoption of a plan, by which so many thousands of our fellow creatures may be saved from an untimely grave. But as the practice of inoculation, in Germany (however beneficial, has not been attended with a success which bears any proportion to the above statement, I am induced to transmit the following succinct account of an institution lately established in the principality of Halberstadt, for the total prevention and † eradication of this distemper, I am, &c.

Hamburg, PHILANTHROPOS.
Jan. 18, 1798.

The number of persons who annually fall victims to the ravages of the small

pox, in Germany, is computed, on an average, at 70,000. Since the year 1721, general attempts have been made to check the fatal progress of this disorder, by introducing the practice of inoculation: but ~~our~~ too evident a proof, that the success has hitherto by no means answered the expectation. Several enlightened physicians have, therefore, suggested the propriety and necessity of employing the same means of precaution in arresting the destructive march of this cruel distemper, as are adopted in the case of the plague. For this purpose, they advise the interference of the police of the country, by causing hospitals to be erected, to which, all persons infected with the disorder should be compelled to repair †. In the month of August 1796, the College of Physicians, in the Prussian states, made a report to the king, strongly recommending the adoption of such a regulation, the necessity of which was still more forcibly evinced by the bills of mortality for the principality of Halberstadt, which exhibited a mournful list of 781 persons, who had fallen victims to this disorder within the year. It was resolved accordingly, to make a practical experiment of the project, by establishing a *Small Pox Hospital*, in the city of Halberstadt, the capital of the principality. This benevolent institution, it is but justice to remark, is in great measure owing to the active zeal and public spirit of the Rector of Halberstadt.

In the erection of this hospital, the views of the founders extend farther than to the mere cure of the several patients. Their aim is to ascertain the possibility of totally eradicating this distemper; which, however visionary and chimerical the attempt may appear, to those who regard the small-pox as an inevitable malady, is supported by strong arguments of probability, and, indeed, has in part been realised by the success attendant on a similar institution in the province of

† Similar regulations have been adopted in various parts of England, particularly in Oxfordshire. Whether this regulation obtains, at present, I am not competent to determine, but some years since no patients labouring under the small pox were suffered to remain in their houses, and communicate the disorder to society at large. They were taken immediately to an hospital established for this purpose; and their nearest relatives were not permitted to visit them, till all danger of communicating the contagion was past. See further, Dr. HAYGARTH's excellent "*Treatise on the Prevention of the Small Pox*."

* In old books of travels and old maps, many wonderful things occur respecting the interior parts of Africa; such, for example, as nations who employed lions in war: people with teeth like those of tigers, and others with long white, or yellow hair; amazons and dwarfs; people with monstrous lips, who have no language, or cannot speak; and men who feed upon locusts and elephants.

† A very interesting and learned treatise on the "*Extirpation of the Small Pox*," has been lately published by the celebrated Dr. SARTORI, of Naples.

Rhode Island, in North America: To this instance, I shall add some facts, which have fallen under my own immediate cognizance, during a temporary sojourn in France, and which prove, in my humble opinion, the practicability of a preventative system. The department of the Cote d'Or, contains a commune, isolated as it were, from the rest of the province, by a range of mountains, which of course excludes them in a great measure from all communication with the neighbouring districts. In this commune, the memory of the oldest inhabitant cannot furnish a single instance of a person infected with the small pox amongst them. But, then, the inhabitants no sooner are apprized that the symptoms of this cruel disease have appeared among their neighbours, than they scrupulously abstain from all intercourse with them. In Dijon, no symptoms of the small pox had manifested themselves for a considerable number of years, when, unfortunately, the wife of an organist and music-master, resident in that town, received, a letter from her sister, who lived at Aix, informing her that she lay dangerously ill of the small pox. This letter, the music-master's wife kept in her pocket, and not many days after complained of a violent pain in her head. A physician was immediately consulted, who, on examining his patient, pronounced her illness to be the small-pox; which prognostication was soon verified. Meanwhile, her husband, who was in the practice of giving lessons on the harpsichord, not being willing to decrease his profits by neglecting his scholars during his wife's illness, continued to repeat his daily visits of instruction. In a very short time the contagion became general in every family where he taught; and, from the precincts of the town, communicated to the adjacent villages; and, in brief, to the district at large; where a considerable number of persons fell victims to the virulence of a disorder, which, if proper means of prevention had been speedily employed, would, in all probability, have been confined to a single patient.

As a farther proof that the progress of contagion depends entirely upon the communication by contact, may be adduced the following interesting experiment, made at Paris. In one of the hospitals of this city, a ward was purposely fitted up for ascertaining this important point. It was divided into two parts, separated by a double range of

railing, so that the tenants of each respective division could see and converse with each other, but were kept at such a distance as to prevent any possible communication by contact. One of these divisions was occupied by children infected with the small-pox; the other, by a party who were exempt from all variolous taint: Notwithstanding both parties breathed the same air, and conversed hourly together, none of the children not previously infected, caught the disorder. A stronger proof, I apprehend, cannot be furnished of the ultimate practicability of totally eradicating this cruel disease, by the adoption of a preventive system, sanctioned by the legislature, and converted into an object of national police.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PHENOMENA of the WYE, during the Winter of 1797-8.

THE enchanting beauties of the River Wye, of such parts at least as lie between Ross and Chepstow, are by this time pretty generally known among the lovers of the picturesque. They have acquired a due celebrity from the descriptions of GILPIN, and curiosity has been inflamed by poetry and by prose, by paintings, prints, and drawings, till they have been rendered a subject of universal conversation; and an excursion on the Wye has become an essential part of the education, as it were, of all who aspire to the reputation of elegance, taste, and fashion. But artists in general are a sort of butterfly race—they expand their wings only in the genial rays of the sun, when the rose is in bloom, and zephyrs play with the foliage of the grove. In those chilling months, when vegetation is at a stand—when the bleak rock casts its long shadow over scenes of equal sterility—when the rivers are turbid with descending torrents, or locked in icy fetters, and the mountains are covered with a veil of snow, they remain wrapped up in their cocoons, shrinking from the blast, and strangers to the stern magnificence of Winter. This, in the professed artist at least, is not very wise. Nature, to be understood, should be studied in all her varieties. To know how to cloath her to the best advantage, we must strip her naked. The anatomy, if I may so express myself, of woods and hills, is as essential to the landscape painter, as that of the human form to the historical branch of the art; and the leafless grove, the dismantled hill, nay, the very gloom of night itself, when nothing is discernible but the mere out-

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line of surrounding mountains, may furnish more important lessons to the observant artist, than even the finest pictures of Poussin and Claud Lorraine. With this last reflection I was particularly impressed at the latter end of last Autumn, during a nocturnal walk in the neighbourhood of Builth. The night was dark and comfortless—no moon, no star in the firmament; and the atmosphere was so thick with vapours and descending showers, that even the course of the river was scarcely discernible. In short, nothing was visible but a sky of most fullen grey, and one vast sable mass of surrounding mountain, skirting on either side the sinuous valley, and prescribing in every direction the bounds of vision. Never before was I so deeply impressed with the power of mere outline. Here were no diversities of tint, no varied masses of light and shadows: the whole picture consisted of one bold, unbroken, but eternally diversifying line; and two broad masses of modified shade—

“No light, but rather darkness visible;”

and yet the eye was feasted, and the imagination was filled with mingled impressions of sublimity and beauty.

Neither is it with a view to study only, that these diversities of nature should be consulted: the *picturesque of Winter* has characteristic charms of its own, with which the generality of artists seem but little acquainted; but which, nevertheless, are as worthy of the imitation of the pencil, as the luxuriance of Summer, or the mellow tints of Autumn. This is distinguishingly the case in rocky and mountainous countries. Where the scenery, indeed, is more level, and nature deals but little in the *great of outline*, the gaiety of Spring, the wanton drapery of Summer, or the rich colouring of Autumn, are necessary to disguise the same monotony of uninteresting slopes; and the eye sickens at the prospect of leafless plantations and level tracts of snow. But where the permanent parts of the landscape are well disposed—where the features are bold and prominent, and marked with decisive character—where the wildness of nature is unsubjugated by art—and rocks and mountains, hanging forests and sudden precipices, deep irri-
guous vallies and precipitous rivers, dingles, cascades and headlong torrents mingle in rich diversity, the charm depends not upon the accidents of tint or decoration: every change of season has its correspondent graces, and nakedness

itself is but beauty without a veil. Scenery of this description may be compared to those superior orders of shape and feature which constitute the perfection of the human form; in which transparent tints and the most perfect symmetry are graces of inferior magnitude, and beauty itself is the smaller part of loveliness—where the whole countenance beams expression, every feature has its animation and character, every line is descriptive of some kind or elevated passion, and every glance, every gesture, every motion is eloquent of sympathy and intelligence. Such are the forms that owe not their attractions to the wardrobe—the charms that never cloy—that fade not even in the winter of old age—the sublime of human nature!

Of the character I have described is the general scenery in the neighbourhood of the Wye. It abounds with character—always picturesque or romantic, and frequently both together. Gardens and pleasure grounds have little to do in the creation of its attractions: diversities of foliage are but secondary considerations. Its rocks, its mountains, its dingles, its precipices, constitute a more permanent and a superior charm; and still more the intricate meanders of the river, and the eternal diversity of its bed and current—here deep, majestic, slow—there huddling and brawling over a wide expanse of pebbles—and now again foaming over ragged strata of projecting rocks, or eddying round the huge fragments that have rolled from the neighbouring mountains. In dry weather this interesting river shrinks to a comparative rivulet, and the pensive wanderer who saunters by its side, admiring, through its transparent stream, the successive strata of sand, of gravel, and of rock, over which it flows, has his ear regaled in a few hundred paces with all the varieties of plaintive sound, from the faintest murmurings to the fullen roar. At other times it will suddenly swell to a boisterous and overwhelming sea; rising many feet, nay, many yards, in a single night, sweeping every thing before it, overwhelming the valleys wherever it finds an opening between the hills, and exhibiting one continued scene of terrible and tumultuous grandeur. These circumstances produce a charm so independent of those accidents and minuter beauties which constitute the attraction of less majestic scenes, that you might even fell every tree, and exterminate every shrub, without destroying the sublimity, or even the beauty of the scene: for the river and the mountains would still remain, the solid

solid features of the landscape would be yet unaltered; and, like the mere sketches and outlines of a superior master, would command the admiration of every judicious beholder. This being the case, it will be readily concluded, that in every season of the year, the Wye and the surrounding country have their appropriate charms.

My first visit to these parts was in the middle of Autumn—a season, if the weather had been fine, the most favourable of any to the lover of the picturesque; and having seen the country adorned with all the mellow tints of a luxuriant and decaying foliage, it might naturally be expected, that when I afterwards returned, at the latter end of November, I should be somewhat dissatisfied with the chilling nakedness of Winter. This, however, was so far from being the case, that I had not been long at my little cottage (situated on one of the finest curves of this romantic river) before I was convinced that, in such a country, Winter has as many varieties as Summer; and that her phenomena, not always less beautiful, are certainly more sublime. Heavy falls of snow, that whitened over the mountains, no sooner began to melt, than the river swelled to a turbid and boisterous torrent; the rage and awful impetuosity of which cannot be conceived by those who are acquainted only with the torpid serenity of English rivers. The grandeur of this scene was considerably heightened by the rains which succeeded at the close of November, and during a considerable part of the ensuing month. Such torrents, indeed, as were poured upon us from the clouds, during this season, are unprecedented, as far as I can understand, in the memory of man. The effects were proportionate to the cause. The river was repeatedly swollen, and enraged (twice in particular) to a degree never before remembered, except on the melting of the severe frost in the month of February 1795; on which occasion, as I understand, was exhibited one of the most tremendous scenes that ever was beheld. Rails, land-marks, trees innumerable, and even sheep and cattle, were borne down by the rapid torrents from the mountains, or whirled away from the meadows and low lands by the infuriated course of the river; whole plantations were shattered, and several bridges were entirely swept away. Vast loads of ice, mingling and crashing with the general wreck, increased the confusion of the scene, and the din and

uproar of the torrent; and, in short, from the account I have received from my predecessor in this little farm, (earthquakes and volcanos excepted), a more sublime picture of desolation could hardly be imagined. The inundations of this Winter were not quite so destructive in their career. They were not, however; without their sublimity or their terrors; and once in particular, our whole valley seemed threatened, as it were, with an universal deluge. Through some of our roads our horses were obliged rather to swim than to wade; and, though my cottage stands higher by several yards than the river has ever been known to swell, even in the most dreadful floods, we were not free from inundation from another quarter: for the water that poured from the mountains, not being able to find sufficient vent through the little dingle that divides my orchard plot, flooded the whole road, spread itself over the surrounding green, and found its way into all the apartments of the ground floor. At the same time, a mill that stands on the Radnorshire side of the river, was overwhelmed almost to the very roof, and the inhabitants were obliged to escape to the higher neighbourhood for safety. In the mean time, the phenomena were very grand; and, wrapped up in a large rough coat, I enjoyed the interesting scenes from an elevated alcove, which overhangs the river, and commands, at one view, an extensive reach of its serpentine meanders above, and a most peculiar and romantic curve below: along the former of which the torrent came pouring in a rapid and majestic course, while through the other it huddled along, foaming and dashing and raging against the banks, tumbling from rock to rock with a deafening roar, and whirling, in its impetuous eddies, fragments and limbs and trunks of trees, which it had torn away in its course. In the mean time, the dim perspective of hill beyond hill, and mountain towering above mountain, in all the varieties of the picturesque and romantic form, the general haziness of the atmosphere, the occasional rays of the sun tinging with transient glow some rock or pasture, or hanging wood, and the vast masses of heavy vapour sailing through the air, completed the sublimity of the scene. Nor is reflection embittered by dwelling upon the consequences of these floods: for the ravages they commit are more than compensated by the good which they distribute. The wood that is thus born

down furnishes a supply of fuel to the surrounding cottagers; who, on these occasions, plant themselves on the banks of the river, with hooks in their hands, mounted upon long poles, and fish for the logs as they are swept along. I am credibly informed that, by means of these heavy floods, and the icicle frost, of which I am to speak hereafter, this species of log-fishing has been so profitable to the poorer people of the town of Hay, that there are few of them who are not by this resource supplied with a sufficient quantity of fuel for the consumption of the whole winter. At the same time, wherever the inundation has room to spread, a more permanent advantage is dispensed to the country at large: a cheap and invaluable manure is spread over the meadows; and encreasing fertility is the consequence. This advantage, however, is not without its alloy. Instead of a coat of manure, a thick stratum of pebbles and coarse gravel is sometimes thrown up by the torrent; and I am informed, that some meadows belonging to a farmer in Herefordshire, have been very materially injured in this manner during the present winter. Circumstances of this kind however are rare; but the manuring is universal; and in this country, at least, where our low lands are almost uniformly converted into pasture, inundations are always favourable to the farmer. Nor are our high lands without their share of the benefit: for the practice of flooding is generally adopted amongst us, and there is scarcely a hill but what, in a wet season, may have its verrows (or sluices) opened almost to the very summit, and be fed by the fertilizing stream.

Llysfaen, March 2.

J. T.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TOUR from LONDON to DUBLIN and some others PARTS of IRELAND; viz. the COUNTIES of KILDARE and WICKLOW, made in the SUMMER of 1797.

(Continued from January 1798, page 19.)

THE next public building, which I shall mention, is the custom-house of Dublin, an edifice of most excellent external appearance, and such as seems extremely well calculated to answer as an emblem of the first commercial city in the universe; but alas! unhappy Ireland, the most superficial traveller into your

island, must perceive that this is a mockery. This building has four handsome fronts, all differing a little from each other; the south, next the river Liffey, is of Portland stone, in the centre of which is erected a cupola, of very beautiful architecture, terminating upon the top by a finely sculptured figure of commerce leaning upon her bales and her anchor. Every spectator and reader must agree with me, that this is the most superlative job that ever was jobbed, when I relate that this edifice, whose use, intent and meaning, should be a place, or house for the collection of taxes, cost above half a million of money: and that more than one half of this building is for no other purpose than the residence of the first and second commissioners of customs, and the two secretaries in that department; all of whose apartments have been not only built, but furnished in the most expensive manner: such as mahogany doors, large plates of looking glass, &c. &c. and in short, the whole plucked from the public purse with an audacious and insulting prodigality; and, monstrous as these truths must appear, it is no less monstrous than true, that, in order to gratify the inflated ambition of those jobbers, many of the offices in this building, necessary for public utility and convenience, are so cramped, crowded, and darkened, that one in particular, viz. the stationary-office, a place filled with paper, &c. has not a gleam of day-light at any time beaming in upon it, but is lighted all the day by a number of burning oil lamps: like a true *Irish bull*, where there is most apprehension from fire, or candle-light, it is most to be found. Decent decorum should not have expended, at the utmost, more than 50,000l. for the building of a custom-house at Dublin, at a time when more than half a million was lavished; and such a custom-house, &c. &c. as 50,000l. could erect, would be more than adequate to any commerce Dublin can hope to experience, or enjoy, for a century to come. There are many more abuses attendant upon this waste of public money, which I might animadvert upon, but this is foreign from my purpose.

There is now just finished, another elegant, and, I may say, a well-constructed pile, which contains the courts of public justice, or, as has been long the phrase in Dublin, and not improperly, the FOUR COURTS; as the building contains the courts of chancery, king's bench, common pleas, and exchequer, all opening into a most beautiful circular hall, richly decorated

decorated by architectural and stuccoed ornaments, highly picturesque and emblematic of those courts of justice. The hall is covered by a dome, and above that dome rises a cupola, which, from its design, forms an external elevation, not only partially beautiful to the building, but generally beautiful to the "*tout ensemble*" of the whole city. This edifice is enriched with some statues, excellently sculptured; the principal of which is a fine figure of Moses, which stands upon the top of the pediment, over a very chaste and beautiful inverted semi-circular colonnade, or portico, of a fancied order, nearly Corinthian, in the act of dispensing the law from his book of knowledge. Immediately attached to this building, are all the subordinate offices dependent upon and belonging to the respective courts of justice; but again, as if nothing in this capital was to wear the face of propriety, or consistency, much less of perfection, this noble structure is erected within a few feet of the dirtiest and most filthy part of the river Liffey, upon a piece of the ruined Quay, which is actually like a rotten ditch tumbling piecemeal into the water; and again, an individual of Dublin has brought an indictment upon the title of the ground upon which the Irish sages of the law have caused this magnificent structure to be erected, and, if I am rightly informed, no question is entertained as to the success of his suit.

Trinity college, the university of Dublin, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and governed by a provost and board of fellows, is well worth the attention of strangers: it is a spacious building, neither altogether plain nor gaudy; wherever architecture is introduced, chastity is preserved. In the interior of this university, two beautiful buildings have lately been erected, each has a portico of columns in the Corinthian order. The one is an amphitheatre for public examinations, in which are some excellent portraits of literary characters, painted by eminent artists, some by the late Sir Joshua Reynolds; as also a very fine monument to the memory of the late Doctor Baldwin, formerly provost of this university, executed in Italy, by an Irish sculptor (Hewetson); it possesses much animation, spirit, and correctness: the expence was two thousand guineas. The other building, which stands directly opposite to this, and which is exactly similar externally, is a chapel, not yet completely finished in the interior. The li-

brary is spacious, grand, and valuable, adorned with many busts in white marble, of literary characters. There is, in what is called the Anatomy House, which stands in the park, at the rear of this university, a most curious and wonderful production of human ingenuity, of no less magnitude, labour and science, than a cabinet of wax models, large as life, and coloured as in nature, representing all the stages of woman's womb, from conception to the birth of the child, most exquisitely executed, and long sanctioned by the most able professors, as an unrivalled production of excellence and illustration. I cannot depart from this seat of learning and science, perhaps, not to be classically or metaphysically exceeded in Europe, without making an observation, which I declare is not intended disrespectfully, but which struck me very forcibly upon the spot; that, for the most part, the fellows of this university have the broadest provincial accent that is to be found among any other persons of rank in that kingdom.

There are in the city of Dublin many public and laudable institutions, but splendid appearances among those are few. What is called the Royal Hospital of Kilmmainham (vulgarly, by some, the Old Men's Hospital), is a large, plain, brick building, forming a hollow square, finely elevated at the western extremity of Dublin, amidst a well planted piece of ground, inhabited by invalid officers and soldiers; for whose aid, together with a small pension from the crown, it was established and founded. In a part of this building, is a commodious suite of apartments, occupied by the commander in chief of the army in Ireland (for the time being), at which place the chief governor, or lord lieutenant, is frequently entertained. Indeed the Marquis of Buckingham, during a part of his administration, resided at those apartments. The next hospital which claims the attention of a public observer, is the Blue Coat Hospital, founded for the maintenance and education of the sons of decayed free citizens of Dublin; this foundation, however, has been strangely perverted; and the children of gentlemen's servants, French valets, &c. by the interest usually incident to those situations, have frequently superseded those of better pretensions, according to the institution. This building, in its design, is extremely neat, light, and elegant; but while millions are squandered away in prodigality and corruption, the intended people of this

this building, which a few hundred pounds would finish, and make an ornament to the city of Dublin, has stood for near twenty years in a three-quarter-erected state, as if shivered to pieces, and went asunder by a thunder storm.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IT was not till yesterday, that I happened to see a work intituled, "*The Anatomy of the Human Body*," by Mr. JOHN BELL, surgeon, of Edinburgh. This work contains excellent engravings, and much useful anatomical information; but is debased by a stile of the most dogmatical assertion, by a puerile affectation of pleasantry, by frequent misconception and misrepresentation of the opinions of others, and by the most scurrilous abuse of all living authors. I have had the misfortune to be plentifully splashed by this writer, in his headlong plunge into the foul sink of obloquy. He attacks, with much acrimony, certain opinions contained in a paper on the medical effects of arterial compression, which I sent, nearly ten years ago, to the Medical Society of London, and which is inserted in the third volume of their Memoirs. This attack I might, perhaps, have wholly disregarded, or at least, might have omitted to repel it, till I could have done so at greater length, in a larger work, which I am preparing on the same subject. But as the period of my intended publication must depend on my health, my leisure from professional avocations, and many other circumstances, connected with the times, and totally uncontrollable by me, and as, in the mean while, Mr. BELL's work will probably have a wide range, and occasion a mischievous prepossession against the purport of my paper, I feel myself called upon for a defence, which I cannot offer to the public through a better channel, than that of your impartial Magazine.

Mr. BELL begins with telling us, that the antients called certain arteries carotids, or soporiferæ, believing that, if they were tied, the person would fall asleep; and then proceeds to deny that tying them would produce sleep, because he cannot comprehend how this should happen. As, therefore, that gentleman cannot himself comprehend how this should happen, it follows of course, that "many of the best anatomists, in the best age of anatomy, have abused their time

repeating these experiments." Cossart, and Valverdi, and Hoffmann, are quoted as mentioning certain facts relative to a she-goat, a young man at Pisa, and certain Assyrians; and Valsalva (whom, I observe, Mr. BELL always calls Valsalva), Van Swieten, Pechlin, Lower, Drelincurtius (whose name is printed Drelincurtius), and even Morgagni himself, are all alike censured for propagating, or deigning to inquire into these idle tales.

Having given this advantageous specimen of his modesty, his literature, and his logic, Mr. BELL next does me the honour to advert to me. I beg leave, in order to avoid misrepresentation, to quote his remarks at full length:

"There is nothing new under the sun. We are continually tantalised with old tales in new forms. Who would expect to find at this very day, a practical application of the she-goat and the Assyrian young men? one author has published to the world, that a young lady, of a nervous and delicate constitution, subject to nervous distresses in a wonderful variety of forms, but more especially in the head, sometimes afflicted with head-achs, sometimes with convulsions, was relieved by compressing the carotid arteries. Often by compressing the carotid arteries, this gentleman prevented the delirium; for all these complaints proceeded from a violent palpitation of the heart, with the stream of blood rushing violently towards the head. He has seen this compression bring on a stupor; he has seen it bring on a profound sleep. Is it not a pity that he had not attended more to the history of this business, and joined to these facts, the story of the she-goat and the young men of Assyria?"

"If what Dr. PARRY says, be true, that in lean people, in women at least, we can, by reclining the head backwards, compress the carotids entirely against the forepart of the neck with the finger and thumb; why, then, we need have no fear of hemorrhages of the nose, wounds about the jaw, cutting the parotid gland, or operations about the tonsils, or tongue! But there is a dangerous mistake here; for there is, as I know by much experience, a wide difference betwixt preventing the pulse of an artery, and suppressing the flow of blood through it. In the case of a man fainting during any great operation, if you are holding in the blood with the point of your finger upon some great artery, you feel the pulse there, while the face is deadly pale, the extremities cold, and the pulse of the wrist, and of all but the largest arteries gone. In fainting, even the heart itself is not felt to move; and yet it moves, and the blood circulates: how else could a person lie in a hysterical faint for hours, I had almost said days? I have tried, in great operations near the trunk of the body, to stop the blood with my hands; but though I could suppress the

the pulse of the femoral artery with my fore-finger, I could not command its blood with the whole strength of my body, but have seen it, with horror, rush as freely as if my hand had not been there." Vol. 2. p. 256, 257.

There is nothing new under the sun. Of the truth of this general principle, our author affords an excellent illustration. It is not new for a man to treat with ridicule what he has not the opportunity, the capacity, or the inclination to understand. If Mr. BELL had read the paper which he criticises, he would have seen, and then possibly might have believed, on my assertion, that my idea of compressing the carotid arteries was suggested by the actual phenomena of the disease before me, and not by the tales which he reproduces; whether those tales were well or ill-grounded. . . But the knowledge of this fact would not have suited his purpose. It would have taken away an opportunity for much declamatory invective. It would have been *something new* to Mr. BELL under the sun.

In reality, at the time of my writing the paper alluded to, I had never read these histories and remarks in Galen, Rufus Ephesius, Morgagni, or any other author; and if I had, I should not have formed from them the conclusions which I have related. Physicians, in all succeeding ages, have read them without any such application; nay, Mr. BELL himself, who cannot, surely, be suspected of giving another more credit for sagacity than he does himself, has studied them with great attention; and yet, at his moment, he is so far from having deduced from them any valuable conclusions, that he derides the important theory to which he ignorantly asserts that they have given birth.

It is true, that I have mentioned stupor and sleep, as produced by compression of the carotids. I have mentioned them, because I saw them; and could I have anticipated the critique of Mr. BELL, I should not have omitted to mention them, out of compliment to the scepticism of himself, or any other human being. Now, however, that he cannot controvert the fact, he may congratulate himself on having found *something new under the sun*.

So much for the origin of this discovery. Next as to its effects; as Mr. BELL has, in the first paragraph which I have quoted, accused me of drawing from a source which I had never visited; so in the second he ascribes to me words which I have never employed, and deductions

which I have never formed. He makes me say that I can entirely compress the carotids with my finger and thumb. This is a total misrepresentation of my words, which must greatly mislead all those who are inclined to repeat the experiment. In reality, after having remarked the difficulty of compressing one carotid in men; and the still greater difficulty of compressing both, especially in a state of convulsions, I add, "In women, however, who have generally longer and slenderer necks than men, one can often, without difficulty, produce a complete compression of the artery against the vertebrae of the neck," &c. "*Medical Memoirs*," vol. 3, p. 100. Instead of the carotids, I speak of one carotid only; and instead of using my finger, or my finger and thumb, for the purpose of pressure, I have never been able effectually to succeed in any other way than by using the thumb only, while the neck is at the same time kept firmly in its place by pressure on its back with the unemployed fingers of the same hand. With me, who have probably made the experiment a hundred times as often as any other person, all attempts to make a competent pressure on an artery with my finger, have uniformly failed: Neither, it seems, have the effects of Mr. BELL in this way been more successful. When he makes the experiment in a proper manner, the event may possibly be different.

But we will for the present suppose him to deny the possibility, on any occasion, of completely compressing with the thumb one carotid artery. The evidence on which I founded my assertion was, that in the instances to which I alluded, all pulsation in the temporal artery was destroyed by the compression of the corresponding carotid. But Mr. BELL informs us, that though he could suppress the pulse of the femoral artery with his fore finger, he could not command its blood with the whole strength of his body (I should be curious to know how he applied the whole strength of his body by means of his fore finger), but saw it with horror rush as freely as if his hand was not there. Does he in the first part of this sentence mean, that he suppressed the pulse with the compressing finger, so as no longer to feel it with that finger, in the point where the compression was made? He certainly cannot have this meaning. The conclusion would be too frivolous. He must wish us to understand, that when he had compressed the artery above, so as to obliterate the pulse below, the blood still continued to rush from below

as strong as if there was no pressure. *Credat Judæus Apella!* Till I have myself seen a firm compression on the femoral artery with the finger, or any other fixed power, obliterate the pulsation of the popliteal artery, and yet the blood rush through that artery when divided, as freely as when the pressure shall have been removed, I shall beg leave to doubt. I will not affront your readers by demonstrating, that such an assertion cannot be true. Mr. BELL must have been deceived. If the same quantity of blood passed through the artery in a given time as before, he could not have diminished its area by compression. That the femoral artery, deeply seated as it is in its least covered part, and imbedded in yielding, muscular, and cellular substance, should be much affected by the compression of the finger, is what indeed I should not *a priori* have expected; though Mr. BELL himself, after having, as from his own experience, denied the possibility, in the words which I have quoted, acknowledges, on a subsequent occasion, page 456, that "though it is not an easy thing, it is, perhaps, not impossible." To obliterate the pulse below from compression above, is, on many occasions, sufficiently easy. Leaning the arm over the back of a chair will stop the pulse in the radial artery; and the same thing has often been done by persons, for fraudulent purposes; merely by pressing the inward part of the humerus strongly against the side. The effect of a tourniquet in this view, even on the largest arteries to which we have access, is tolerably well known to Mr. BELL; and I, who do not profess surgery, am acquainted with no criterion by which we are to judge that the purpose of that instrument has been answered, but the failure of the pulse in some part, or branch of the artery more distant from the heart. It is possible that the flow of blood through the compressed artery, is, in neither of these cases, entirely impeded; and whether the area of the carotid artery can be so diminished by the pressure of the thumb, as to answer the purposes of a surgical operation, I will not pretend to decide; and I presume no one, except in a case of sudden necessity, will be hardy enough to try. It is, however, true, that I have often most evidently moderated bleeding at the nose by imperfect pressure for a few seconds on one carotid; which is as much as can reasonably be expected by those, who consider that some of the arterial branches distributed within the nose

are derived from the internal carotids, which anastomose with each other, and within the vertebral arteries with the cranium. Mr. BELL quotes Acrel, who says, that he stopped a hæmorrhage of the femoral artery, after every other measure had failed, by strongly resting with his thumbs against the external iliac in the groin. Page 456. The compression of the carotid is at least as practicable as that of the external iliac artery, not only on account of the interposition of very little soft substance, but because the vertebrae of the neck form an extensive, hard, and immoveable pillar, against which the pressure may be made.

That some circulation continues in certain cases of Syncope, whether from surgical operations, or other causes, there is little doubt. I will not however admit that what Mr. BELL calls "a hysterical faint," is a case of Syncope; the face in that state, is all the while more or less ruddy and warm, the respiration free, the pulse good, and the circulation in other respects perfect; it is an example of stupor, of the same nature as that which follows the Epilepsy. I beg leave to point out to Mr. BELL, that this distinction between these two cases, founded on the actual phenomena, is a third instance of *something new to him under the sun*.

When I spoke of compressing the carotid arteries, it was with a view to shew that many diseases arise from too great a momentum of the blood, through those vessels into the head; and I pointed out the effects which I had observed from pressure on the carotids, and certain beneficial conclusions in practice, which had resulted from those observations. Whether I could entirely intercept the blood that passed through the carotids to the head, or not, was to me of no importance. For my purpose it was sufficient, that I could intercept a considerable part. All this Mr. BELL does not appear to have understood; but, begging the question that the whole was a silly old tale, tantalizing by an affectation of novelty, proceeds to examine the merits of the operation, as it might be applied to Surgery, of which, at the time, I never thought. This irresistible direction of all the ideas to one point, is often a very serious malady. But when the object is innocent, the patient is suffered to walk abroad unattended. Every one has heard of Jedediah Buxton; who, though unable either to read or write, multiplied nine and thirty figures into each other by memory only. In London, they took him to Drury Lane, and to St. Andrews

Church in Holborn. It might be expected that he was astonished at the sublime combinations of musical chords in the blind Stanley, and melted by the unaffected pathos of Garrick. Nothing less. He made himself master of the exact number of words, syllables, and letters pronounced by Garrick; but the rapid execution of Stanley defied his powers of reckoning, and he returned home abashed, as under irretrievable disgrace. Jedidiah Buxton was an Arithmetician. Mr. BELL is an Anatomist.

Although that Gentleman could not advert to the consequences which I drew from the compression of the carotids, I must beg leave to repeat them for his benefit. I learnt from it, that all nervous diseases depend upon irritation of the brain, either from mechanical stimuli, or the fulness of its vessels; and that in every constitution, without exception, they are to be cured, if at all, by those means which diminish the flow of blood to the head. I learnt from it, that all tonic medicines, as they are called, full diet, wine and all other cordials and general stimulants, are injurious; and that the only efficacious remedies, are as low a diet as the digestion will allow, uniform and gentle exercise, and perseverance in evacuants, sedatives, and those remedies which are called febrifuge or refrigerant. I inferred that, among the evacuants, the chief confidence was to be placed in blood-letting, not with a view of preparing for tonics, as recommended by Sydenham, nor in order to counteract accidental plethora, or to relieve a particular species of a genus, as by my late revered master, Dr. Cullen; but frequently, and in small quantities, as a radical, and generally indispensable remedy. And during eleven succeeding years, I have had the satisfaction (one of the greatest which the human mind can feel) of finding that my theoretical expectations have been infinitely more than answered by practical success. Thus a class of diseases, which were before considered as incurable, are now as absolutely within our power as the most obvious inflammations. Mr. BELL, if he would, or if he could, might have profited from the principles which I have laid down; and then he would have had no reason to complain of my having inflicted on him the torments of Tantalus. Is it my fault, if his mind is its own tormentor?

At present it seems that this practical system of nervous diseases is a *thing new* to Mr. BELL *under the sun*. Permit me, sir, to add with confidence, that when first published, it was equally new to

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others; for I will venture to assert, that no example can be produced, in which the practice had been designedly employed, except in consequence of my own verbal communications to my friends of my success, in some of those cases to which I afterwards referred in my paper in the "*Medical Memoirs*."

Excuse my thus dwelling on myself. I am compelled to do so, lest hereafter, when my method of cure in such diseases comes into general use, as it certainly will, some future Mr. BELL, envious of a discovery which chance allotted to another, may rake out from amidst the dust and mould of a College library, some dark passage, in which he may developé my whole system; and then, like his worthy predecessor of the present day, exclaim, *THERE IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN*.

With this gentleman, so far as respects myself in particular, I have now done. But I beg leave to add a few words on behalf of science in general. It is usual with authors to discuss grave subjects in a grave manner; and one would have thought, that the importance of pathological inquiries would have secured them from all admixture of levity. But Mr. BELL's constitution is such as to defy all common rules of conduct. Almost in the same page he dictates, and pouts, and scolds, and laughs, and cries; and each so immoderately, or in so wrong a place, that one cannot avoid picturing to one's self a fine lady in a fit of hysterics. It may reasonably be hoped that age, and a little wholesome mortification, will diminish this irritability of Mr. BELL's nerves; and then, probably, medical science will owe much future obligation to the acuteness of his genius. I am, sir, &c. &c.

Bath, April 22, 1798. C. H. PARRY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DIALOGUE IN EMPYREUM.

LOUIS XVI. and CHARLES I.

L. ROYAL martyr, brother of my fate, take me to thy embrace. With thee at least I am secure of sympathy, the only alleviation my hard lot admits.

C. Hail, brother!

L. It comforts me that I have burst; although by death, my bonds, that I breathe not in the sullied presence of those wretches whom I remember the dependants of my nod, the creeping flatterers of my power, who won my confidence, like Dalila, to shear me of my strength, and who have since announced their influence over my people by a climax of horrors

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horrors, by plunder, by assassination, by regicide.

C. If sympathy be thy only wish, seek it rather among the kings who have *feared* than among those who have *undergone* thy fate. A hundred and fifty years residence in Emphyreum is a marvellous corrector of impassioned judgments and fierce resentment, when we have much conversed with men of other times.

L. Was ever prince misused like me? Always distinguished for love toward my subjects; did I not employ Turgot to please them—the Americans to please them—call the States-General to please them—accept the constitution to please them; and for all this, their ingratitude annihilates my income, traduces my character, and as my sources of influence abate, they drag me from the throne to a dungeon, and thence to a scaffold.

C. Let us analyze the benefits you enumerated. About the year 1774, the philosophic sect of Physiocrats was already organized into a political body, which had friends in most of the great incorporations of France, in the chambers of commerce, the magistracies, the parliaments. Some powerful families among the nobility, who pleaded not at your court, supported this faction.

L. Only the Rochefoucaults—those hereditary heretics.

C. A sedition broke out in the metropolis. You was alarmed, and accepted at their hands Turgot for minister, under conditions which you subscribed, like a conquered enemy. Security was soon restored, and reformation began. But Turgot having the weakness to believe, that the opinions of the wife will never be those of the people, continued the restrictions of the press. He formed, therefore, no barrier of public opinion against court-mutability; and, as soon as the Parisians had forgotten politics, to enter into Rousseau's quarrel about their music, Turgot found his supporters purchased, undermined, deterred, distanced, dissipated—and had to resign.

L. It was not I who disappointed this minister of influence, but the management of the queen's advisers.

C. France is not the only country which a double cabinet has condemned to fluctuating counsels. Your next minister was NECKER, a man whom Turgot had oppressed for writing in favour of limitations upon the corn trade—a moderate man in temper, in abilities, and in opinions. You chose him because the Paris bankers would lend to no one else. His talents, as a financier, the enemy of your

enemies applauded in the English parliament, whilst he was borrowing capital to pay the interest of the French debt, and thus, by the accelerated operation of compound interest, was securing that financial catastrophe.

L. Which the church-lands and a tax upon noble estates might easily have averted.

C. Not expecting, however, the submission of these powerful orders to your authority, like vulgar bankrupts, you summoned a meeting of your more notable creditors, relations, and friends, who advised the convention of the state; after which, even CALONNE dared not help you through without convoking them.

L. Ah!

C. Of all your boasted concessions thus far, which of them could you have avoided? Which of them was even made with a grace? Which of them was not the obvious preference between two evils?

L. The—the declaring for the Americans.

C. And you will be rewarded for it by the generous pity of American and English republicans. Yet, even in this case, was you not a little eager to busy some stirring spirits among the more gallant of your nobility? To avoid a civil, wage a foreign war, is an old adage of profligate state-craft.

L. Some people about me might reason so.

C. The states met. Is there a single boon they owe to your generosity? Your people, pulled down the Bastille, or you would have issued *lettres de cachet* against their members. Your soldiers refused their bayonets, or you would have overawed their deliberations, and have—

L. Not I, not I, others might wish—

C. In a word, you found that public opinion, and consequently public force, was at the command of these national assemblies. They raised NECKER to the clouds when you wanted to dismiss him, in order to ~~show~~ him independent of you. Restored at their bidding, they suffered him to resume his pompous importance.

L. A curious proof of the caprice of popular assemblies.

C. The constituting a *popular assembly*! Yet De Retz said to me, after the 4th August, "you see all great bodies are populace; when they are not puppets."

L. Puppets!—are senates ever so? I feel that kings may—

C. And sometimes, as in your case, should. Your *veto*, when exerted at the request of a party, always drew attention, even after your captivity,

Without a party among your subjects, you had long ceased to be attended to.

L. They seemed to prize my acceptance of the constitution.

C. As if willing to revive an opinion of indefeasible right, when it was likely to operate in their own favour. Was it this which duped you into over-rating your residuum of power so far, as to think you could withstand an administration enjoying the confidence of the legislative assembly? Prince—prince!

L. I only wished to second the Feuillant party, who were not, like the Jacobins, aiming at my very being.

C. Had you taken the most desperate into pay, these Jacobin ministers, like all others, would have endeavoured to strengthen an authority which made a part of their own. They would have erected their statue *To the restorer of French liberty*, which their antagonists voted you. They would have increased a civil list, which was to buy them creatures. But your eternal blind preference of whatever men promised you most appearance of power, naturally led the people to believe, that even a constitutional king would oppress them all he could.

L. And the accursed 10th of August!

C. The right of nations to decree the forfeiture of a crown, my good people of England acknowledged, [you know, in 1688.

L. But *their* motives—

C. Were chiefly to unsseat an administration. Wildman, Fletcher, and the disinterested friends of freedom, would have preferred James with a diminished prerogative, to William with an increased influence. Burlesk churchmen of the time could not abide a miscreant king, willing, perhaps, out of bigotry, to tolerate both Catholics and Dissenters. William, indeed, had the like wish, but he knew better than to sacrifice his crown to his liberality.

L. I gave no grounds of alarm or provocation, religious or civil.

C. The obnoxious detention of a foreign guard, which the constitution forbade, which the legislative assembly advised you to dismiss, and which seemed likely to co-operate with the Duke of Brunswick, then rapidly approaching towards Paris; was this no ground of alarm, of provocation? A sovereign should never excite jealousy, if he cannot command acquiescence.

L. They imprisoned me in avowed contempt of my constitutional inviolability. Assassins; faithless monsters!

C. I shall not defend it. I expected that, at the meeting of the convention,

you would have been liberated—informed with as much indifference as had you been a toll-gate-keeper, that your services were to be dispensed with—counselled to pass your carnivals at Venice—and suffered to retire upon a pension, neglected and content.

L. And content? You do not suspect me of such villainy.

C. If contentment were the wisest course, why not?

L. O but I had friends!

C. You suppose then, that a strong party in the country would at any time have marshalled around your name, would have assisted you to recover your fallen dignity, and to replace the scutcheons of your nobility among the civic honours of the country. Elie—

L. Surely I do.

C. And if the members of the convention were also aware of the existence of this party—if the superstition about kings had given way rather to an opposite enthusiasm, than a national indifference for them—if the existence of a man believed to have innate, indwelling, or divine rights, was really dangerous to that unanimous submission to the newer powers, which could alone enable them to direct the public force with sufficient energy against the foreign foe—

L. You are not daring to palliate the last act of our common ill-usage:

C. I think as ill as ever of such as thought by my execution to secure personal impunity or individual advancement; but I have had so much conversation with Hampden, Bradshaw, Milton, and the rest of that stamp, that I begin to enter into the grounds of their party.

L. Which were—

C. That, although no previously existing law justified my removal, yet that my acting in concert with persons hostile to the progress of popular influence upon government, which *they* call liberty; tended to defer the improvement of the constitution—that opinions of hereditary right cannot, by their very nature, be compounded with, but must either be allowed to establish their superstitions (the monarchy or seigniorage of certain families), which is unjust to the opposite opinions, or must be coerced in the exercise of their claims—that the sectators of nobility, having acquiesced in the suppression of peerage, and thus concentrated their wishes upon the retention of kingly power, would have no pretext to revolt against the more general will, if deprived of their only possible leader—and that the backward minority of my son re-

dering their conversion probable, before the growth of a new chieftain, an instantaneous general tranquillity, and the ultimate attachment of the nation to an equitable republicanism was likely to ensue from—

L. From murder?

C. They felt, indeed, that, every illegal precedent facilitating a future breach of law, the oppression of a boor is a crime of infinite magnitude; because liable to be repeated upon millions of the human race—that the arbitrary usage of an elevated man is a heavy evil; because it encourages against thousands the like wrong—and that the injury, even of a solitary class in society, beside being ungenerous, is highly dangerous. But they thought, that by encompassing this crime with formalities, which would for ever necessitate the concurrence of many men reputable among the people, and responsible to posterity, they had deterred its repetition without mighty motives of national expediency.

L. Such reasonings would apply in my case.

C. Would they?

L. And therefore must be nugatory and flagitious.

C. Certainly my English judges did not foresee that the hereditary superstition, which, during my life, was an offspring of the ignorance of my subjects, was by my death to become the dotage of their passions, and therefore incurable—that the example was to shake for ever that confidence between subjects and sovereigns, which disposes both parties to bring their complaints before the pure tribunal of universal reason, and to arbitrate by a gentler sway than that of force, by the healing voice of deliberate public opinion, their reciprocal public grievances—that it was to embolden the French nation first, and in consequence of their success—

L. O, they cannot succeed against the detestation of Europe.

C. Not unless that detestation should appeal to force, and choose an umpire whose decisions are unconnected with right reason.

L. Heaven will avenge their breach of every duty.

C. By insuring to all their conduct its natural reward.

L. Yet injustice, you were insinuating, may be policy.

C. The obligation to justice, in all cases, undoubtedly depends upon its utility—and France is severely feeling the horrid havoc of immoral legislation.

That unconscientious temper, which could pardon to the demolishers of the Bastille the exercise of summary vengeance, first weakened the personal security of all those whose functions or whose conduct might become obnoxious to the spirit of the times. Men content to derive advantage from the decent imprisonment of their king after the 6th of October, have little to charge upon those who sent a mob to the Louvre on the 20th June. Proprietors, who could deprive the clergy of France, in their life-time, of an income acquired and enjoyed under ancient statutes, ought at least to tolerate the proposal of other agrarian laws. The suppression of feudal rights, without a full indemnity, is no less inequitable than the offer of a composition upon national debts. Yet, where is the French patriot of integrity so severe as to have concurred in none of these wrongs?

L. Did Roland?

C. There are too few such. Can we treat one man's life with levity, and expect another's to be respected? View one form of property with an indifference, and look for another to be held sacred? But this rigid justice once dispensed with, each particular infringement must be eliminated by its own peculiar expediency.

L. Judged of then by its success?

C. Not if that success becomes itself a misfortune to the human race. The success of Harmodius encouraged Brutus to tyrannicide; but we now condemn them both with Sindercome and Ankarstroem.

L. Would you have had Brutus assemble a convention of the Roman senators, to decree Caesar's death?

C. The tyrant would have been punished by an *ex post facto* law.

L. There should too, be some remedy for usurpation.

C. Surely no grievance of general concern can ever need an individual victim. The obnoxious power of any one man must depend upon a force attached to him by pay, or by opinion. Are his resources personal property? it has a right to its natural operation—Public property? it may be withheld. Does he conciliate opinion by personal qualities? they have a right to their natural operation—By a prejudice of sanctity or birth? remove the superstition, or you effect no cure. In every sacrifice of individual property or life, to public pretence, it has ever been ignorance that cuts the knot, which skill might have untied.

L. Impatience rather,

C. Perhaps so. The just are seldom

numerous enough to war successfully with an abuse, without assistance; and the unjust have some immediate end to serve by its extirpation, which renders the tolerance of delay insupportable.

L. Then it will always happen in great events, that—

C. General causes every where operate alike. We both fell short of money from circumstances unavoidable. We both assembled the deputies of the people to obtain more. We both found them determined to buy privileges for their contributions; and, not relishing the terms, we both tried to break off bargaining, and found them the strongest—

L. We did not draw back before the antagonist became so palpably insolent—

C. Louis, it is the last prejudice we doff in these ethereal seats—to be ashamed of pleading guilty to the meaner vices. We were both tainted with insincerity. Our foes never knew wherewith we would be content; and, therefore had, in every situation, to multiply their precautions against us.

L. You were born in an age when the highest thought much of kings; I, when the lowest thought little of them. By early and moderate concessions, therefore, you might have retained a more than reasonable share of power.

C. Brought up as kings, it was natural for us both to over-rate alike that share of power which the general will would have vouchsafed. I fear there is, in this case, no other measure of the reasonable.

L. My sacrifices have been such—

C. As bore to the times the same proportion with mine. You partook the philosophic temper of your age, I the chivalrous spirit of mine. You had indolence, and thought a reputation acquirable by commuting your power for a pension. I had activity, and fancied my honour required that I should hand down my patrimony of power undiminished to my son; but now I perceive, that true honour consists in the voluntary foregoing of unreasonable privilege.

L. That is, according to your own criterion, of those one cannot keep.

C. Of those one cannot keep in conformity with the general will, with the public interest. Opinions were, perhaps, in your time, so mature, that true honour required a complete abdication of the crown. Yet, I do not believe the French nation so far advanced in information. Prudence might have kept us both upon the throne. I should have made it the interest of Parliament not to shake the prejudices which gave me importance by

dividing with them my power. You should have made it the interest of demagogues to increase your influence by joining in the overthrow of the privileged classes. My country was ripe for aristocracy, where rank is power; I had to preserve the prejudices of condition. Your country was ripe for democracy, where opulence is empire; you had to interest each successive administration in encircling you. Had you earned your pension by zeal—had you been a Jacobin king, instead of a *roi saintant*, all had been well—But Dorislaus beckons.

L. Leading hither the execrable Pelletier.

C. Not so boisterous, Louis. Though your enemy, he was honest. You have yet the passions of earth. In time, you will acquire the equanimity of our shadowy dwellings.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. GODWIN, in the life of his late wife, Mrs. Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, says, “I believe it may be admitted as a maxim, that no person of a well furnished mind, that has shaken off the implicit subjection of youth, and is not the zealous partizan of a sect, can bring himself to conform to the public and regular routine of sermons and prayers.” I cannot, however, admit, that this observation of Mr. GODWIN’s has any just claim to be acknowledged as a maxim. Many of the first and most enlightened of the human species have thought it their duty to attend public worship, and have attended it with pleasure. Among the firm believers of the Christian religion in our own country, and those who attended public worship, may be numbered Boyle, Newton, Locke, and Addison. These men will not easily be matched by the opposers of revelation and of public worship. It appears to me, that an attendance on public worship, when rationally performed, and divested of superstitious ceremonies, has a natural tendency not only to inspire a reverence of the Deity, but also to promote a love of virtue, and the practice of benevolence. Its effects are beneficial to the heart, and to the manners. And those, who may not stand in need of religious instruction themselves, may still think themselves under an obligation to attend, from the reasonableness and propriety of public worship, and that their example may induce others to attend, who need moral and religious instruction for the regulation of their conduct,

H. S.

WALPOLIANA;

*Or Bons-Mots, Apophthegms, Observations on Life and Literature, with
Extracts from Original Letters*

OF THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER III.

* This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr. WALPOLE. It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Conversations with him.

XXXVII. HOURS OF COMPOSITION.

I WROTE the "*Castle of Otranto*" in eight days, or rather eight nights; for my general hours of composition are from ten o'clock at night till two in the morning, when I am sure not to be disturbed by visitants. While I am writing I take several cups of coffee.

XXXVIII. HUME AND BURNET.

I am no admirer of Hume. In conversation he was very *thick*; and I do believe hardly understood a subject till he had written upon it.

Burnet I like much. It is observable, that none of his facts has been controverted, except his relation of the birth of the Pretender, in which he was certainly mistaken—but his very credulity is a proof of his honesty. Burnet's style and manner are very interesting. It seems as if he had just come from the king's closet, or from the apartments of the men whom he describes, and was telling his reader, in plain honest terms, what he had seen and heard.

XXXIX. AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

I have always rather tried to escape the acquaintance, and conversation, of authors. An author talking of his own works, or censuring those of others, is to me a dose of hypecacuana. I like only a few, who can in company forget their authorship, and remember plain sense.

The conversation of artists is still worse. Vanity and envy are the main ingredients. One detests vanity, because it shocks one's own vanity.

Had I listened to the censures of artists, there is not a good piece in my collection. One blames one part of a picture, another attacks another. Sir Joshua is one of the most candid; yet he blamed the stiff drapery of my Henry VII, in the state bed-chamber, as if good drapery could be expected in that age of painting.

XL. CAUTION TO YOUNG AUTHORS.

Youth is prone to censure. A young man of genius expects to make a world

for himself; as he gets older, he finds he must take it as it is.

It is imprudent in a young author to make any enemies whatever. He should not attack any living person. Pope was, perhaps, too refined and jesuitic a professor of authorship; and his arts to establish his reputation were infinite, and sometimes perhaps exceeded the bounds of severe integrity. But in this he is an example of prudence, that he wrote no satire till his fortune was made.

XLI. PUBLIC VIRTUE.

When I first thrust my nose into the world, I was apt loudly to blame any defection from what I esteemed public virtue, or patriotism. As I grew older, I found the times were more to blame than the men. We may censure places and pensions; while the placemen and the pensioners are often intitled to our esteem. One man has a numerous family to provide for, another is ruled by a vain wife, &c. &c. I think some temptations would have overcome even Brutus. But why talk of Brutus, while men not measures are the object?

XLII. GEORGE THE FIRST.

I do remember something of George the First. My father took me to St. James's while I was a very little boy; after waiting some time in an anti-room, a gentleman came in all dressed in brown, even his stockings; and with a ribbon and star. He took me up in his arms, kissed me, and chatted some time.

XLIII. LIKENESS IN ANTIQUE PORTRAITS.

On looking at the bust of Marcus Antoninus, in the gallery at Strawberry Hill, Mr. Walpole observed that even the worst artists among the ancients always hit the character and likeness; which the best of ours seldom, or never, do.

This is a problem worthy of ample discussion, in a country fond of portraits. Had the ancients any particular model or machine; or was it the pure effect of superior genius?

XLIV. POR-

XLIV. PORTRAITS.

I prefer portraits, really interesting, not only to landscape-painting, but to history. A landscape is, we will say, an exquisite distribution of wood, and water, and buildings. It is excellent—we pass on, and it leaves not one trace in the memory. In historical painting there may be *sublime deception*—but it not only always falls short of the idea, but is always *false*; that is, has the greatest blemish incidental to history. It is commonly false in the *costume*; generally in the portraits; always in the grouping and attitudes, which the painter, if not present, cannot possibly delineate as they really were. Call it fabulous-painting, and I have no objection.—But a real portrait we know is truth itself: and it calls up so many collateral ideas, as to fill an intelligent mind more than any other species.

XLV. AUTHORS IN FLOWER—MYSTERIOUS MOTHER.

At Strawberry Hill, 19th Sept. 1784, Mr. Walpole remarked that, at a certain time of their lives, men of genius seemed to be in *flower*. Gray was in flower three years, when he wrote his odes, &c. This starting the idea of the *American* aloe, some kinds of which are said to flower only once in a century, he observed, laughing, that had Gray lived a hundred years longer, perhaps he would have been in flower again. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams bore only one blossom; he was in flower only for one ode.

Next evening, about eleven o'clock, Mr. Walpole gave me the *Mysterious Mother* to read, while he went to Mrs. Clive's for an hour or two. The date was remarkable, as the play hinges on an anniversary *twentieth of September*,

—but often as returns

The twentieth of September, &c.

This odd circumstance conspired with the complete solitude of the Gothic apartments, to lend an additional impression to the superstitious parts of that tragedy. In point of language, and the true expression of passion and feeling, the new and just delineation of monastic fraud, tyranny, and cruelty; it deserves the greatest praise. But it is surprising that a man of his taste and judgment should have added to the improbability of the tale, instead of meliorating it with softer shades. This might be cured by altering one page of the countess's confession in the last act.—The story, as told in Luther's *Table Talk*, seems more ancient than that in the *Tales of the Queen of Navarre*.

On Mr. Walpole's return, he said he had printed a few copies of this tragedy at Strawberry Hill, to give to his friends. Some of them falling into improper hands, two surreptitious editions were advertised. Mr. W. in consequence desired Doddsley to print an edition 1781, and even caused it to be advertised. But finding that the stolen impressions were of course dropped, he ordered his not to be issued, and none were ever sold.

XLVI. GRAY'S POLITICS.

I never rightly understood Mr. Gray's political opinions. Sometimes he seemed to incline to the side of authority; sometimes to that of the people.

This is indeed natural to an ingenuous and candid mind. When a portion of the people shews gross vices, or idle sedition, arising from mere ignorance or prejudice; one wishes it checked by authority. When the governors pursue wicked plans, or weak measures, one wishes a spirited opposition by the people at large.

XLVII. DR. ROBERTSON.

Dr. Robertson called on me t'other day. We talked of some political affairs; and he concluded his opinion with, "for you must know; sir, that I look upon myself as a moderate whig." My answer was, "yes, doctor, I look on you as a *very* moderate whig."

XLVIII. BRITISH EMPIRE.

We now talk of the British *empire*, and of Titus and Trajan, who were absolute emperors. In my time it was the British *monarchy*. What is this mighty empire over ten or twelve millions of people, and a few trading colonies? People shut up in an island have always pride enough—but this is too ridiculous even for flattery to invent, and the absolute power of a Roman emperor to swallow, along with an apotheosis.

XLIX. DON QUIXOTTE.

Don Quixotte is no favourite of mine. When a man is once so mad, as to mistake a wind-mill for a giant, what more is to be said, but an insipid repetition of mistakes, or an uncharacteristic deviation from them?

[This judgment was surely too harsh. It is the minute description of life and character, as they occur in Spain, that interests us in reading Don Quixotte, and make us pardon the extravagance of the chief character, and the insipidity of the pastoral scenes. The episodes are bad; except the tale of the Spanish captive and his Moorish mistress, which is wrought up with great truth and nature.]

L. VOLTAIRE.

Soon after I had published my "Historic Doubts on the reign of Richard III." Voltaire happening to see and like the book, sent me a letter, mentioning how much the work answered his ideas concerning the uncertainty of history, as expressed in his *Histoire Generale*. He added many praises of my book; and concluded with entreating my *amitié*.

As I had, in the preface to the *Castle of Otranto*, ridiculed Voltaire's conduct towards Shakspeare, I thought it proper first to send Voltaire that book; and let him understand that, if after perusing it, he persisted in offering me his *amitié*, I had no objections, but should esteem myself honoured by the friendship of so great a man.

Sometime after I received from my acquaintance the Dutchess of Choiseul, at Paris, a letter, inclosing one from Voltaire to her, wherein he said that I had sent him a book, in the preface to which he was loaded with reproaches, and all on account of *son Eouffon de Shakspeare*. He stated nothing of the real transaction, but only mentioned the sending of the *Castle of Otranto*, as if this had been the very first step.

LI. NEW IDEA OF A NOVEL.

I am firmly convinced that a story might be written, of which all the incidents should appear supernatural, yet turn out natural.

[This remark was made in 1784.]

LII. COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

The chief apprehension of the Duke of Newcastle, (the minister), was that of catching cold. Often in the heat of summer the debates, in the House of Lords, would stand still, till some window were shut, in consequence of the Duke's orders. The Peers would all be melting in sweat, that the Duke might not catch cold.

When sir Joseph Yorke was ambassador at the Hague, a curious instance happened of this idle apprehension. The late King going to Hanover, the Duke must go with him, that his foes might not injure him in his absence. The day they were to pass the sea, a messenger came, at five o'clock in the morning, and drew sir Joseph's bed curtains. Sir Joseph starting, asked what was the matter. The man said he came from the Duke of Newcastle. "For God's sake, exclaimed sir Joseph, what is it? Is the King ill?" No. After several fruitless questions, the

messenger at length said, "the Duke sent me to see you in bed, for in this bed he means to sleep."

LIII. TWO MINISTERS.

Mr. Pitt's plan, when he had the gout, was to have no fire in his room, but to load himself with bed-clothes. At his house at Hayes he slept in a long room; at one end of which was his bed, and his lady's at the other. His way was, when he thought the Duke of Newcastle had fallen into any mistake, to send for him, and read him a lecture. The Duke was sent for once, and came, when Mr. Pitt was confined to bed by the gout. There was, as usual, no fire in the room; the day was very chilly and the Duke, as usual, afraid of catching cold. The Duke first sat down on Mrs. Pitt's bed, as the warmest place; then drew up his legs into it, as he got colder. The lecture unluckily continuing a considerable time, the Duke at length fairly lodged himself under Mrs. Pitt's bed-clothes. A person, from whom I had the story, suddenly going in, saw the two ministers in bed, at the two ends of the room, while Pitt's long nose, and black beard unshaved for some days, added to the grotesque of the scene.

LIV. DR. JOHNSON.

I cannot imagine that Dr. Johnson's reputation will be very lasting. His dictionary is a surprising work for one man—but sufficient examples in foreign countries shew that the task is too much for one man, and that a society should alone pretend to publish a standard dictionary. In Johnson's dictionary, I can hardly find any thing I look for. It is full of words no where else to be found; and wants numerous words occurring in good authors. In writing it is useful; as if one be doubtful in the choice of a word, it displays the authorities for its usage.

His essays I detest. They are full of what I call *tripitology*, or repeating the same thing thrice over, so that three papers to the same effect might be made out of any one paper in the Rambler. He must have had a bad heart—his story of the sacrilege in his voyage to the Western islands of Scotland is a lamentable instance.

LV. PHYSIOGNOMY.

Lavater, in his Physiognomy, says that Lord Anson, from his countenance, must have been a very wise man. He was one of the most stupid men I ever knew.

LVI. INDO-

• Of his buffoon Shakspeare.

LVI. INDOLENCE.

When the Duke of Newcastle left the ministry, a whole closet of American dispatches was found unopened.

LVII. MILTON.

If Milton had written in Italian he would have been, in my opinion, the most perfect poet in modern languages; for his own strength of thought would have been condemed and hardened that speech to a proper degree.

LVIII. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

I cannot think that the letter from Mary Queen of Scotland to Elizabeth, about the amours of the latter, is genuine. I suppose it a forgery of Burleigh, to shew Elizabeth, if she had refused to condemn Mary.

It was the interest of Queen Elizabeth's ministers to put Mary to death, 1. as they had gone too far against her, to hope for mercy; and 2. to secure a protestant succession. The above letter was published by Haynes, among the Cecil Papers preserved at Hatfield House. His compilation is executed without judgment.

I have read the apologies for Mary; but still must believe her guilty of her husband's death. So much of the advocate, so many suppositions, appear in those long apologies, that they shew of themselves that plain truth can hardly be on that side. Suppose her guilty, and all is easy: there is no longer a labyrinth, and

a clue:—All is in the high-way of human affairs.

LIX. BRIBERY.

If you look into the last volumes of the *Memoires de Villars*, you will find minutes of the French council, whence it appears that Fleury was accused of taking money from England, at a time when it was alleged that my father was bribed by France. The origin of this mighty charge was, that sir Robert Walpole had indorsed a bill of 500*l.* to a linen draper in the Strand, with the sole view of serving that linen draper.

LX. MINISTRIES OF GEORGE THE SECOND.

The ministries of George the Second were all whig. The opposition consisted of old whigs, such as Rushout, and others; of Jacobites, such as sir William Wyndham, and Shippen.

Sir Robert Walpole said, "some are corrupt, but I will tell you of one who is not. Shippen is not." When Shippen came to take the oath of allegiance, sir Robert Walpole was at the board. Shippen had a trick of holding his glove to his mouth, and did so when repeating the oath. Sir Robert pulled down his hand. Shippen said, "Robin, that is not fair."

New whigs in the minority, because out of the ministry, were Pulteney, formerly joined in the administration with sir Robert Walpole; Lyttelton, whose father was a true whig; and Pitt.

[To be continued.]

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ANECDOTES of CROMWELL,

Collected by the late Professor Anderson, of Glasgow.

THE following anecdotes concerning Oliver Cromwell, I learned in conversation, many years ago, from Mr. James Anderson, who was long the manager of Stockwell-street sugar-house, in Glasgow, a man of veracity, and who died about thirty years ago, in a very advanced age. He said that he had them from Mr. Danziel, sen. a merchant in the High-street of Glasgow, who died in the beginning of this century; and that his friend Danziel's account was confirmed to him by many concurring testimonies.

A short time before the battle of Dunbar, as Cromwell was viewing the ground,

accompanied by a few cavalry, a soldier of the Scottish army, prompted by his own zeal, concealed himself behind a wall which inclosed a field, and fired his musket at Cromwell. The ball did not take effect, but went near him. The cavalry seemed to be alarmed, but Cromwell, who was going at a round trot, never altered his pace, nor tightened his rein; and only looking over his shoulder to the place from whence the shot came, called out, "You lubberly rascal, were one of my men to misfs such a mark, he should certainly be tied up to the halberts."

When Cromwell entered Glasgow, said Danziel, at the head of his victorious army, I was standing in the street called Bell's-Wynd, at the end of it which joins

the High-street, with a good many young lads, and a shoemaker, who was well known to us all, by his drollery, and by the name of London Willie. As we were silently admiring the order of the troops, Cromwell happened to cast his eye upon us, and cried out, "Hah! Willie! come, hither, Willie! If we were surprized at this, we were more surprized to see Willie retire into Bell's-Wynd, and one of Cromwell's attendants go after him, who brought him to the general, at whose stirrup he not only walked, but went in with him to his lodging for some minutes. My companions and I waited till Willie came out, anxious to know why one of his station was taken notice of by the famous Cromwell. Willie soon satisfied our curiosity, by informing us, that his father had been a footman to James the Sixth, and accompanied him to London, at the union of the crowns: that he himself was bred a shoemaker, and wrought in a lane through which Cromwell often passed to a school, as he supposed: that Cromwell used to stop at the workshop to get his ball, and play-things mended, and to be amused with his jokes, and Scotch pronunciation: that they had not met from that time till now: that he had retired into Bell's-Wynd, lest it should be remembered that his father had belonged to the royal family: that he had no reason, however, to be afraid, for the general had only put him in mind of his boyish tricks; had spoken to him in the kindest manner; and had given him some money to drink his health, which he was going to do with all expedition.

Next Sunday (said Danziel), Cromwell went to the inner church in Glasgow, St. Mungo's, and placed himself, with his attendants, in the king's seat, which was always unoccupied, except by strangers. The minister of the church was Mr. Durham, the author of some religious books, which are still very popular. He was a great Presbyterian, and as great an enemy to Cromwell, because he thought, and early said, that Cromwell and his friends would be forced, by the convulsion of parties, to erect an absolute government; the very evil they meant to remedy. The text was taken from Jeremiah, and the commentary upon it, by allusion, was invective against Cromwell and his friends, under scriptural language and history. During this satire, they saw a young man, one of Cromwell's attendants, step to the back of his chair, and with an angry face, whisper something to him, which after some words was answered by a frown;

and the young man retired behind the chair, seemingly very much disconcerted. The cause of this was unknown to the congregation. It was supposed to be owing to some intelligence of importance, which had been just then received. But it was afterwards known, and generally known, that the following words had passed between them. "Shall I shoot the fellow?" "What fellow?" "The parson." "What parson?" "That parson." "Begone, sir, he is one fool and you are another." Danziel added, that Cromwell sent for Mr. Durham the very next morning, and asked him, why he was such an enemy to him and his friends? declared that they were not enemies to Mr. Durham; drank his health in a glass of wine; and afterwards, it was said, prayed with him for the guidance of the Lord in all their doings.

When Charles the First was in Scotland, in 1633, a subscription was set on foot, for building a new hall and library to the university of Glasgow; and the king's name appears at the head of the subscribers for two hundred pounds sterling. The king, however, was not able, I suppose, to pay that sum; and he contracted some debts at Perth, which are unpaid at this moment. When Cromwell arrived at the summit of his power, he sent two hundred pounds to the university, and there is below the king's subscription, "Solvit Dominus Profecto." One of the magistrates of Edinburgh hearing of this, thought it intitled him to ask payment of the sum which the king had borrowed, when in town. But Cromwell did not listen to his petition; and when it was urged again and again, said with vehemence, "Have done, sir; I am not the heir of Charles Stuart." To which the other replied with equal warmth, "I wot well then you are his *intramitter*; shall I say a *vicious intramitter*?" In the law of Scotland, *intramitter* signifies one who takes upon himself to manage the estate of a deceased person, and who, by that act, renders himself liable to all his debts; and *vicious* is, when it is done without any right, and, therefore, is a vice, or iniquity. Cromwell, though absolute, did not even chide him for this freedom; but declared that he would never pay that money; "because," said he, "I will do things for a learned society, which I will not do for other societies; and I would have you know this."

Such facts mark the temper and genius of celebrated men more distinctly, perhaps, than the laboured characters of many

many elegant historians: and the above I have heard, with some variations, from many persons, as well as from Mr. James Anderson, of Stockwell-street sugar-house in Glasgow, who was not in the least degree connected with any of my kindred.

JOHN ANDERSON,
Professor of Natural Philosophy.
Glasgow College, May 15, 1798.

Some ACCOUNT of the late GEORGE FORSTER.

By CHARLES POUGENS ?.

THIS celebrated writer was born at Dantzick. His father, a protestant minister, when he was only twelve years of age, sent him to England, and he was scarcely 19 when he embarked, in order to accompany Cook in his second voyage round the world. The expedition continued during the space of three years, and young Forster, on his return, published an excellent account of it, in English and German. This work, however, experienced but little success, because it was the production of a foreigner, and gave umbrage to the cabinet of St. James's; and because the author, with the frankness of a philosopher, developed certain truths, which the government wished to have concealed.

Besides this, the English aristocracy was rather dissatisfied with a former publication, in which he examined, with all the severity of a free-thinker, some of the numerous abuses of the British constitution. This injurious partiality made him determine to leave London: he accordingly repaired to Paris, where Buffon and d'Aubenton received him with that attention which philosophers always evince towards cosmopolites.

The learned Forster was desirous to settle in France. Avaricious of glory, and an idolator of liberty, Paris was the city most suitable to his taste and character of any in Europe. Notwithstanding this, he was soon constrained to leave it; the interest of his family demanded this sacrifice: for a learned man, who sails round the world, may enrich his memory, but he will not better his fortune. He was accordingly obliged to accept the place of professor of natural history in the university of Cassel. But could any person endued with such a mind, give satisfaction, in a country

whose princes are unceasingly occupied in rendering the traffic in their own subjects more profitable? Irritated at the stupor into which they had found means to plunge the Hessians, this man, whose heart was alone replete with energy and sensibility, did every thing in his power to withdraw himself from a situation so unsuitable to a thinking being.

The senate of Poland having offered him a chair in the university of Wilna, Forster accepted of the invitation. However, although this office was very lucrative, and the enlightened patriots of that country did not neglect to procure him all the literary succours of which he stood in need, he could not be long happy in a semi-barbarous nation, in which liberty was suffered to expire under the intrigues of Russia and Prussia.

On this, he accepted of the propositions of Catharine, who, jealous of every species of glory, wished to signalize her reign, by procuring to the Russian nation, the honour of undertaking, after the example of France and England, a new voyage of discovery round the world. Unfortunately for the progress of knowledge, the war with the Ottoman Porte occasioned the miscarriage of this useful project.

But Forster could not long remain in obscurity. The different publications with which he occasionally enriched natural history, and literature, increased his reputation. The elector of Mentz accordingly appointed him president of the university of the same name, and he was discharging the functions of his new office, when the French troops took possession of the capital. This philosophical traveller, who had studied society under all the various aspects arising from different degrees, of civilization; who had viewed man simple and happy at Otaheite—an eater of human flesh in New Zealand—corrupted with avarice in England, where the word *respectable*† is synonymous with *rich*—depraved in France by luxury—in Poland by anarchy—and in Brabant by superstition; must, undoubtedly, have beheld, with enthusiasm, the dawns of a revolution that ensured to mankind, at one and the same time, their rights and their happiness. Accordingly, he was the first to promulge republican principles in Germany.

The *Mayerndis*, who had formed themselves into a national convention, sent

† “A rich, in London, is called a *respectable* banker.”

* CHARLES POUGENS, the translator of Forster's works out of German into French, has been blind ever since he was 21 years of age.

him to Paris, in order to solicit their *reunion* with the French republic. But, in the course of his mission, the city of Mentz was besieged and re-taken by the Prussian troops. This event occasioned the loss of all his property; and what was still more disastrous, that of his numerous manuscripts, which fell into the hands of the prince of Prussia.

Let us now take a rapid examination of the private life of this remarkable man. He had conceived a very lively affection for a young woman, who possessed extraordinary talents. Theresa Heyne, passionately attached to celebrated names, consented to unite her fate with his. But, possessing one of those ingenuous characters which are indignant at the very name of *duty*, and according to whom, the secure laws of conjugal union constitute rather the mythology than the virtue of women, she herself was frank enough to acknowledge the errors of her imagination. A man is only celebrated in the eyes of his mistress; he is not long so in those of a wife, to whom vanity alone has dictated the nuptial oath.

The illustrious rival of Cook, to the gift of loving, did not add that of pleasing: if the one affords the promise of happiness, the other bestows and prolongs the reality. Their union was not unclouded. Love, like the piety of the faithful, increases in consequence of persecution and sufferings alone. Forster, although still attached to his wife, endeavoured to console himself by means of occasional amusements elsewhere; but the senses constitute but the delirium, and not the reason of the heart. Accordingly, the sole satisfaction worthy of him, was to resign himself to the natural nobleness of his character: another was beloved, and so far from being ignorant of it, Forster defended the character of his Theresa against a crowd, whose heads were empty enough to believe, that it is possible to console a passionate man, by speaking ill of the object of his affections.

Generous and just from love, still more than from philosophy, the husband who ceases to please, is no longer any thing else, according to him, than the *adulterer of nature*. In short, that same sensibility which had influenced his conduct during the whole course of his life, inspired him with one of those sublime efforts, which cold minds can neither approve nor even conceive. Forster, accordingly, set himself seriously about obtaining a divorce, in order to enable Theresa Heyne to espouse the man whom she preferred to

him. He made preparations, at the same time, by the study of the Oriental languages, to undertake a journey to Thibet and Indostan, in order to remove from that part of the world, in which both his heart and his person had experienced so severe a shock. But the chagrin occasioned by his misfortunes, joined to a scorbutic affection, to which he had been long subject, and which he had contracted at sea, during the voyage of circumnavigation, abridged his life, and prevented him from realising this double project. He died at Paris, at the age of 39, on the 23d *ventose**, in the second year of the republic.

No one ever professed more *revolutionary* principles. Throughout all his writings, we can every where perceive that love for humanity, without which, neither patriotism nor virtue can exist. But this love for his equals was that of a great man, whose genius embraces the entire mass of individual interests, and whose soul is too elevated to fall into that selfish philanthropy, which, by means of a reaction, bounded by personal interest, would imprison the genius of public happiness in the narrow circle of a few individuals.

His journey, undertaken since the revolution, into Brabant, Holland, along the borders of the Rhine, and through several countries lately conquered by the troops of the republic, having appeared to me, of all the writings of Forster, to be that in which this celebrated man has the most displayed the riches of his imagination, and his profound knowledge of politics; I thought it would be an acquisition to our literature!—The naturalist, the artist, and the legislator, will there discover useful principles; and the philosopher, who possesses sensibility, will with pleasure see how his expansive mind knew to embellish even the most trifling occurrences.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

LETTER King JAMES VI. of Scotland, to Queen ELIZABETH, on a scarcity of pease and beans.

RICHT excellent, richt heich and michtie princeffe, our deirest suker and cousing, in our hartiest manner we commend us unto you. The great, and almost universal, failzie of the peis and beans within our realme, thir tua yeiris bigane, occasioned by the continuance of maist tempestuous and unseasonable wether,

* This answers to the 13th of February, 1792, of our style.

fawin out with us baith in the sawing and reaping tymes, greatlie to the interest [*sic*, read *injurie*] on the haile puire ones of our land, comfortit cheeflie be that sort of graine, hes moved us to request your favour, to the relief and help of this necessitee, be spairing sum part of the great stoir of the said graine within your realme; and granting your frie licence to sum trustie servand, as we are to employ that errand, to buy, carie, and transport, fyve thousand quarters thereof, quhair maist commodiouselie they may be had, to the said use. Quhairin ye sall baith greetlie benefite the puir anis of our realme; and sall alwyse find us lyke affected to help your subjectis, distressed with ony sic necessitie, and carrying the lyke request fra you. And thus, excellent, richt heich and meichtie princeis, our dearest suster, &c. From Halyrud Hous, the xx day of December 1595.

Your maist loving and affectioned brother and cousing,
JAMES R.

PASSPORT from JAMES VI. of Scotland, to one MORTON a Bookseller, translated from the French.

JAQUES par la grace de Dieu &c.
James by the grace of God king of Scotland to all princes, potentates, dukes, marquises, earls, barons, governors, chiefs, colonels, captains, and their lieutenants; and others exercising jurisdiction over havens, bridges, passages, and rivers; and generally to all those who may see these presents, safety. This beare, our well-beloved John Morton, merchant-bookfeller, inhabiting and living in our town of Edinburgh [*Lisleburg**] having obtained leave and permission to go to France, the Low Countries, Germany, and other places adjacent, on his own particular business, we have granted him these presents, to request and supplicate you all, and every person of the above-named descriptions, to permit the said Morton freely to pass and repass through your districts, jurisdictions, and governments, without offering or causing to be offered to him any disturbance, search, or hinderance: but rather, if he have need of it, to shew him all favour and assistance in furnishing him with boats, horses, provisions, and other things necessary, at his expence; as we shall not fail reciprocally to do the same, with regard to all those whom you may recommend to us from abroad. Given under our privy seal, at our palace of Holyroodhouse, this xath day of January 1596.

LETTER of BROTHERS the PROPHET to the CHANCELLOR. From the original.

Produced at the Council Board by the Lord Chancellor; 5th March, 1795.

IN obedience to the sacred command of the Lord God, whose servant and prophet I am, I send to the chancellor—as speaker of the house of peers—a book containing the judgments of God, that by him it may be communicated to all the peers; that all may candidly examine the book and judge for themselves: that all may see that the things which are announced to the world in this book, are recorded in the scripture of truth to be fulfilled: that all may know that the kingdom which is so often prayed for, in the form called the Lord's Prayer, saying, “Thy kingdom come,” will commence with my revelation between this and the beginning of June next: that all may be warned, and that all may endeavour to avert the judgments, by an obedience to the everlasting gospel of peace and salvation.

RICHARD BROTHERS,

The man that will be revealed to the Hebrews as their prince: to all the nations as their governor, according to the covenant to king David, immediately after God.

No. 57, Pallington-street, 26th of the month called February, 1795.

To the Chancellor of Great Britain.

LETTER from Dr. FLEMING to Dr. FURNEAUX.

REV. SIR,

IT is time I should acknowledge the receipt of your kind present. Your letters to Blackstone are very masterly; they are good evidence of a well-informed mind, and breathe the spirit of liberty; for which you have my thanks.

If I have any just notion of you, it will not offend when I tell you, that what you have to do with Lord Mansfield has not my approbation. It cannot, so long as I must consider him the most formidable enemy to our legal constitution; the great patron of despotism.

Let me add, you have displeased my eye by an unguarded expression in your truly excellent letters (see p. 189, 190), where, speaking of the protestant dissenters, you thus express yourself: “Liberty, religious liberty especially, is their idol;”

* So styled by the French, because there was then water on both sides.

minutest of critics, the following passage in Milton:

—"When the SCOURGE
Inexorably, and the TORT'RING HOUR
Call us to penance." *Par. Lost*. B. ii. v. 90.

Gray, in his "*Ode to Adversity*," writes,

"Light THEY DISPERSE, and with them go
The SUMMER FRIEND"—

fond of the image, he has it in his "*Bard*,"

"The SWARM, that in thy NOON-TIDE
BEAM are born,
Gone!"

Perhaps the germ of this beautiful image may be found in Shakespeare:

—"for MEN, like BUTTERFLIES,
Shew not their mealy wings but to the SUMMER." *Titulus and Cressida*, A. iii. l. 7.

Gray, in his progress of poetry, has,
"In climes beyond THE SOLAR ROAD"—

Mr. WAKEFIELD has traced the imitation to Dryden, without referring to the poem itself; he has it thus:

"Beyond the year, and out of heav'n's
highway." *Dryden*.

I cannot now recur to the passage, but have marked it in my copy differently, and which makes the imitation still more close, although less harmonious:

"Beyond the year, out of the SOLAR
WALK;"

However, Pope has it in a well-known verse, and probably borrowed from Dryden:

"Far as the SOLAR WALK, or milky way."
Essay on Man, C. i.

Gray has, in his "*Bard*,"

"Dear as the light that visits these sad eyes;
Dear as the ruddy drops that warm my heart."

Gray points out the imitation, himself, in Shakespeare, of the latter thought—and it is curious to observe, that Otway, in his "*Venice Preserved*," makes Priuli exclaim to his daughter, that she is

"Dear as the vital warmth that feeds my
life,
Dear as these eyes, that weep in fondness o'er
thee."

Gray tells us, that the image of his "*Bard*,"

"Loose his beard and hoary hair,
Stream'd like a METEOR to the troubled air,"

was taken from a picture of the Supreme Being, by Raphael. It is, however, remarkable, and somewhat ludicrous, that "*The Beard*" of Hudibras is also compared to a meteor; and the accompanying

observation almost induces one to think Gray derived from it the whole plan of that sublime ode—since his "*Bard*" precisely performs what the "*Beard*" of Hudibras denounced. These are the verses,

"This HAIRY METEOR did denounce
The fall of sceptres and of crowns."

Hudibras, C. i.

Sir EDMUND SAUNDERS.

(Communicated.)

THIS judge, who made a considerable figure in his own time, arose from the lowest origin. He was chief justice of the court of King's Bench in the reign of Charles II. Roger North, son of the Lord-keeper North, who personally knew him, says, "His character, and his beginning, were equally strange. He was at first no better than a beggar boy, if not a parish foundling, without known parents or relations. He had found a way to live by obsequiousness (in Clement's Inn, as I remember) and courting the attorneys clerks for scraps. The extraordinary observance and diligence of the boy made the society willing to do him good. He appeared very ambitious to learn to write; and one of the attorneys got a board knocked up at the window, on the top of a stair-case; and that was his desk, where he sat and wrote after copies of court and other hands the clerks gave him. He made himself so expert a writer, that he took in business, and earned some pence by hackney writing. And thus, by degrees, he pushed his faculties, and fell to forms, and, by books that were lent him, became an exquisite entering clerk; and, by the same course of improvement of himself, an able counsel, first in special pleading, then at large. And, after he was called to the bar, had practice in the King's Bench court, equal to any there." He was corrupt in his person, and somewhat licentious in his manners; but North says, "as to his ordinary dealing, he was honest as the driven snow was white; and why not, having no regard for money, or desire to be rich? And, for good nature and condescension, there was not his fellow."—"As for his parts, none had them more lively than he. Wit and repartee, in an affected rusticity, were natural to him. He was ever ready, and never at a loss; and none came so near as he to be a match for Serjeant Maynard."—"While he sat in the court of King's Bench, he gave the rule to the general satisfaction of the lawyers."

ORI.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE ABOLITION of CATHOLICISM.

Written on learning the Arrival of the French at Rome in 1798.

ON consecrated ground
Their trampled graves around,
Ghosts of the good, their midnight moanings
vent;

Yon vacant ailes among,
Where kneel'd the christian throng,
Voices of weeping stray with strange lament,
A dew from the chill marble breaks,
While each peculiar pow'r its long-wont seat
forfakes.

The quaking altars round,
A drear and dying sound
Disarms the priest amid his mutter'd toil:
Beside the golden shrine
Expires the taper's shine,
The guardian saints with wailings thence re-
coil;

As were it their unwilling doom
Thro' the aerial waste to rove in lonely gloom.

Celestial groves of palm,
Ye are not ever calm;
Laden with sighs, the gales of Eden flow;
Tears such as angels weep
The unfading amaranth steep;
The living waters slide more sad and slow;
The golden harps are all unstrung,
Mute to the sweeping hand, and on the wil-
lows hung.

In coarser sackcloth fold
Thy limbs of dainty mold;
Fling further off thine essenc'd kerchiefs
sweet;

With brinier tears embathe,
With looser tresses swathe,
Fair Magdalena, thy lov'd prophet's feet:
Forgot is now, by man below,
The life of matchless love, the death of
matchless woe.

Nor James, nor sworded Paul,
Watch in the cross-shap'd hall:
Nor the first martyr of a madd'ning crowd.
Back to the desert-air
Unmet shall he repair,
Who guided throngs to Jordan's cleansing
flood.

Even the much-lov'd disciple must not stay,
His crown of glory sheds a paler, bluer ray.

Cecilia's bright-hair'd band
Of pupil cherubs stand,
With veiling wings their drooping heads
concealing:

To hymns of praise and joy
Their closed lips are coy;
To anthems high in echoing air far pealing.
Hush'd is her soul-dissolving tongue,
Nor floats her proud-voic'd organ's roll-
ing song.

MONTHLY MAG. No. XXXI.

Forego thy keys of gold,
The pearly gates unfold,
Cephas, thy mansioners must now be free.
Not all on high who bide
Shall grace the judge's side;
When, the new earth reclad in bridal glee,
On clouds of heav'n majestic riding,
He comes to wake the dead, the dooms of
men deciding.

Whether for Constatine,
Or that mysterious Trine,
Which ranks the prophet with the Only Lord;
Or for that Dominique,
Whose cruel heat oblique
Steep'd writhing infidels in flames abhorr'd;
Or for those priests the wed-bed who re-
nounce,
Flows the wrath-vial now—what mortal may
pronounce.

The star that told his birth,
Who taught a heedless earth
How might be won the beamy home of bliss,
The queen of heav'n forlorn
From her high front hath torn;
Hurling its glories to the foul abyss,
In meet eclipse, while the arch-fiend of God,
Loos'd from his searing chains, shall wield the
sov'reign rod.

The thousand years are past
For which his bonds should last,
Again he strolls abroad and roars amain;
"There is no God," he cries,
While impious shouts arise,
And laughing crouds applaud the hell-taught
frain.

"No God," with lips unpalp'd they de-
clare,
Tossing their brands against the scorned domes
of prayer.

Torn from its altar-stand
With sacrilegious hand,
The chalice scatters its forbidden wine:
On mystic wafers, flung
In scorn by heaps of dung,
And human flesh, dogs of the miscreants dine:
And him who on the crucifix expir'd
They hoot a felon fool by fellow fools ad-
mir'd.

Was it for these accurs'd,
Great Angelo, that erst
Thy chisel had the moving marble preach?
That Raphael was not loth
The storied wall to cloathe
With those pure charities, which vainly
teach?

That Pergolesi told the mother's woe
In wringing tones so soothing that seraphs
lean'd to know?

As, when o'er guilty towns
Jehovah's anger frowns,

3 B

Deep

Deep bellowings thro' the high volcano
writhe;
While priests with fault'ring tread
Their pale processions lead,
And shudder at their proper temple's highth:
So was the holy city all aghast,
When through its rised walls the stranger-
ruin's past.

The saintly father flies
To close his fading eyes,
Where yet the lonely olive strives to grow:
Not the tiara's band,
Or harmless crossier'd hand,
Would now defend him from th' assassin's
blow.

Haste to the tomb! it waits thee long;
Thou art of purer eyes than to behold this
wrong.

Avenging plagues of war
Astright the world afar;
The ranged ranks to loud-blown trumpets
wheel:

The steeds so proudly dight
Are pawing for the fight;
The spear is fasten'd to the tube of steel:
The widow's shriek, the orphan's tear,
For the town-shattering cannon's roar, is
hard to hear.

Lo! the fell devil-forms
That play amid the storms—
Plunder, who tears from industry his all;
Rape, who delights to rush
Where beams the virgin's blush;
Murder scarce waiting for Suspicion's call,
Ere in the liſhop's noary hair
His grappling fist is fixt, his lifted poignard
bare.

But not for aye shall reign
The hell-disgorged train:
Ye will return to lift the bruised reed,
Who learn'd of Jesus' tongue
To pardon human wrong,
Cheer the thorn lamb, and bind the wounds
that bleed.

Immortal mercy dwells in safe retreat,
And back to the sad toil shall wend her pil-
grim feet.

Then all the angel train
Shall visit earth again;
And Michael bind the dragon's strength anew:
While the taught nations bend,
In holier pray'r to blend,
And purer, heav'n-atoning rites renew.
Force-shunning Freedom shall appear
To guard the teacher's hall, the ruin'd pile
to rear.

Long absent Justice then
Shall back return to men,
With measuring look her scales and compass
minding;

And Peace, with myrtle wand,
Shall take no fleeting stand,
From either foot her turtle-wings unbinding;
And orb a rainbow through the azure sky,
In token that the tempest clouds are now
gone by.

So when the seven-mouth'd tide
Withdraws his waters wide,
And feeds his scaly flocks in narrower vale;
Emerging groves are seen,
Enrob'd in springing green,
To branch beside the dike-bound city's pale:
And as the ozy billows sink,
Young flow'rs and waving blades dance on
the fragrant brink.

Far from their impious dens,
Within the Memphian fanes,
The greedy crocodiles in fear are swum:
To rinse the marble floor,
From ling'ring slime impure,
With pearly writh the bathing maidens come:
And joyous crouds with sport and song,
Stroll where the levelling stream trail'd its
slow width along.

*The following FRAGMENT has been completed by
MR. D'ISRAELI, as part of a work of imagi-
nation, on which he is now engaged; illustrating
the manners of various nations, and diversified
by local scenery and national poetry; the pri-
ncipal piece is characterized by the novelty of the
imagery and scenery.*

Scene, RUINS in the Desert of Arabia.

*The Poet, in despair, exiles himself from JEMIS,
or Arabia the happy.*

HERE DESOLATION sits!—Her living
hand
Is heard, at times, some mould'ring mass
to throw,
Startling the echoes.—O'er the sleeping land
A hundred giant voices seem to grow!

Here GRANDEUR once, his murmur'ing
CROUD would trail;
In CÆSAR's dome, the stalking LION
yell;
O'er sculptur'd piles, the SPIDER weaves his
veil;
On yon watch-tow'r, the OWL stands fen-
tinel!

Blow, thou RED SAMIEL! thy sulphureous
breath,
My fate uprais'd shall kiss thy pois'ning
air†.

* "The spider holds the veil in the pa-
lace of Cæsar;
The owl stands sentinel on the watch-
tower of Afrasiab."

Sir W. Jones's Persian Grammar.

† "The effects of the WIND SAMIEL are
instant suffocation to every living creature,
that happens to be in the sphere of its activity.
The Arabians discern its approach by an un-
usual redness in the air, and they say that
they feel a smell of sulphur as it passes. They
throw themselves down with their faces on the
earth, till this whirlwind of poisonous exha-
lations has blown over, which always moves
at a certain height in the atmosphere." *ibid.*

Yield, slender BASTAN! thy speck of death,
And nestle in a bosom of despair!*

Ye LOCUSTS! failing through the darken'd
skies,

Whose rushing clouds a torrent's fall resound,
Ye faithful messengers of fate! arise,
And pour your INSTANT-DESOLATION
round.†

Behold th' unshadow'd land, the burning
plain;

The bitter wave deliriously I taste;‡
From Earth to Heav'n, the PILLAR'D
SANDS attain,

They move, and HORROR TRAVELS
through the waste.§

I laugh when Suns their torrid anger send,
And my blood drops—a red flow'r on the
thorn!

Patient too long, to each seducing friend,
I am A NAKED SWORD—the sheath is
worn||!

finest even teaches the brutes to incline their
heads to the ground, on these occasions."

Niebuhr's Travels in Arabia.

* "In Arabia the only formidable serpent
is the BASTAN, a small creature, spotted
black and white; its bite is instant death; and
the dead body is swelled by the poison in a
very extraordinary manner."

† The swarms of these LOCUSTS darken the
air, and appear at a distance like clouds of
smoke. The noise they make in flying is
frightful and stunning like that of a water-fall.
When such a swarm falls upon a field, it is
washed, and despoiled of its verdure.

‡ One of the sufferings of a traveller in the
desert, is, when the thirst rages almost to
madness, and a well is discovered, the waters
are often too bitter to be drank. Collins, in his
Oriental Eclogues, omitted, or knew not, this
aggravation of sorrow—his Camel-driver says,

Bethink thee, Hassan, where shall THIRST
assuage

When fails this cruise, his unrelenting rage.

§ Bruce, in the desert, has afforded a very
sublime description of "a number of prodigious
pillars of sand, at times moving with great
celerity, at others stalking on with a majestic
sternness. Their tops reaching the very clouds—
Our people became desperate. Ismael pro-
nounced it to be hell, the Tucorories that the
world was on fire, and the Greeks shrieking
said it was the Day of Judgment."—These
moving pillars of sand pursued the travellers
sometimes in bodies. Nature has rarely fur-
nished an object more terrific and sublime.
Milton wanted such a living image of human
destruction.

|| "Far removed from friends, poor and
solitary,
Like a naked sword, without a sheath."

Richardson's Arabic Grammar.

LINES

Addressed to a Friend on his Marriage.

By T. S. SURR.

TO pour sweet consolation o'er the soul,
When sickness saddens, and when griefs
controul;

To soothe the anguish of a sorrowing heart,
O gen'rous friendship, is thy nobler part!
Whose cheering smiles beam round affliction's
bed,

When sun-shine parasites avert the head.

Yet is not friendship sad—but joyous glows
At ev'ry boon a brighter fate bestows;
Exults to view prosperity descend,
And shares each rapture that inspires a friend!

Go then, my muse, and let thine artless lay
Tell the delights that in my bosom play;
The joy sincere that animates my breast,
Whilst my heart whispers, that my friend is
blest.

When in imagination I survey,
All space illumin'd by the solar ray,
And gaze with all the vigour of the mind,
In search of happiness I seldom find;

Sometimes I catch a glimpse of her fair face,
Sometimes her fleeting, fairy footsteps trace,
Till soon th' enchanting vision disappears,
Obscur'd by crimes, by sorrows, or by fears.

Ne'er did I meet her in the gilded halls,
Where mimic pleasure holds her nightly
balls;

Ne'er caught her list'ning to the rude, loud
peals

Of midnight revelry, where reason reels;
Ne'er trac'd her footsteps on the crimson
plain,

Where mad ambition counts its thousands
slain;

Nor e'er beheld her, av'rice, at thy door,
With all thy riches, poorest of the poor!

Such haunts she shuns—nor ever deigns to
stray,

Save where her parent, virtue, points the
way.

Shuns the high road of folly, noise, and strife,
Seeks the smooth paths of calm, domestic
life.

There oft she tarries—there she loves to rest,
Where fond embraces warm the constant
breast.

Such happiness is ***s—and may the pow'r
That gave, preserve it to his latest hour.

From the blest'd spot, he e'er may call his
home,

May no ambition tempt his heart to roam!
May the word "HOME," with magic sound
impart

A spell to warm, or tranquillize his heart!
In her he loves, may he for ever trace
Some new-found charm—some undiscover'd
grace;

Blessing and blest'd, may Hymen's fetters
prove,

The willing bondage of increasing love.

VARIETIES, LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

••• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A COMPLETE edition of the learned and esteemed works of the late Sir WILLIAM JONES, is in the press, and will be published early in the winter, by Messrs. Robinson, in four volumes, quarto.

An English translation, in three volumes, of the long expected voyage of LA PEROUSE round the world, which has just made its appearance at Paris, under the auspices of the French government, is announced for publication in London, about the end of June. A work more interesting to the geographer, astronomer, naturalist, and general reader, has seldom claimed the attention of the public.

The Abbé GAULTIER has lately published in London, the first part of his readings for the use of children of different ages; the second course, containing a pleasant introduction to a knowledge of the principles of grammar, is in the press. The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, at Paris, expressed its marked approbation of the Abbé's plan so long since as the year 1787.

A second edition of Dr. ROLLO's work on the diabetes mellitus, and the results of the trials of various acids and other substances, in the treatment of the lues venerea, further illustrated by additional facts, is preparing for the press.

The increased attention to foreign literature in this island, is evinced by the respectable patronage afforded to the German circulating library, established a few years since in London; the proprietor of which, from an original stock of 70 vols. has lately been enabled to encrease it to 2000, in all branches of learning.

Mr. MALONE's edition of "*Dryden's Prose Works*," is in great forwardness for publication, and will consist of three large volumes. The prose of Dryden is widely scattered among his numerous poetic and dramatic pieces, some of which are rarely to be met with, even among the libraries of the curious. A complete collection has, therefore, been a literary desideratum, and many of our readers will be pleased to learn that the task has fallen into such able hands.

The Rev. HENRY KETT, A. M. Author of "*Bampton Lectures*, 1792," and of "*Juvenile Poems*, 1793," has nearly completed a work on prophecy.

Reading rooms, as well as parochial reading societies, are rapidly extending themselves in every part of the kingdom. The idea of a popular reading-room, suggested in our first number, has been adopted in several places in London; we hear of a similar establishment in Edinburgh, on a larger scale, under the conduct of Mr. ELLIOTT, bookseller. Our opinion of the great utility of these institutions, will induce us at all times to mention their establishment with respect.

Mr. DYER is engaged in printing his *Poetical Works*, in three volumes, octavo. One volume is nearly printed off, and the whole will be ready for delivery to subscribers, by January 1799. They consist of descriptive poems; odes sacred to freedom, love, and benevolence; translations, satires, and epistles. The poems will be accompanied with critical essays. A few only of the poems have been printed before, and those will appear in the present collection with material alterations.

Mr. JONES, Unitarian Minister, at Plymouth, is now preparing, and will soon send to the press, a work in one volume, octavo, bearing the following title, "*The Forgers of the Miraculous Conception of Mary; the Deification of Jesus, and of the Sybilline Oracles; together with the Opposition made to these Doctrines, by the Apostles, brought to light from Josephus, being a Convert and an Apologist; and also from an Allegorical History of the Corruption of Christianity, by a renowned Apostate in the second Century, and from various other ancient Authors, Jewish, Pagan, and Christian.*"

Dr. DUNCAN, junior, has for some time been employed in preparing for the press a translation of the "*History of Medicine*," by KURT SPRENGEL. To write a history of that science, it was necessary to collect, and bring under proper points of view, the facts which are scattered in a thousand works; to read the writers of each age and nation in the original; to enter into the spirit of the times when they wrote; and to study the history of society, and the sciences, wherever they were connected with medicine: all this Professor SPRENGEL is said to have accomplished.

Dr. JOHN HILL, professor of humanity in the university of Edinburgh, is understood

berhood to have been long engaged in the composition of a very important work, on the *Synonyma* of the Latin Tongue; of which an admirable specimen appeared in a late volume of the "*Philosophical Transactions of Edinburgh*."

Dr. ADAM SMITH's work upon the "*Wealth of Nations, with the Life of the Author*," by Mr. Dugald Stuart, have been recently translated into the Spanish language, and in this form published at Madrid.

An excellent Spanish translation of the lectures of Dr. HUGH BLAIR, on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, has been executed at Madrid, and is now in the press.

The Agricultural Survey of Perthshire, by Dr. ROBERTSON, of Callander, is in the press, and will speedily be published.

A very valuable work, to be conducted by Doctors MITCHELL, MILLER and SMITH, has lately made its appearance at New-York, under the title of the "*Medical Repository*." Judging from the contents of the three first Numbers, we conceive it will prove no less useful in the United States, than valuable to the world at large. A publication more judiciously planned, and more ably executed, has seldom been presented to the public; and the good wishes of every friend of science will attend its enlightened editors. The work is classed under the following general heads:

1. Accurate and succinct accounts of the general diseases which have formerly prevailed in any part of the United States.
2. Useful histories of particular cases.
3. Histories of such complaints of professional men, mechanics, manufacturers, &c. as appear to originate from their peculiar employments, or the materials with, or about which they are employed.
4. New methods of curing diseases.
5. Accounts of new discovered or applied remedies, in rare, or hitherto incurable diseases.
6. Extracts from rare, printed or manuscript works, illustrative of the nature and cure of such diseases as now prevail in the United States.
7. Interesting information, relative to the minerals, plants, and animals of America.
8. American medical biography.
9. Accounts of former American medical publications.
10. Reviews of new American medical publications.
11. Medical news.

It will perhaps be unnecessary to remark, that so valuable a source of original information will be constantly resorted to by the Editors of the Monthly Maga-

zine; and that every new fact of consequence will, through its medium, be regularly presented to the European world.

A new medical association has lately been formed in Philadelphia, whose more particular object is to inquire into and elucidate the history and nature of pestilential diseases; without excluding attention to other subordinate objects. This association, which takes the name of *The Medical Academy of Philadelphia*, design to publish the result of their labours periodically. Their publications, it is expected, will consist of a semi-annual octavo volume.

Dr. RUSH is preparing for publication, a fifth volume of his "*Inquiries and Observations*." This volume is to contain two dissertations on the gout, and on diseases of the mind, also a history of the yellow fever for 1797.

Dr. BARTON designs to publish a Memoir on the *Bronchocele*, or on Goitres, as observed in the State of New-York. He has also in the press, a "*Journal of a Tour through part of the States of New-York and Pennsylvania*."

Dr. JOHN BRICKELL, of Savannah, in a letter addressed to the select-men of Boston, has announced the following successful method of preventing the bad effects of the bite of a mad dog. His method is to wash the bitten part with 20 or 30 kettles full of water, poured from the spout of the kettles, or a mug; and afterwards to burn the wound as deep as the bite has penetrated, with the end of a case knife, or any other iron made nearly red-hot. The washing is intended to carry away, from in and about the wound, the saliva; and the burning is intended to extirpate any infected part. This remedy, he observes, has often been applied in Georgia, without once failing.

The following well attested fact, relative to the faculty called instinct of animals, is recorded in the third number of the American "*Medical Repository*." A wren had built her nest in a box, so situated that a family had an opportunity to observe the mother-bird instruct the young ones in the art of singing, peculiar to their species. "She fixed herself on one side of the opening in the box, directly before her young, and began by singing over her whole long, very distinctly. One of the young then attempted to imitate her. After proceeding through a few notes, his voice broke, and he lost the tune. The mother immediately recommenced where he had failed, and went very distinctly through with the remainder.

der. The young bird made a second attempt, commencing where he had ceased before, and continued the song as long as he was able, and when he lost the note again, the mother began anew, where he stopped, and completed it. Then he resumed the tune, and finished it. This done, the mother sang over the whole series of notes a second time, with great precision; and a second of the young attempted to follow her. With him, she pursued the same course as with the first; and so with the third and fourth. It sometimes happened, that the young would lose the tune, three, four, or more times, in the same attempt; in which case, the mother uniformly began where they ceased, and sang the remaining notes; and when each had completed his trial, she repeated the whole strain. Sometimes two of the young commenced together. The mother observed the same conduct towards them, as when one sang alone. This latter was repeated, day and day, and several times in a day.

Gypsum, the effects of which, as a manure, do not appear to have been fairly tried in England, still continues to receive the approbation of agriculturists in America. Dr. G. LOGAN, of Philadelphia, has lately published a pamphlet, in which he endeavours to establish, *first*, That there is no difference between European and American gypsum. *Secondly*, That gypsum acts as an immediate manure to grass, and afterwards in an equal degree to grain. And *thirdly*, That one dressing will continue in force several succeeding crops. Judge PETERS, of Philadelphia, has also published a pamphlet on the same subject, containing answers to a set of queries, addressed by him to various intelligent agriculturists. "After ten or eleven years trial, they all agree in the utility of gypsum, as a renovator of exhausted soils; that one bushel and a half, or two bushels, will be sufficient, if yearly repeated, for clover; that it will answer well in a sandy loam, upon a limestone bottom; that though it is serviceable when strewed in powder, on growing plants, it succeeds best in repetition, after cultivating and dressing slightly with stable manure, or with ploughing in green manures. It does not exhaust more than other manures do, particularly dung, and to produce its full effect, to be valuable and active, it must meet with something in the soil to decompose it; and where this is wanted, it does no good. When strewed on the surface, it remarkably benefits white and red clover, and

most grasses; though it did not appear to do any good to winter grain. It is good for all leguminous plants, buck-wheat, flax, hemp, rape, and oily-seeded plants; most products of the kitchen-garden, and for fruit-trees; as well as for oats and barley, when sprinkled at sowing time on the wetted seeds. Sowed at all times of the year, it answers well; if strewed over the land at any time from the beginning of February to the middle of April, it should be sowed in misty weather, to avoid the loss of having it blown away with the winds, if sown in a dry time. Some do not sow it until vegetation begins, though it will have an effect if sowed at any season. As to quantity of produce by the acre, as much is procured from gypsum as from any other manure; the hay is better than that produced by dung; the cattle waste less of it; and if the grass is used for pasture, they are fonder of the *plastered* than of the *dunged* produce. Its duration is such, that though sometimes it will be exhausted in one year, yet the effect of one dressing, of three or four bushels to the acre, has been felt for five or six years, gradually decreasing in its powers, and seems to be capable of prolonging the efficacy of dung; and has been known to do good, when sowed repeatedly, and in small quantities, for a continuance of twelve years and more." These facts, and their causes, &c. have since been further investigated by Professor MITCHELL, in a paper which he has published in the "*Medical Repository*." This interesting Memoir we shall insert at length, in our next Supplementary Number.

The Agricultural Society of Connecticut are forming a collection of facts for publication, on the use of gypsum as a manure.

We observe, with singular pleasure, that Agricultural Societies are forming in every district of America. Sheep of various countries, and foreign seeds, of different kinds, have recently been imported and cultivated with success. The "*New-York Magazine*" states, that the president of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, has received from Mr. JEFFERSON, vice-president of the United States, upwards of one hundred different kinds of *rice*, which have been procured by that gentleman from the Phillippine Islands.

The remarkable disease among the CATS in London, mentioned in this work for April 1797, appears to have extended itself over the entire continents of Europe
and

and America. The Paris and other newspapers, published on the continent of Europe, mentioned the fact; the "*Medical Repository*," of New-York, traces with more accuracy its progress through the United States. The symptoms were, with little variation, similar to those described in the Monthly Magazine.

Dr. VAUGHAN, Member of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, has published a pamphlet, in which he accounts for the effect of Dr. PERKINS's metallic tractors, on the principles of GALVANI and HUMBOLDT, whose experiments are well known in Europe. Dr. TILTON, president of the Medical Society of Delaware, in a letter on the same subject, has published his opinion that some general, though undefined, principle exists, which gives to metals a powerful influence on the animal economy.

The following account of the comet, which was observed by Mr. LOFFT, and other European astronomers, is extracted from a Boston paper of August last: "On the 16th inst. Mr. MERRICK, who resides at Little-Cambridge, discovered a comet, covering the star placed at the insertion of the tail in the body of the Little Bear. It was between eight and nine o'clock in the evening; and at the same hour on the 17th inst. he saw it advancing towards the star (*mu*) in the dragon, of which it had crossed the body; having moved at a rate through the heavens twice as rapid as the moon. On the 18th and 19th inst. it will be nearly on a line with what may be called the pointers of the little bear; and about eight or nine in the evenings of those days, if the weather be clear, it will be seen to the west of our zenith, and not very far distant from it. This comet at present has no tail, but appears as a small nebulous or cloudy star, of a round form, being most bright towards its centre or nucleus."

Dr. DAVID HOSACK, the professor of botany and materia medica, in Columbia college, and Dr. CURRIE, of Philadelphia, have published some pieces, in which they maintain that the *yellow fever* has always been an imported disease.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR and Dr. EDWARD BANCROFT, have been elected members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The second part of the second volume of the transactions of that academy are in the press; as is the fourth volume of those of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

Dr. ARCHER, near Baltimore, has discovered that the *Rad. Semea*, in strong

decoction, is an almost infallible remedy in the cramp, or *Suffocatio Stridula*.

A treatise on fevers (particularly that denominated yellow fever) has recently been published in India.—It is a joint effort of two celebrated physicians at Calcutta, who, beginning to write by accident, on the same subject, at the same time, agreed to unite their efforts, and thus conjointly produced a work, which report states to be a most learned and valuable performance. Dr. M'Lean is one of the authors.

Captain Pierpoint, an American, advertises, that in lat. 16. 45. N. long. 169, 38. W. from London, on his passage from the Sandwich islands to China, the 2d of September, 1796, at midnight, in company with the schooner Prince William Henry, William Wake, master, of London, they both ran on shore on the north side of a reef of coral rocks and sand, where they continued until next day noon—at which time the weather being very clear, they saw two small islands of sand, bearing W. by N. four or five miles distant; and from their top gallant-mast head saw the shoal, extending E. S. E. southerly round to W. S. W. but how far they were not able to determine. In the lat. 17. N. this shoal will not be seen.

On the 16th of Feb. 1796, the snow Arthur, Captain Barber, returned to Madras, after a voyage to New South Wales, the north west coast of America and China. The following account of his voyage is extracted from the New York magazine.

On the 26th of April, 1794, he fell in with a very extensive group of islands, six in number. These islands are laid down, in our map, too far to the eastward. The longest island lies in the latitude of 17. 30. S. long. 175. 15. east of Greenwich. Captain Barber anchored in a large bay, on the west side of this island, in ten fathom water, and shortly after a canoe came off, but approached with great caution; and it was some time before the natives, by signs of friendship, could be induced on board. They had no idea of barter, but were very willing to receive presents. The next day several canoes put off, but in lieu of provisions, as was expected, they came all armed, and their boats loaded with spears, clubs, bows and arrows. Captain Barber made all the boats go astern, and endeavoured to convince them that he meant not to hurt them. At length they formed a plan for an attack, when they were shewn some muskets, but they not knowing what they were, took them for clubs. Several attempted to board on the quarters; violence was necessary to keep them off, and

some

some who had obtained footing, were pushed down. On this a few arrows were fired into the Arthur, in different directions, and shortly a general discharge from every canoe took place. Captain Barber immediately cut his cable, but found it necessary to fire upon them, from two or three swivels, and a few muskets, by which some of them must have been killed, as the canoes were very near the ship. The report of the guns, and the effect they produced, occasioned the greatest consternation among the savages, who in an instant disappeared. Two of the crew were wounded by their arrows. There being a fine breeze at the time, the Arthur soon got clear of them. Their canoes appeared to be about thirty feet in length, but scarcely three feet broad. They had a stage erected in the middle of each, apparently for the purpose of standing on to heave their spears; and there were from eight to 14 men in each canoe.

They are a very stout race of people, not a man amongst those that were seen appeared to be less than six feet high; they are of a copper colour, with woolly heads. They saw no women. These islands require very great caution in approaching them from the westward, being almost surrounded with reefs, and interspersed with sunken rocks and shoals, in every direction. The 18th of May, on his passage towards the northward, in the lat. 3. 45. south, Captain Barber discovered a small sandy island, to which he gave the name of Drummond's island, which appeared to have no other inhabitants than birds. This island is very low, and cannot be seen from the deck of a vessel more than five or six miles. It lies in lat. 5. 40. south, and nearly in the longitude of 176. 51. west of Greenwich—variation 9. east.

NEW PATENTS, *Enrolled in April and May, 1798.*

**Mr. WELDON's, FOR A MILL FOR
BREAKING BARK FOR TANNING, &c.**

A Patent was granted in Dec. 1797, to JAMES WELDON, of Litchfield, for a machine, or mill, for breaking or pulverizing hatched or chopped bark for tanning; or other woods or hard substances.

This invention consists in constructing a cylindrical wooden case, in which is to be fitted a cast iron cone, either solid or hollow, which, by common mill machinery, is made to turn rapidly round in its case. The side of the cone is to be armed with long triangular cutting teeth, applied lengthwise, with considerable intervals, to the cone: between these longer teeth, at the base of the cone, is to be fixed, in like manner, a very close row of shorter ones. The bark, or other substance to be ground, being then thrown lightly into the cylinder, is coarsely broken down by the longer teeth, and afterwards reduced to finer powder by the shorter ones.

MR. CARTWRIGHT's, FOR AN IMPROVED STEAM ENGINE.

The Rev. EDMUND CARTWRIGHT has just taken out a patent for an improved steam engine. It is needless to observe, that the steam engine, though a very powerful; has hitherto been not only an expensive, but a very imperfect machine. Its imperfections have arisen from the complexity of its parts, from the load of friction, and from the defectiveness of the

vacuum, in consequence of the admission of elastic vapour. Mr. CARTWRIGHT condenses, by means of a simple apparatus, peculiarly adapted to the purpose, without the injection of cold water; and by means of another apparatus, equally simple, the engine is cleared of such elastic vapour as may separate from the water in the boiler. It is further contrived, that the condensation is at all times going forwards; so that there is a complete vacuum, or at least as near an approximation to it as may be, whenever the piston is ready to make its stroke. The friction is in a great measure removed, by making the piston solely of metal, and so as to accommodate itself to the cylinder, with the least possible pressure against its sides. The complexity which has hitherto been complained of, as the great obstacle to the application of the steam engine to any purposes, except those of great magnitude, is in Mr. CARTWRIGHT's improvement done away. The construction of this machine is nearly as simple as a common pump, it having only two valves, and those as it were self-acting.

**MR. DOUGLASS's FOR A MACHINE
FOR SHEARING WOOLLEN CLOTH.**

A patent was granted to J. DOUGLAS, of Christ church, Surrey, in March, for a machine for shearing or cropping woollen cloth. The invention consists in fixing a number of shears in a frame, which are worked by various mechanical powers; but the particular mode of application

plication is too various and complicated to be understood without a reference to the drawings which are annexed.

Besides the foregoing, the other new patents are as follow, some of which will be more particularly noticed in a future number.

To J. EDWARDS, of Bristol, in April last, for a method of ascertaining more exactly, the geographical position of ships at sea.

To W. SELLARS, of Bristol, in April, for a machine for spinning wool, cotton, &c. without drums or betts, usually employed in similar machines.

To ROBT. JOHNSTON, of Greek-street, Soho, in March, for a medicine called essence of mustard.

To J. HARRIOTT, Goodman's-fields, in October, for inventing a cog, or capstan, to be applied to pumps, hydraulic engines, and ships, and by which the latter may make way in calms.

To JOSEPH HAYCROFT, of Greenland dock, Surry, in March, for an improved gun carriage.

To HENRY GOLDBING, of Willesden, Middlesex, in March, for a machine for removing rubbish, stones, &c. so as to facilitate the working of canals.

To W. BOLTON, of the royal navy, in March, for an improvement in the capstan.

To W. LESTER, of Yardly Hastings, Northamptonshire, in March, for an improved harrow.

To W. CHAPMAN, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in March, for an invention for laying, twisting, and making ropes.

To ROBERT HOWDEN, of Hoxton, in February, for a portable furnace for heating ovens.

To J. DOUGLAS, of Christ church, Surry, in February, for a machine for moulding and making bricks.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

SIX Canzonets, and a Gipsy Song for the voice, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte or harp; composed and dedicated to Lady VERNON, by J. Fiska. 7s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

Mr. Fiska has succeeded in these pieces in a respectable degree. They are entirely calculated for the chamber, and qualified to improve the vocal pupil. The first song, "The wretch condemn'd with life to part," is a plain but pleasing melody, and possesses much propriety of expression. The second, "The shape alone let others prize," is in the form of ballad; and though far from being the best air in the collection, is smooth, pleasant, and expressive. The third, "Poor oth, in vain;" is set with feeling. And the fourth, "Winds whisper gently;" is acid, and sweetly tender. In the fifth, "Thro' groves sequester'd," the composer has displayed much beauty of fancy, and correctness of judgment; while the sixth, "When Delia on the plain appears," is distinguished by its easy flow, and the agreeable turn and connection of passages. The Gipsy song is given in two movements; both of which possess a pleasing vein of melody, and form a brief comment on the character of the words.

Trio Concertante, for the piano-forte, lute, and bassoon, or violoncello; performed by Messrs. MARZINGHI, MONEANI, and HOLMES, at the Nobility's MONTHLY MAS. No. XXX,

Concerts; composed and dedicated to Mrs. DENISOT, by M. Devienne. 3s.

MONEANI.

This trio consists of two movements, the first of which is in common-time, *allegro moderato*, and the second a rondo in common-time, *allegro assai*. The opening movement is certainly no way striking, yet contains many pleasing and well constructed passages; and the rondo, though not particularly engaging, is smooth and easy. The digressions are managed with theoretical address, and the returns to the theme are natural and attractive.

A Quintetto for the piano-forte, two violins, tenor, and violoncello, as performed at the Opera Concert; composed and dedicated to Miss BULLER, by D. Sibelt. 5s.

We have perused this elegant quintetto with singular pleasure. It is highly finished in every bar, and does the highest credit to the polished fancy of the composer. The execution is brilliant, the expression forcible, and the parts so connect and *extremities*, as to evince great theoretical dexterity. The piece comprises two movements; the first of which is in common-time, *allegro brillante*; and the second, a rondo in *3/4* *presto*, the subject of which is perfectly Mr. STEIBELT'S. The whole, in a word, forms a composition of first-rate merit, and reflects much honour on the genius, science, and contrivance of the composer.

A Notturmo for the piano forte, with Accompaniments for the violin and violoncello; composed by *Adalbert Gyrowietz*. 4s.

Longman and Broderip.

This composition is highly elaborate, and in many of its passages sparkles with genius. The general beauty of the leading part has induced us to a very close examination of the accompaniments; and we find them constructed with great skill and contrivance. They flow along with their principal with an ease and intimacy which proves the author qualified to take every advantage of which the ingenious theorist avails him, without the intricacy and abstruseness of affected learning.

"Moll of the Wad:" a favourite Irish air, with Variations; for the harp or piano-forte, by *P. Gardiner*. 1s. Skillern.

Mr. GARDINER has given eight variations to this air, which are progressive in execution, and pleasing in style. They are perfectly calculated for the improvement of young scholars; and lie so well for the fingers as to avoid every embarrassment.

"When the Bark cuts the Seas:" a song in the Algerine Corsair; composed by *J. Sanderson*. 1s. Riley.

This song is an Algerine's description of a sea-battle. The melody, which in general is extremely characteristic, is much heightened by the spirited excellence of the accompaniments. Their combined effect is indeed so powerful that we have seen few vocal productions so truly theatrical and picturesque. So far above mediocrity as we find the whole, yet we must distinguish the passages and accompaniments given to the words "Such havoc, such flashing," and "Shot on shot quickly pour'd," and which, for their fire and vigour, would equal any praise we could give them.

The British March; as performed by the Duke of York's band; composed and dedicated to the Duke of York, by *M. P. King*. 1s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

This march is published in a score of thirteen parts, and is given on a separate sheet as adapted for the piano-forte. The parts are adjusted with skill, and calculated to produce a good effect; and though the melody possesses nothing very new, the passages flow into each other with so much ease and nature, as to render the composition very pleasing, and furnish an agreeable exercise for the piano-forte.

"Bara Vale:" a song, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte; written by *John*

Rennie; composed by Mr. *Ross*, organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen. 1s.

Longman and Broderip.

"Bara Vale" is one of the prettiest ballads we have noticed for a long while. The air, which is somewhat plaintive in its style, is uncommonly simple, and characterized by much sweetness and novelty. The accompaniment is judiciously constructed, and the bass carries with it the hand of a master.

The Cliffs, Keys, and Time; dedicated to Lady CATHERINE WEST, by Mr. *Bamwrieder*. 1s. Skillern.

In this useful little publication, we find a table of all the cliffs, examples of the several major and minor keys, and other articles highly serviceable to the *tyro* in music.

"Lilly Chaste and Lilly Fair:" sung by Mr. DIGNUM; composed by Mr. *Ross*. 1s.

Longman and Broderip.

This song is pleasing in its subject, and uniform in its style. If we were to point out the passages the least excellent, we should select them from the second part. The relative unison, which is suddenly introduced, is deserted too hastily to afford that relief for which the ear listens in a change of the key, and the notes given to "Modest violet, also fly," are awkward in their distances.

"The Wish:" a canonnet; composed by *J. Ambrose*. 1s. Riley.

"The Wish" is one of Mr. AMBROSE's most pleasing and original productions. It consists of two movements, agreeably contrasted; and the latter of which rings a pretty *change*, and happily accords with the subject of the words.

"The Seaman's Departure:" a song; composed by Mr. *Anderdon*. 1s. Riley.

This ballad is set in a style characteristic of the tar, and proves that the composer can accommodate himself to general subjects. The symphony is, perhaps, somewhat too elaborate for the cast of the melody, and has the awkwardness of containing an odd bar. The passage, at the words "Think no more," is particularly expressive, and leads the ear to the close in a manner that is strongly interesting.

Young Towler: a hunting song sung at the theatres royal; composed by Mr. *Moss*. 1s. Ross.

"Young Towler" is a decent song in its kind; the music, if not of the first order of merit, does more than justice to the words, which indeed are greatly below mediocrity; we do not, we must confess, discover much of that spirit of the

the chase which distinguishes a few of our old hunting airs; such, for instance, as "From the east breaks the morn," by Baidon; "Away to the copse," by Battishall; and, "The echoing horn," by Arne; yet it must be allowed that Mr. MOULDS, in this little effort of his fancy, has not been wholly unsuccessful.

The St. Fiorenzo: an air, danced before their Majesties, on board the St. Fiorenzo frigate, at Weymouth; arranged as a rondo, for the piano-forte, by K. Kambra. 1s.

Preston.

This dance is very pleasingly conceived. The subject is remarkably pretty, and the modulations easy and natural. The return in the second page

to the *leading bars*, through the medium of the original key, minor, is excellently managed, and offers a striking specimen of the composer's science and taste.

"Poor Isabel:" a ballad: with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte; composed by W. Bingley, of St. Peter's college, Cambridge. 1s. Preston.

"Poor Isabel" is a pleasingly plaintive little air. We observe some marks of the inexperienced musician; but at the same time strong symptoms of taste and genius. The passage given to the word *lot* is ill-judged, and the bass, almost throughout, might have been better chosen; but the general cast of the melody is smooth, easy, and interesting.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Work, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

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DISSERTATIONS and Miscellaneous Pieces, relating to History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia, by the late Sir William Jones and others; vol. 4th, being the whole of the articles contained in the 4th volume of the Asiatic Researches, printed at Calcutta. 10s. 6d. bds.

Verner and Hood.

Tracts relating to Natural History, by James Edward Smith, M. D. F. R. S. &c. 7s. boards. White.

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Description of the minerals in the Leshian museum, by Karsten; translated by George Mitchell, M.B. 2 vols. 8vo. Elmsley & Bremner.

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ITALIAN.

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Elmsley and Bremner.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON;

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA	3
Inflammatory Sore Throat	2
Typhus Mitior	3
Ephemera	4
Measles	3
Small Pox	4

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dyspnoea	3
Cough	8
Cough and Dyspnoea	17
Hæmoptysis	3
Pulmonary Consumption	5
Pleurodyne	4
Ascites	3
Anasarca	5
Cephalalgia	7
Fluor Albus	3
Amenorrhœa	7
Chlorosis	4
Hepatitis Chronica	3
Dyspepsia	7
Enterodynia	4
Procidencia Vaginae	2
Diarrhœa	3
Hæmorrhoids	5
Dysuria	7
Icterus	4
Hypochondriasis	2
Hysteria	3
Vertigo	7
Herpes	5
Tinea	2
Chronic Rheumatism	8

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Ephemera	-	2
Mammary Abscess	-	2
Rhagas Papilla	-	3
Mastodynia	-	2

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Aphthæ	-	4
Worms	-	3
Convulsions	-	4
Whooping Cough	-	5

The subject of the following report being very well known, and the circumstances of the case having passed under the eye of several medical gentlemen, we shall affix his name to it.

Mr. WARNER, apothecary, in Fore-street, on Feb. 22, 1797, after an attendance of a few days on a patient, who died of a malignant fever, was suddenly seized with a vertiginous affection of the head, accompanied with sickness at the stomach, and followed by violent vomiting. These symptoms were succeeded by a fever; during the continuance of which, considerable pain was felt in the region of the abdomen, particularly about the left hypochondrium; and, in a few days after the abatement of the fever, symptoms of jaundice appeared. The tunica conjunctiva of the eye, and the whole surface of the body became of a very deep yellow colour; the stools were of a clay-like appearance, and the urine was very much im-

impreg-

impregnated with bile, depositing at times a considerable sediment. There was a sense of pain and stricture about the præcordia, accompanied with a considerable degree of tension of the abdomen: and the pain in the left hypochondrium frequently returned. The breathing was sometimes very much affected: the heat of the skin was increased and seconded by a desquamation of the cuticle, and such a degree of itching as proved very troublesome. The state of the pulse was not much affected at any stage of the disease. These symptoms continued for several months, attended with great languor and debility, an indisposition to motion, together with considerable anxiety of mind.

As in the course of the disease a variety of symptoms occurred, so different medicines were employed, according to the different circumstances of the case. The bowels were kept open by aloes, rhubarb, and soap. Different bitters were employed: gentian and columbo were frequently used. Myrrh and steel were taken with a view to their tonic effect, and for the mitigation of pain, opium was repeatedly administered.

Calomel was frequently used, but the state of the bowels sometimes rendering the use of it improper, mercurial frictions were substituted in its room.

After the use of various medicines, without any important advantage being produced, the *nitrous acid* was taken in the quantity of a dram every day. During the use of these medicines, the various symptoms gradually abated: the yellow colour of the eye and of the skin grew fainter; the tension of the abdomen diminished; the pain and stricture about the præcordia abated; the strength gradually returned, and the appetite was much improved. No inconvenience arose to the stomach or bowels from the use of the acid, till after it had been taken for some weeks, when the patient felt a pain in his stomach; for the relief of which, he took a few grains of kali preparatum, and repeated the dose twice or thrice in the course of the week. Whilst it was judged proper to mention

this circumstance, it is equally necessary to observe, that the small quantity of the kali taken can hardly affect the conclusion which may be drawn respecting the advantage of the nitrous acid in this instance.

This report will probably bring to the recollection of the medical reader, the experiments of Mr. WM. SCOTT, of Bombay, and the conclusion which he draws concerning the effect of the nitrous acid on the resinous base of the bile, and the resemblance of the effects of this medicine to those which generally occur in the use of mercurials.

The Deaths in the Bills of Mortality for the last four weeks, are stated as follow:

Abcess	-	-	-	2
Abortive	-	-	-	4
Aged	-	-	-	73
Apoplexy	-	-	-	9
Asthma	-	-	-	36
Bleeding	-	-	-	3
Bed-ridden	-	-	-	1
Brain Fever	-	-	-	2
Cancer	-	-	-	6
Child-bed	-	-	-	11
Consumption	-	-	-	394
Convulsions	-	-	-	307
Croup	-	-	-	1
Dropsy	-	-	-	69
Fever	-	-	-	124
French Pox	-	-	-	7
Gout	-	-	-	13
Gravel	-	-	-	1
Grief	-	-	-	1
Hooping Cough	-	-	-	30
Jaundice	-	-	-	4
Inflammation	-	-	-	39
Liver-growth	-	-	-	1
Lunatic	-	-	-	6
Measles	-	-	-	24
Mortification	-	-	-	19
Palsy	-	-	-	4
Pleurisy	-	-	-	1
Rickets	-	-	-	1
Rupture	-	-	-	1
Small Pox	-	-	-	99
St. Anthony's Fire	-	-	-	1
Still-born	-	-	-	33
Suddenly	-	-	-	10
Teeth	-	-	-	36
Thrush	-	-	-	1
Water in the Head	-	-	-	4
Worms	-	-	-	5

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In May, 1798.

ON the 23d of April, the Duke of Portland presented a message from his Majesty, to the House of Lords, acquainting their Lordships, that Ireland required pecuniary assistance, therefore recommending a loan of 1,000,000, for which the Irish were to pay the interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee of Supply, stated, that it would be necessary, for the services of the current year, to provide a small augmentation of our sea forces, to meet the exigencies which extraordinary

events might render inevitable. To the present number he proposed to add 10,000 men, making a total of 120,000 men for the service of the present year. He observed, that though the vote of that night went to require an addition of 10,000 men, yet, as the exigency of last year rendered it necessary to employ 6700 men in addition to the number of 110,000 already employed, it would only be necessary to raise something less than 4000 more, which would effectually answer every purpose. He then moved, that there be granted to his Majesty, to defray the extraordinary expenses of the army for the year 1797, the sum of 1,351,391l. 19s. 3d.; the sum of 70,000l. for 10,000 extra seamen and marines, at 7l. per man per year.

To the Governor and Company of the Bank, for so much supplied by them to the commissioners for liquidating the national debt	200,000	0	0
Money advanced in consequence of addresses of that house, and not then provided for	10,043	16	4
To the African company	13,000	0	0
To merchants trading to the Levant	12,000	0	0
To the British museum	3,000	0	0
For putting the Alien act into execution	2,600	0	0

On the 25th of April, in a committee of supply, the Secretary at War presented several accounts of the army estimates, amounting, in the whole, to 1,706,776l. 6s. 4d. which sum was voted accordingly.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the same day, brought up his second budget for the current year. By this budget he added nearly three millions to the expenses of the year above what he calculated when he opened his first budget in November last. This excess he attributed to be occasioned chiefly by the additional exertions, which the continued reparations and increased activity of the army had rendered unavoidable. The whole amount of the supplies for the present year, he stated at 28,490,391l. the total of the ways and means, at 1,450,000l. Hence arose a deficit of 2,000l. for which Mr. PITT had not made any provision.

Summary of the supplies, according to the two budgets.

* See the statement of the first budget, in the Magazine for December last, Vol. IV. p. 480.

Navy.—By the first budget, in November	12,531,888
By the second, in April,	910,000
Total for the navy	13,448,888
Army.—Stated in Nov. at	10,112,950
Added in April	2,744,365
Ordnance.—Stated in Nov. at	1,291,038
Added in April	12,542
Miscellaneous service.—Stated in November at	673,000
Added in April	7,608
For the discharge of the national debt	200,000

Total of the supplies 28,490,391
The principal variation which appeared in the two budgets, in the statement of the ways and means for the year 1798, was in the article of the assessed taxes, which the minister had estimated, in November, at seven millions, but from the various modifications which had been made, in what was called the Treble Assessment bill, he stated them in April at the sum of four millions and a half!

Summary of the ways and means for the year 1798.	
Annual produce of the land and malt	2,750,000
Voluntary contributions	1,500,000
The assessed taxes	4,500,000
A duty upon imports and exports, which Mr. PITT supposed would be saved to the merchant, by a diminution of the present insurance, in consequence of regulations to be made respecting the sailing of convoys	1,500,000
Advances by the Bank on Exchequer bills	3,000,000
The loan, exclusive of two millions for Ireland	15,000,000
The lottery	200,000

Ways and Means 28,450,000
Messrs. BOYD and Co. being the lowest bidders on the annuity, were the purchasers of the loan, the terms of which were as follow: viz.

For every 100l. subscribed, the subscriber to have 150l. of consols, at 48½ value	72 15 0
50 of reduced, at 47½ value	23 15 0
45. 11d. long annuities at 13 years	3 3 11
Discount	3 0 0
	101 13 11

As eight millions of the loan were mortgaged on the gradual produce of the increased assessed taxes, the permanent addition

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mage to the harbour, basin, &c. At twelve o'clock, however, the French poured in great numbers upon the invaders, and the wind at the same time becoming unfavourable, so as to prevent their reembarking, they were all compelled to surrender prisoners of war, to the number of about fifteen hundred men, after having had about one hundred killed and as many wounded.

FRANCE.

In the Council of Five Hundred, on the 12th of April, Citizen ESCHASSÉRIAUX the elder made a long and elaborate report upon the subject of colonization, in which he pointed out the rise and progress of it from ancient to modern times; as he proceeded, he urged the benefits, which mankind had repeated from colonization, and pointed out the places which late discoveries had laid open for future exertions of this kind. He described Egypt as inhabited by half civilized tribes, famous for its fertility, and as a place which industry might restore to a healthful temperature, and to the cultivation of the most valuable productions; separated only from the new acquisition of France by a narrow sea. "Can there be," said ESCHASSÉRIAUX, "a more suitable enterprize for a nation, which has already given liberty to Europe, and emancipated America, than to completely regenerate a country, which was the first theatre of civilization in the universe; to call back the sciences, industry, and the arts, to the place of their maturity, and to lay the foundation of a new *Ulebs*, or another *Memphis*?" He contended that Russia, in establishing colonies upon the Black sea, set a proper example to the French republic, to form similar establishments in Asia and Africa, particularly in a quarter, which would render her Asiatic islands of such value and importance. After having pointed out at great

length the advantages of colonization, he observed, that a colony ought not to be formed by the transmigration of a great part of a nation. The expulsion of the Moors, and the revocation of the edict of Nantz, proved how much too great an emigration tended to enfeeble a country. "What kind of government must that be," said he, "which always depopulates the state in order to tranquillize it?"

The Executive Directory, on the 9th of May, assembled in order to decide by lot, conformably to the constitution, which of them should quit that important office. The necessary balls were prepared with great solemnity, and the lot fell upon FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU to leave the Directory. Upon this decision being announced, Gen. BERTHIER, THREILHARD, TALLEYRAND, and CAMBACERES, became candidates for the vacant seat.

The great business of the elections was finished about the end of April, and on the second of May the Directory sent a message to the Council of Five Hundred upon this subject. After enumerating the various efforts which the enemies of the republic had made upon similar occasions, to introduce royalists and anarchists into the legislative assemblies, the message asserts, "that if ever there were a period in which the republic might appear superior to the perfidious hopes so often conceived for its destruction, and so often disappointed, it would be when, triumphant without, and seated upon the innumerable trophies which she has gained, she reckons almost as many victories as soldiers. Yet notwithstanding this, there does exist an anarchical conspiracy to make the primary and electoral assemblies the nurseries of future plots." The Directory next proceeded to state the revival of anarchy from the re-establishment of constitutional circles; they particularly point out Stratsburgh, Perpignan, La Sarche, Metz, Vermoul, and Paris, as places where the elections were influenced by the intrigues of the anarchists. The message concludes with hoping, that the council will not permit men loaded with every crime to sit in the legislature; and that they would mark with reprobation those infamous choices, equally derogatory from the dignity of the republic and their own independence.

A committee was appointed to make a report upon this message; on the 7th of May a report was accordingly made and brought up. It stated the necessity of excluding from the legislature the partizans of the two great parties which agitated

The gazette writer to assert, that the blowing up of works at Ostend would interrupt the communication between Holland, France, and Flanders. It will appear, on the slightest inspection of the map, that the canal which runs to Ostend is but a collateral branch of the great Flanders canal, which does not approach nearer than 64 miles of Ostend, and consequently could be in no respect injured by the blowing up the flood gates at the termination of the collateral branch. Vessels passing along the grand trunk, from Bruges to Newport and Dunkirk, do not approach nearer to Ostend than at the point of junction, which, as before stated, is six miles distant. The real object of this expedition appears, therefore, to be still involved in mystery.

the republic, the anarchists and the royalists. The reporter moved a plan containing eighty-eight articles; the first of which was to annul all the decisions that had been pronounced on individual election cases, in so far as they were inconsistent with the new disposition to be adopted.

The other part of the plan went to validate, or invalidate partially, the operations of the different electoral assemblies of the republic, by rejecting members of the same deputation, those whose election was ascribed to intrigue and the spirit of faction.

General JOURDAN most justly considered the plan as hostile to the sovereignty of the people, and to the freedom of the constitution. Before the council took upon itself to act as a national jury, the existence of the conspiracy ought to be proved. BOUCHIN and JUSOT spoke on the same side, and opposed a general proscription.

AUDOUIN contended, that the interest of individuals must yield to that of the state, and that the measure proposed was necessary to the constitution, and the maintenance of true liberty. The plan was at length adopted, and BAILLEUL took occasion to declare, that the report was the production of the committee, and not of the Directory, as had been insinuated.

By this unprincipled measure, the elections of six or seven departments, were annulled *in toto*; besides those of a great many individuals.

The following are among the places whose elections are annulled:—L'Allier, La Dordogne les Landes, Loir and Cher, la Loire, Basses Pyrenees, Haute Vienne.

HOLLAND.

The Batavian republic has accepted the new constitution: this intelligence was officially noticed to the Directory of France by the minister for foreign affairs.

The number of voters assembled upon this occasion was much greater than was assembled last year. The primary assemblies accepted the constitution on the 23d of April, when the utmost tranquillity prevailed. It was unanimously accepted by the Batavian garrison. At Amsterdam the numbers were, for the constitution 10,493, against it 114.

GERMANY.

About the middle of April an event took place at Vienna, which seemed once more to threaten Europe with the revival of the continental war. BERNADOTTE, the republican ambassador, had caused the tri-coloured flag to be hoisted before the floor of his house, in order to supply the place of the arms of the French republic,

which he had not then ready: in consequence of this the populace assembled, and with a shower of stones broke his windows, forced open the gates, and rushed into the court with loud cries of death and destruction to every Frenchman. After the laws of nations had been thus outrageously violated, BERNADOTTE retired to Rastadt until this affair should be adjusted.

It is now said, that during his residence there, the Emperor took measures to bring the ringleaders of this mob to punishment, and the affair is in a fair way of being amicably adjusted.

By the last intelligence from Rastadt, the friends of peace are inclined to hope, that the negotiations carrying on there will soon be brought to a happy issue. The great question of ceding to the French republic the territory on the left bank of the Rhine being nearly settled between the contracting powers.

AMERICA.

The negotiation which was carrying on at Paris, to adjust the differences between the United States and the French Republic, has been lately broken off, or at least suspended. The President of America has published the correspondence, and even the conversations which took place between the different negotiators and their *secret agents* upon this occasion. This publication is the most extraordinary of any to be found in diplomatic history, and exposes a system of corruption and political infamy not to be matched in the history of mankind. It accuses the Directory of employing secret agents to tamper with the American envoys, in order to procure for *themselves*: a private *douceur* of fifty thousand pounds, a loan from the state, as a preliminary of peace between the two republics; and it further appears, that M. TALLEYRAND, the French minister for foreign affairs, was privy to these most disgraceful proceedings carried on by his agents, who, in his correspondence are distinguished by the letters X. Y. and Z.

A message has been sent from the President to the House of Representatives, in which he recommended the making of the most vigorous preparations for defence, if not for war; and informed congress, that he had rescinded the regulations by which the ships of the United States were prevented from sailing in an armed condition.

In the House of Representatives of the State of Philadelphia, a motion was made to declare it inexpedient for America to go to war for any reason short of the invasion of its territory, especially against a people with whom it was lately united by the

ties of friendship. This motion was negatived by 37 to 33.

The senate of the United States, on the 26th of March, brought forward a string of resolutions, which had for their object to lay an embargo, to complete and garrison

the fortifications, to raise a provisional army, and to provide for military stores and arms. These resolutions were not decided when the last intelligence was sent from America, except the *first*, which was *negatived*.

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] At St. George's, Kent, Mr. W. Smith, of Ave Maria-lane, to Miss Ann Furlonger.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, the Rev. H. Holland Edwards, of Penant, Denbighshire, to Miss Palmer, of Upper Grosvenor-place.

At the same place, Mr. Hickman, to Miss Kenrick, of Woody Park, Flintshire.

At Mary-le-Bone church, David Bevan, esq. eldest son of Silvanus Bevan, esq. of Middleworth hall, Norfolk, to Miss Favell Burke Lee, youngest daughter of the late Robert Cooper Lee, esq. of Bedford-square.

At St. Sepulchre's, Thomas Parsons, esq. of Idington, to Miss Edmonds, of Wandsworth.

In London, Murten Dalrymple, esq. of Fordels, to Miss Frances Ingram Spence, of Hanover-square.

In Westminster, Mr. Dennett, surgeon, of Frick-street, Soho, to Miss Berrow, niece of Andrew Jordaine, esq. of Great George-street.

In Westminster, James Wake, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Smith, daughter of the rev. Dr. Smith, prebendary of Westminster.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, the rev. Daniel Veyse, to Miss Arnold, of Queen-square.

John Auldjo, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Rose, daughter of John Rose, esq. of Norfolk-street, Strand.

At St. Giles's in the Fields, John Saragunt, esq. of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Miss Birch, daughter of Mr. Birch, of the same place.

Thomas Goldsley, esq. of St. James's-street, to Miss Charlotte Milward, daughter of the late John Milward, esq. of Bromley.

Mr. Hanam, of the Strand, to Miss M. Gordon, daughter of Capt. Gordon, of St. George's in the East.

In London, Comte Royer de St. Julien, to Miss Lewin, daughter of the late Samuel Lewin, esq.

The rev. T. Atwood, of Queen-square, Westminster, to Miss Burtenshaw, of Lindfield, Sussex.

In London, Mr. Brunn, of Charing Cross, to Miss Brewman.

Mr. Sabere, of Church-street, Spital-fields, to Miss Collins, of Bethnal-green.

Dead.] In Norton-street, Portland-place, Sir Philip Houghton Clarke, bart. The title descends to his only brother, now Sir Simon Houghton Clarke, bart.

In Chelsea, Mr. Duffell.

At Clapton, Mrs. Compton.

In Caroline-street, Bedford-square, in his 74th year, Peter Mounier, esq.

In Duke-street, Westminster, after a severe and lingering illness, supported with great fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Hickens, second daughter of the late E. M. Rebone, esq. of Colchester, and wife of H. J. Hickens, esq. of Worley-hall, Berks.

At Pentonville, aged 67, Mr. Bedwell Law, bookseller, of Ave Maria-lane.

In Lumb's Conduit-street, Mrs. Crook.

In her 22d year, Mrs. Gaillemond, of Wilton-street, Finsbury-square.

Mr. John Bullen, brandy merchant, Morgan's-lane, Tooley-street.

At Mile End, Mrs. Brewer, widow of the late rev. Samuel Brewer, of Stepney.

At Hammer-smith, aged 21, Miss Mellish.

In Grosvenor-row, Chelsea, Mr. John Poulain.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Jane Blake, a lady of great worth, and the last surviving branch of a very respectable family. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Duffield.

At his chambers in the Temple, aged 75, William Myddleton, esq.

By the bursting of a blood-vessel, Thomas Sanders, esq. of Upper Thames-street, Golden-square.

At Kensington Gore, in her 73d year, Mrs. Ann Bowles.

Mrs. Sparkes, of Doughty-street.

In Clarges-street, the Right Hon. Lady Sophia Augusta Lambert, youngest daughter of the Earl of Cavan.

Mr. Robert Mellish, of Lime-house, ship-builder.

In the Maze, Southwark, H. S. Holcombe, esq. brewer.

In London, the Hon. Augustus Windor, youngest son of the Earl of Plymouth.

Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Thomas Barber, man's mercer, Hay-market.

In Queen Ann-street East, Parker Halley, esq.

In London, after a lingering indisposition, Thomas Jewer, esq. late of Bath, and formerly of Jamaica.

Mr. William Poynder, of Great East-cheap, plumber.

Mr. Northcote, silversmith, of Berkley-street, Clerkenwell.

At Epsom, Mrs. Mary Graham, widow of John Graham, esq. formerly of the council of Calcutta.

In Hatton Garden, Mr. John Johnson Clare, attorney.

The rev. Richard Stainby, more than 40 years lecturer of St. Mary, Strand.

At Hackney, Lieut. Colonel James Chaffwell, of the first royal regiment of the Tower Hamlet militia.

In Westminster, Arthur Kelly, esq. the late lieutenant-colonel of the South Devon Militia. Mr. Kelly was descended from an ancient and distinguished family in Ireland, the dignity of which he well maintained. After shewing the danger and honor of a British soldier during the seven years war, he returned home and married Miss Parker, sister to the late and aunt to the present Lord Boringdon, and cousin to the present Earl Peckett. To the Lady Mr. Kelly had been long attached. He was a truly amiable character, being eminently distinguished by his benevolence to the poor, his extraordinary tenderness and affection to his relatives and friends, and by an uniform endeavour to render happy all with whom he was connected.

At Kentish Town, aged 84, John Little, esq. Some days previous to his death, his physician persuaded him to take a little wine, as indispensably necessary to recruit his decayed strength, occasioned by his miserable and parsimonious living. Mr. Little, fearful of trusting his servants with the key of the wine cellar, insisted upon his carrying him down stairs, to get a single bottle; when the sudden transition from a warm bed to a damp cellar brought on a fit of apoplexy, which occasioned his death. On examination, it appeared that he possessed upwards of 25,000*l.* in the different tontines; 11,000*l.* in the 4 per cents. besides 2000 per ann. of landed property; which now devolves to a brother, to whom he never afforded the least assistance, on account of his being married, matrimony being a state into which he himself never entered, and for which he always entertained the greatest detestation. He resided upwards of forty years in the same house, one room of which had no been occupied for the space of 14 years: but which on his death was found to contain 173 pairs of breeches, with a large proportion of other articles of wearing apparel, all which were in such a wretched state of decay, that they were sold to a Jew for a single half guinea. In the coach-house were discovered, secreted in different parts of the building, 180 wigs, which had been bequeathed to him by different relatives, and in which he set great store.

At Islington, on Sunday, April 15th, the rev. John Williams, L. L. D. He was born at Lampeter, Cardiganshire, South Wales, on the 25th of March 1727. His father, a respectable tanner, placed him at the free-school in that town. Having very early expressed a strong inclination for the ministry, when he had acquired a competent knowledge of the classics, he was admitted a student at the dissenting academy, at Carmarthen. Here he assiduously cultivated those studies that would qualify him for the office of a christian minister, and made considerable improvement in the mathematics. On the recommendation of his academical course, he ac-

cepted an invitation from the Rev. Howell, of Birmingham, to assist in the superintendence of a large school; he was chosen pastor of a congregation at Stamford, Lincolnshire, where he remained near three years, when he removed to Birmingham, Borks. During his residence there, he completed his "*Concordance of the Greek Testament, with an English Version, and a Series of Select Critical Notes*;" printed in 1771. He was desirous of a situation near London, and had formed an extensive acquaintance, when the death of the rev. Mr. Baron, who had the pastoral charge of the Dissenting congregation at Sydenham. In 1768 he married Martha Still, the widow of a very respectable member of his late congregation at Sydenham. On her decease in 1777, he was elected curator of Dr. Daniel Waddingham's library, in Red Cross street: a library, in its situation, little known to the public, though it contains a large collection of ancient and very valuable books, and almost all the works of the Nonconformists. The advantages of this situation, enabled him to procure every information he could wish to be subject that had much engaged his mind, and the authenticity of the two first chapters of St. Matthew's gospel. The result of his inquiry he published in his "*Thoughts on the Origin of Languages*." While he resided in this library, he married in Jan. 1781, Elizabeth Dunn, one of the daughters of Joshua Dunn, Esq. of Newington, formerly a very respectable merchant in the city of London, and one of the most able laymen among the dissenters. From fluctuations which frequently take place in the villages near London, the number of dissenters had so far decreased, that, on the expiration of the lease of the chapel, Dr. Doctor, finding the infirmities of age advancing, resolved to resign the office of ministry, and devote the remainder of his life to study and the society of a few friends. At the time of his decease, he had nearly completed the printing of a translation of "*Cicero's Graco-Barbarea Nocturnal Letters*," which will be shortly published. His work designed to explain some difficult passages of scripture. He was the author of several pamphlets on different subjects, and printed a few separate sermons. His virtues secured to him the esteem of his acquaintance and friends; and his decease will be long and deeply felt by his many friends and widow.

On the 3d of April, after a few days illness, at his house near Hermitage St. Wapping, in the 69th year of his age, John Livie, a gentleman well known in the literary world, for his deep and accurate knowledge of the learned languages. A small, but beautiful and correct edition of Horace, will be a lasting monument to his memory; and the benevolence and integrity of his character, must render his loss a subject of the deepest regret to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A most ingenious and yet simple combination of machinery, for the purposes of regulating the conveyance of waggons, laden with coals, down an inclined plane, from Benwell colliery, on the north-side of the Tyne, to the staith at the border of the river, and for bringing up the waggons, when unloaded, by the same power that resisted its projectile impetus in the descent, has lately been perfected and brought into use by Mr. Barnes. The length of the railway, on which the waggon runs, is 864 yards, which distance it descends in two minutes and a half, and reascends in the same space of time; so that the loaded waggon can be let down with ease and safety, the coal discharged, and the empty waggon returned to the pit, within the compass of *seven minutes*. The impelling and the resisting powers of motion, are derived from a plummet, weighing 162 lb. wt. which the waggon in descending and ascending, alternately raises and lowers the depth of 144 yards. The rope, by which the waggon is impelled and accelerated, winds round the axis of a large wheel, in a niche or groove in the middle, that gives the rope only space to coil round upon itself, and thereby guards against all possibility of entanglement. Near to the axis of the large coiling wheel, there is an oblique indentation of cast iron, which corresponds with and works into a similar conformation on the rim of a smaller wheel; round which the plummet rope is coiled or wound, and is, in consequence thereof, moved round only once in six rotations of the suspending and retracting wheel, which exactly corresponds with the elevation of the weight and the descent of the waggon. To preserve the rope from injury, by dragging on the ground, rollers with iron pivots and brass sockets, for it to run upon, are elevated in the middle of the rail-way; but sufficiently low to prove no obstruction to the waggon, which passes over them.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Robert Frost, jun. to Miss Todd, of Mifford. Mr. J. A. Kidd, engraver and copper-plate printer, to Miss Atkinson. Mr. Thomas Ratcliff, to Miss Brown, of Jarrow.

At North Shields, Mr. W. Turnbull, master of the John and Richard, to Miss Lowrey.

At Tyngemouth, Mr. Robert Ramsdell, attorney, of North Shields, to Miss Ann Pittsford, of South Shields.

At Ovingham, Mr. John Hall, broker, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Brown, of Wylam.

Mr. Robert James, late of the Cock Inn, Newcastle, to Miss Mary Swinburn, of New-bottle.

At Corbridge, Mr. Lancelot Armstrong, surgeon, to Miss Isabella Newcastile.

At Bywell, Mr. John Charlton, of Walton,

to Miss Barbara Rowell, of Stelling, near Corbridge.

Dead.] In Newcastle, in his 69th year, after a long and very painful illness, Mr. William Newton, architect. His integrity and affable manners procured him a respectable circle of friends in private life; and his professional reputation will be perpetuated by the various edifices planned and built under his directions, in this and the adjacent counties.

At Easingwold, Mr. Robert Yates.

At Hebburn, Mr. John James. The office of parish clerk to this town had been successively held by his grandfather, his father, and himself, for the term of 132 years.

At Berwick, Mr. William Phorion, printer and bookbinder.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, captain Henry Fisher, of the Favourite, to Miss Eleanor Plasket, youngest daughter of the late captain John Plasket.

At New Hutton, near Kendal, William Sleddall, esq. to Miss Holmes.

At Brampton, Mr. Thomas Hutton, of Soulby, near Kirkcubright, to Miss Jane Noble, of High flow.

At Hawkehead, Mr. Harrison, of Hawkehead Hall, to Mrs. Towson.

Dead.] At Whitehaven, in her 71st year, Mrs. Ann Skelton. Mr. James Raney, in his 25th year, Mr. George Salkner, jun. After a short illness, Mr. Ralph Hendley.

At Carlisle, aged 45, Mr. James Boulfield, linen-draper.

At Kendal, Mr. Batty Hodgson, tobacconist, and an alderman of the corporation. Mr. John Swainson, carrier.

At Scoring, near Refwick, in her 75th year, Mrs. Martha Gibson.

At Lowca, aged 76, Mr. Joseph Young, husband, shoemaker.

At Kewick, aged 63, Mrs. Dinah Clark.

At Low Barkhouse, Seimurthy, aged 28, Mrs. Irvin.

YORKSHIRE.

From Mr. Seaton, the treasurer's annual report of the state of the woollen manufactory, delivered in at the last Pontefract sessions, it appears, that of broad cloths there have been manufactured in the last year, pieces 229,292 — yards, 7,235,038; which gives a decrease from the returns of the preceding year, of 17,478 pieces, amounting to 595,498 yards. Narrow cloths, on the other hand, have experienced an increase, there having been manufactured in the course of the last year, 156,789 pieces, or 5,508,648 yards, giving an increase of 5115 pieces, or 257,944 yards.

Married.] At York, Mr. Lonsdale, linen-draper, to Mrs. Hewell. Mr. Wm. Atley, silver-smith, to Miss Clark. At Knaresborough, Mr. George Henlock, grocer, to Miss Clough.

At

At Farlington, near Thomas Hall, of Linton upon Ouse, to Miss Hall.

At Rotherham, Mr. Edward Grefwick, of Sheffield, to Miss Mary Holt, sister to Mr. Holt, of Newark, printer.

At Hefale, Mr. Coffin, of the East Riding Bank in Beverly, to Miss Brough, of the former place.

At Wakefield, Mr. Rowland Herft, book-feller, to Miss Ann Day, daughter of Mr. John Day, watchmaker. Mr. Thomas Beaumont, ironmonger, to Miss Ann Richardson, of Leeds.

The Rev. William Williamson, of Pocklington, second son of W. Williamson, of Linton Spring, to Miss Dawson, only daughter of Mr. Dawson, of Wighill, near Wetherby.

At Doncaster, Mr. Graham, to Mrs. Lisle.

At Hull, Mr. Richardson, of Pocklington, to Miss Hall, of Beverley. Mr. Wm. Lambert to Miss Fearn.

At Leeds, Mr. Matthew Hewitt, of Beeson, to Miss Burton, daughter of the late Mr. Joshua Burton, of Bromley. Mr. Philip Haist, merchant, to Miss Mary Tipping.

Died.] At York, John Cockshutt, esq. captain in Lord Harewood's regiment of supplementary militia. Miss Severn. In his 71st year, deservedly esteemed and respected, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, architect.

At Hull, aged 55, the rev. John Beatson, many years minister of the Baptist chapel in Saltthous Lane. Mr. Thomas Bell, insurance broker.

At Broomley, near Whatley, greatly respected and beloved, Mrs. Ann Rhodes.

At Duncombe Park, Miss Duncombe, eldest surviving daughter of Charles Slingsby Duncombe, esq.

Suddenly, the Rev. Dr. Hunter, rector of Thurnscoe.

In his 69th year, Joseph Wilkinson, esq. of Whetley Hill, near Bradford.

At Badsworth, the Rev. Mr. Rawlinson.

At Beverley, aged 42, Mr. Hudson.

At her house at Carthorpe, in the North Riding, on the 6th inst. Mrs. Ellsley, widow of the late rev. Gregory Ellsley, Vicar of Burneston.

At Louth, Mrs. Wriggleworth, wife of Mr. N. Wriggleworth, warden of that corporation. This gentleman's family furnishes a remarkable instance of fatality; his three sons, together with his wife, all dying within the space of 14 months.

At South Cave, Mr. John Robinson, late deputy comptroller of the customs at the port of Scarborough.

After a few hours illness, Mr. Wainwright, of Ferrybridge, postmaster of that place, and one of the partners in the Leeds pottery.

At Scholes, near Leeds, the youngest son of Colonel Brooke.

At Thorne, likewise near Leeds, Mr. Marmaduke Parson, many years a local preacher in the late Mr. Wesley's association.

At Baildon, near Bradford, after a few days illness, Mrs. Cockbott.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Moss, merchant, to Miss Griffiths. Mr. Joseph Farrer, merchant, to Miss Eliza Nells, daughter of Mr. Henry Neild, of Aelling-ton, in Cheshire. Mr. Edward Thompson, painter, aged 25, to Mrs. Groves, aged 45. Mr. George Atkinson to Miss Mary Evans.

At Manchester, Mr. John Parry, merchant, to Miss Wright. Mr. Wm. Fletcher to Miss Mann. Mr. Thomas Thackeray to Miss Mary Atot, of Smedley.

At Ormskirk, Mr. Wm. Wareing, attorney, to Miss Catherine Parr, daughter of the late alderman John Parr, of Liverpool.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Lee, attorney, to Miss Simpson.

Died.] At Lancaster, aged 92, Mrs. Patience Harrison. In her 70th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Frankland. Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Ralph, whitesmith.

On his passage from the coast of Africa, Mr. Henry Wood, of Liverpool.

At Manchester, of a lingering consumption, borne with great fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Lignum, wife of Mr. John Lignum, surgeon.

At Preston, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Hornby. Mr. Charles Roberts, of the royal Preston volunteers.

At Bootle, aged 24, Mr. Edward Ashcroft, father of Mr. E. Ashcroft, of Spellow House, near Liverpool.

At Huns Fold, in Tottington, at the extraordinary age of 102 years, Mr. Richard Haper. He retained the use of all his faculties to the last day of his life, and within a fortnight of his decease, could eat a hard crust of bread as easily as in his youth. He has left a daughter and son-in-law, whose joint ages amount to 154 years.

Mr. Hughes, wife of Mr. M. Hughes, of St. Helen.

At Skipton in Craven, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Wharton, innkeeper.

At Wigan, Mrs. Lowe, wife of Mr. James Lowe, sutton manufacturer. Mr. Christy. Mr. Ellam.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Philip Hamberston, esq. to Miss Cotton, eldest daughter of the rev. the dean of Chester.

At Nantwich, the rev. John Latham, curate of that place, to Miss Snellson, daughter of Mr. Snellson, stationer.

At Overton, Mr. Thomas Clarke, to Miss Ellen Downs.

At Prestbury, Charles Antrobus, esq. of Alstock, to Miss Broadhurst, of Henbury.

Died.] At Chester, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Wetenhall. In her 83d year, Mrs. Barnston. Mr. Thomas Hand, corkcutter. Mr. Wm. Currie. Mr. Wm. Dicus, attorney. Miss Gregory, of Sealand.

At Handbridge, near Chester, Mr. Woods.

• Near Chester, Edward Gashell, esq. Th. gentleman, on account of certain pecunia disappointments, secluded himself from society for the long term of 28 years.

• At the Glass-house, near Chester, A. Winter.

• At Stoke, near Nantwich, Mr. Will Sproston.

• At Middlewich, aged 81, Mr. John See
DERBYSHIRE.

• Married.] At Gresley, the rev. Gresley to Miss Louisa Gresley, daughter of the late Sir Nigel Gresley, bart.

• At Melbourne, Mr. Collen, draper, Nottingham, to Miss Chamberlain, of the former place.

• Died.] At Derby, at the Bell Inn, Mr. S. Bird, of Manchester. He was seized the preceding day with an apoplectic fit, to which his sudden death is attributed. In her 83d year, Mrs. Wolley.

• At Ilkstock, Mr. Thomas Dethick, son of Mr. Dethick, of Willington.

• NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

• Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. R. Killingley, to Miss Maria Wilson. Mr. Thompson, surgeon, of Newark, to Miss Fletcher, daughter of John Fletcher, gent. of Nottingham.

• At Arnold, Mr. John Stubbins, jun. of Nottingham, hofier, to Miss Mary Cooke, of Redhill, in the parish of Arnold.

• Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Mayne. Mr. Bradwell, sen. Aged 32, after a long illness, which she bore with great fortitude, Mrs. Ragsdale, of the Three Crowns Inn, in Parliament-street. Mrs. Barton.

• At Bramcote, near Nottingham, in his 86th year, Mr. George Robinson. His death is sorely regretted.

• At Bingham, aged 68, Mrs. Stafford, widow of Mr. Stafford, many years a respectable school-mistress in that town.

• At Gedling workhouse, in his 96th year, John Flinders, pensioner. He served his country 62 years in the capacity of a soldier, 34 of which he was a gunner in the royal artillery; 22 years in the 8th, or king's own regiment of foot, and six years in the 52d regiment, general Lambton. Whilst in the 8th regiment, he was present in six battles and two sieges, viz. the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Falkirk, Culloden, Rackoo, and Val, and the sieges of Stirling Castle and Bergen-op-Zoom. He was rewarded for his long and faithful services, by a pension from government, which enabled him in his old age to live comfortably in his native parish of Gedling; but it is a remarkable circumstance, that, after making experiment of many private families, he preferred boarding himself in the parish workhouse for several years previous to his decease.

• LINCOLNSHIRE.

• Married.] At Stamford, after a courtship of a few days, Christopher Peat, esq. to Mrs. Tomkinson, widow of the late Mr.

of Norman Cross. Mr. Charles Miss Rayment.

• y, near Ralsin, Mr. Casterton, to Peter at Arches, Lincoln, and music, to Miss Sarah Fox, of Cal-

• St. Mary's, the rev. Mr. Jer-long Sutton, to Miss Ann Stanger, near place.

• groft, Mr. Thomas Bower, grazier, andall.

• At Boston, in her 23d year, much, Miss Tayton.

• littlesea, Mrs. Aveling, grocer. She perfect health a few minutes previous to her sudden death.

• At Grantham, Mrs. Winter, wife of Mr. Winter, grocer.

• At Raibhy, Sophia Davis, eldest daughter of Mr. Davis, of Loughborough.

• At Bourn, in his 67th year, George Pochin, esq. colonel of the Leicestershire regiment of militia, and deputy lieutenant and magistrate for the counties of Leicester and Lincoln. At the first forming of the militia for this county, Mr. P. was appointed captain, and served till the conclusion of the war in 1763. In the year 1778, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in which situation he served during the American war, and, upon the death of the duke of Rutland, in 1787, he was appointed to the command of the regiment. In his public capacity he was most deservedly esteemed, as a good soldier, and a faithful, upright and inflexible magistrate; in the retired walks of domestic privacy, his benevolence and uniform integrity procured him the respect and love of all who had an opportunity of knowing him.

• At Navenby, near Lincoln, in her 53d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Gill, wife of Mr. Joseph Gill, wheelwright.

• RUTLAND.

• Married.] At Ketton, Mr. Stanger, to Miss Kirke.

• Died.] At Barrow, Mr. Darker, farmer and grazier.

• Mrs. Berridge, wife of Mr. Berridge, of Cottesmore, farmer and grazier.

• At Empingham, Mr. Bradshaw, game-keeper to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.

• LEICESTERSHIRE.

• Earl Moira has enrolled himself a private volunteer in the Leicester yeomanry cavalry.

• Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Ireland, printer, to Miss Miller. Mr. Hiff, draper, to Miss Keep, of Kettering.

• Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Billston, to Miss Chamberlain, of Syston.

• Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Lowdham, widow of the late Mr. F. G. Lowdham, hofier. Aged 82, Mrs. Wolverstan, widow of Mr. Wolverstan, of Bole Hall, Staffordshire. She was a very eccentric, but at the same time amiable character. Mr. Thomas Bird.

At Melton, in the bloom of youth, Miss Alice Healy, of Shoby.

Mr. James Preston, farmer, of Burton Lascaris.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Methoin, bookbinder, to Miss Spink.

At Cheadle, Mr. Thomas Smith, tanner, to Miss Elizabeth Tipper.

Mr. Thomas Mayer, of Lane End, maltster, to Mrs. Salt, of Stafford.

At Ellenhall, Mr. Ash, of Eccleshall, to Miss Addison, of the former place.

At Burton upon Trent, lieut. Charles Perks, of the Burton volunteer infantry, of Sinai Park, near Burton, to Miss Sherratt, of the former place.

Mr. Owen, of Tutbury Woodhouse, to Miss Deavil, of Marchington.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Green. In her 63d year, Mrs. Fellows. A few minutes preceding her death, she had been walking in her garden in perfect health.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Brown. She went to bed the preceding night in apparent good health.

At the same place, in his 64th year, Mr. John Turnpenny Altree.

Aged 75, Mrs. Lyceet, of Shallowford.

At Sedgely, Mrs. Powell, wife of the rev. Mr. Powell.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Samuel Heely to Miss Ketland. Mr. Wm. Hunt to Miss Jane Colley. Mr. Samuel Weaver to Miss Sarah Walker. Mr. Benjamin Ashwell to Miss Elizabeth Best. Mr. Boddington to Miss Mary Russell, of Foleshill, near Coventry.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Howell, to Miss Sarah Pearson, of Birmingham.

At Handsworth, Mr. Richard Dean, to Miss Elizabeth Baker.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Underhill. Mr. John Green, druggist and banker. Mr. Dicken, builder. Aged 71, Mr. John Beardmore. Mr. Henry Lutwyche. After a long and painful indisposition, Mr. Collins. Miss Holmes. Of a decline, Miss Westwood, eldest daughter of Mr. O. Westwood. Mrs. Palin. Mrs. Corne.

At Coventry, after a short illness, Mrs. Davies, brazier. She has left nine children to lament her loss. Mr. Stephen Scotton. Mrs. White.

Mr. Richard Groves, of Great Barr. He was a very ingenious and skilful mechanic.

At Foleshill, near Coventry, Mr. Benjamin Fidge.

At Shrewley, in the parish of Hatton, in this county, Mrs. Archer, widow of the late Mr. Lawrence Archer. No woman ever maintained a more amiable and respectable character.

At Spark Brook, near Birmingham, in his 77th year, Mr. William Shore.

At Handsworth, near Birmingham, Mr. William Chamberlain.

At Cakemore, near Hales Owen. Mr. Thomas Adams.

SHROPSHIRE.

The beautiful turret of the church of St. Chad's, in Shrewsbury, will speedily receive an acquisition of a new peal of twelve bells, which have been pronounced, by competent judges, to be the best musical peal in the kingdom.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Edwards, of Myford, Montgomeryshire, to Mrs. Rogers, of Frankwell. Mr. Richards to Miss Yall, of Preston.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Bodenham, linen-draper, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Susan Home, of the former place.

At Oswestry, Mr. Rogers, of Crossmere, to Miss Sarah Croxon.

At St. Chad's, Mr. Gregory, of the Bog Mines, to Miss Mary Pugh, of Kinnerton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Blakeway, wife of Mr. Joshua Blakeway, of the Abbey Foregate. In her 86th year, after a very severe illness, Mrs. Rambottom. Aged 64, Mr. Evan Owen.

At Ludlow, in his 75th year, captain Wm. Pugh. Mrs. Harley, wife of Mr. Harley, dyer. Mrs. Collier. Miss Jordan.

At Acon, Reynold Hall, Mr. Robert Smith.

At Whitchurch, aged 72, Mr. William Batho. Mr. Thomas Jebb, miller.

At Wellington, aged 72, Mr. Thomas Ore. He was upwards of 40 years agent to the late Edward Cludde, esq. of Orleton, and through the long period of his life, uniformly maintained the character of strict integrity, and was universally esteemed for the goodness of his heart.

At Welshpool, Mr. Thomas Parry, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Burliton, aged 74, Mrs. Ann Pemberton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Longdon, Mr. Thomas Hill, farmer, of New Town, near Worcester, to Miss Susan Ireland, of the former place.

At King's Norton, Edward Owen, esq. of Garth, Merionethshire, to Miss Highway, of Moneyhill, in this county.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Dennis. Suddenly, while sitting in a chair at her son's house, Mrs. Handy, aged 80. Universally regretted, Mr. Henry Were. He served the office of mayor in 1795. At the advanced age of 98, Mrs. Susannah Davis.

At Rose Place, near Worcester, Miss Eliza Glover Williams, second daughter of Thomas Williams, esq.

At Broomgrove, after a short illness, Mr. John Webb, attorney.

At Lakberrow, Mr. Thomas Davies, farmer.

At Droitwich, Mr. Wm. Smith, grazier. At Hinton Lane, near Worcester, Mr. Belamy, timber-merchant.

Mrs. Lucas, wife of Mr. Lucas, farmer, of the Little Lodge, Hanbury.

Mr.

Mr. William Chance, a wealthy farmer, of Cummingst, is the parish of Hnllip.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Bennet, Mr. Rees Phillips, baker. Mr. Joseph Morris, gun-cork-cutter.

At Leominster, aged 88, Mrs. Price. After a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Seward. Mr. Oliver, wheelwright.

Mrs. Hankins, of the Pigeon House, in the parish of Weston Beggard.

In his 74th year, Mr. Joseph Pritchard, farmer, of Canwood, in the parish of Woolhope.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mrs. Eades, of the Malt House.

At Maïndee, near Newport, the lady of W. Kemeye, esq.

At Troy House, near Monmouth, Miss Richards, only daughter of Mr. Lewis Richards, steward to the duke of Beaufort.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloucester, capt. Macdonald, of the 17th light dragoons, to Miss Woodfield, daughter of Stephen Woodfield, esq. of this town.

At Bristol, Mr. James Harring, jun. to Miss Mary Raiken. Mr. William Lewis, 90 Miss Cooper. Mr. John Pritchard, vicar choral of St. David's Cathedral, to Miss Summons. The joint ages of the bridegroom, the bridemaid, the person who gave the bride away, and the bride's servant that attended on the occasion, wanted seven years of the age of the bride.

At Clifton, John Wintle, esq. of Frocester, to Miss Concklin, of the former place.

Mr. Richard White, of Woodhouse, near Stroud, to Miss Hall, daughter of Mr. Wm. Hall, of Salperton.

At Winterbourne, Samuel Shute, esq. of Frenchay, to Miss Ricketts, of London.

At Westbury upon Trim, James Macintosh, esq. barrister, to Miss Allen, sister to Mrs. Wedgwood, of Cotehouse, in that parish.

Died.] At Gloucester, in his 80th year, Mr. George Cowles, formerly an eminent corn-dealer, but who had retired from business for many years.

At Berry Fieldhouse, Bourton on the Water, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Wilkins, wife of the rev. Wm. Wilkins.

At Kington, near Thornbury, Mr. Obed. Thurston.

At Crewshole, Mr. Samuel Crinks, many years a master-potter and furnace-builder at St. Philip's glass-work. He was a man of strict honour and integrity.

At Alkerton, near Frocester, Richard King, esq.

At Redland, Mr. Jeremy Baker, banker, of Bristol. His benevolence and affability conciliated the unfeigned esteem and friendship of all who knew him.

At Stapleton, Mrs. Jennings.

At Yatc, Mrs. Frances Green.

At the Hotwells, Archibald John Mac-

donnell, esq. of Lochgarrie, North Britain lieutenant-colonel commandant of the late 113th regiment of foot.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. John Davis, clerk of the university and city bank, to Miss Woods, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Woods, of Witney.

At Witney, Mr. Edward Towersey, organist of that town, to Miss Frances Germain.

Mr. Francis Lamb, of Witney, to Miss Ellis, only daughter of Mr. William Ellis, linen-draper.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 60, Mr. Joseph Hedges. In his 12th year, Charles Daniel Gutch, fourth son of the rev. John Gutch, registrar of the university. He was a youth of great promise, and exemplary morals.

At Bicester, in his 74th year, Mr. W. Rolls, currier.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Dallington, near Northampton, Mr. J. Pell, of Hardmead, Bucks, to Miss West, of Dallington Lodge.

Died.] At Peterborough, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Denny.

At Caister, near Peterborough, Mr. Howgrave, formerly printer of the Stamford Mercury.

The rev. Joshua Stephenson, rector of Barton Segrave and Cranford St. Andrew.

At Kettering, Mr. Richard Schuckburgh, chapman.

At Benefield, near Oundle, Mr. Morris, of Chandos-street, London.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The duke of Bedford's immense brick wall, which encircles all the paddocks, the park, and farms in his large estate at Woburn, is now almost finished, not wanting two hundred yards to complete it. It is a most stupendous undertaking. The basement part of the wall is four bricks thick, and the elevation (14 feet high) three bricks, made of a beautiful red earth, that will stand unimpaired for centuries. The expence of this vast work is said to exceed 200,000l.

Married.] Mr. Thomas L. Wood, of Leighton Buzzard, draper, to Miss Simpson.

Died.] The rev. John Morris, B. D. rector of Milton Bryan, formerly fellow of St. John's college, and chaplain to the late duke of Bedford, when ambassador at Paris. His talents and endowments reflected honour on the illustrious seminary at which he was educated, and the purity of his morals added lustre to the sacred function in which he was engaged.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Thomas Coc, to Mrs. Danms. Mr. John Eaden, merchant, to Miss Pryer.

Mr. John Merchant, of Parson Droze, to Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Johnson, of March.

Died.] At Wisbech, in the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Vaux, hatter.

At Werrington, aged 81, Mrs. Whitehead. In his 19th year, Mr. Charles Norton, son of the late Mr. Norton, of the Haycock Inn, Wansford.

At Cherterton, Mrs. Sparrow.

KENT.

Married.] At Chatham, Capt. Buchanan, of the royal navy, to Miss Hubbert, daughter of Mr. G. Hubbert, of the Mill house hotel.

At Deal, Mr. Canon, of Middle Deal, grazier, to Miss Hollams.

At Whitstable, Mr. Andrew Hunt, farmer, to Miss Cary, of Shiddall.

At Ramsgate, Arthur Ahmury, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Williams, daughter of the late Robert Williams, esq. of Canterbury.

At Eltham, the Rev. J. Smith, to Miss Ballard, of Wateringbury.

At Dymchurch, Mr. John Sutton, to Mrs. Iggulden. Mr. William Gilart, to Mrs. Downe.

At Faversham, Mr. Philip Mein, to Miss S. Barker. Mr. John Witheridge, to Miss Barham.

At Ashford, Mr. Virrel, to Mrs. Mary Bonner.

Died.] At Canterbury, in her 20th year, Miss Oliver Ratcliff, only child of Mr. Thomas Ratcliff, of St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury.

At Maidstone, Mr. Henry Aistrop, printer, and master of the Royal Oak public-house. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Pettitt, of the Ship-inn.

At Deal, Mrs. Hartley, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Hartley, pilot.

At Middle Deal, in his 12th year, Master William Iggulden, youngest son of John Iggulden, esq.

At Meopham, Mr. Munday, late master of the Falstaff Inn, at Gadshill, near Rochester, and a member of Lord Darnley's troop of yeomanry cavalry.

At Borden, near Sittingbourne, aged 23, the rev. Charles Elwyn.

At Smarden, in his 94th year, Mr. Robert Underdown.

Mr. W. Kingsford, baker, of Ash, near Sandwich.

At Lydd, Mr. John Finn, carpenter and wheelwright.

At Eastry, Mrs. Russell, mistress of the Bull public-house.

At Lamberhurst, aged 71, Mrs. Hassell.

At Northcourt farm, in Swinfield, in a very advanced age, Mr. Wm. Kelsey.

At Chaldon, Samuel Parsons, esq. of Sydenham, to Miss A. Beresford.

SURREY.

Married.] At Newington, Major Henry Teedale, of the King's dragoon guards, to Miss Rush.

At Wallington, Mr. Wm. Dredge, to Miss Ann Knight.

Died.] At Waddsworth, aged 64, Mrs. Mary Jackson, formerly of Lancaster.

At Craydon, Mr. Joseph Sharpe, of Kingsstreet, Golden-square, Brewet.

SUSSEX.

By some unaccountable accident, the Ball powder mills belonging to Mr. Harvey, together with a drying-room and store-house, were totally destroyed by a sudden explosion. Three men employed in the mill were forced into the air with the works, one of whom, an elderly man, was rent to atoms, and different parts of his body picked up at considerable distances from each other. The other two fell, badly lacerated, into an adjoining piece of water, out of which they were both taken alive, though deprived of the faculty of giving any account of the accident. One of these unfortunate sufferers complained, first of intolerable heat, drank a cordial which was offered him, and then saying he was extremely cold, expired almost immediately. The other survived the accident nearly two hours; during which, he feebly exclaimed at intervals, " 'Tis not all over yet;" but said nothing more. They both died without apparent agony. By the above explosion, considerable damage was done to the house of the proprietor of the mills. The trees near the spot were totally stripped of their infant foliage and blossoms, and the whole circumjacent country presented a horrid scene of desolation.

Died.] At Lewes, in an advanced age, Mr. Wm. Kemp, clock and watch-maker; but who had, for several years past, retired from business.

At Arundel, at the extraordinary age of 102, Mrs. Spencer.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Bisham, Charles Grant, esq. to the hon. Emma Cary, youngest sister of Lord Falkland.

Mr. G. Goddard, of Pile Hill house, near Newbury, to Miss H. Stroud, second daughter of Mr. Stroud, of Reading.

Died.] At Reading, in his 22d year, greatly respected, Mr. Charles Deane, fourth son of Mr. Henry Deane.

At the same place, in his 76th year, Wm. Blandy, esq. senior alderman of that borough. In the relations of husband and father, he was tender and affectionate; as a friend he was generous and faithful; as a magistrate upright and independent; as a man liberal and humane. The inhabitants of Reading, whose interests he took every opportunity to promote, will long remember, with gratitude, his virtues, and revere his memory.

Mrs. Tubb, widow, of Stratfieldsay farm. Mrs. Cordery, of the Royal Oak, in Reading. She was retiring to bed; by some accident her clothes caught fire, as she was going up stairs, and before assistance could be given, she was scorched in so dreadful a manner, that she expired about 12 o'clock the next day.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] At Hurstbourne, Mrs. DaRoq, widow of the late Richard Dalton, esq.

At

Mr. William Chance, a wealthy farmer, of Cummings, in the parish of Hinlip.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Bennet, Mr. Rees Phillips, baker. Mr. Joseph Morris, gun-cork-cutter.

At Leominster, aged 88, Mrs. Price. After a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Seward. Mr. Oliver, wheelwright.

Mrs. Hankins, of the Pigeon House, in the parish of Weldon Beggard.

In his 74th year, Mr. Joseph Pritchard, farmer, of Canwood, in the parish of Woodhope.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mrs. Eades, of the Milk House.

At Maiden, near Newport, the lady of W. Kemeye, esq.

At Troy House, near Monmouth, Miss Richards, only daughter of Mr. Lewis Richards, steward to the duke of Beaufort.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloucester, capt. Macdonald, of the 17th light dragoons, to Miss Woodfield, daughter of Stephen Woodfield, esq. of this town.

At Bristol, Mr. James Harris, jun. to Miss Mary Raiken. Mr. William Lewis, to Miss Cooper. Mr. John Pritchard, vicar choral of St. David's Cathedral, to Miss Summons. The joint ages of the bridegroom, the bride, the person who gave the bride away, and the bride's servant that attended on the occasion, wanted seven years of the age of the bride.

At Clifton, John Wintle, esq. of Frocester, to Miss Conklin, of the former place.

Mr. Richard White, of Woodhouse, near Stroud, to Miss Hall, daughter of Mr. Wm. Hall, of Salperton.

At Winterbourne, Samuel Shute, esq. of Frenchay, to Miss Ricketts, of London.

At Westbury upon Trim, James Macintosh, esq. barrister, to Miss Allen, sister to Mrs. Wedgwood, of Cotehouse, in that parish.

Died.] At Gloucester, in his 80th year, Mr. George Cowles, formerly an eminent corn-dealer, but who had retired from business for many years.

At Berry Fieldhouse, Bourton on the Water, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Wilkins, wife of the rev. Wm. Wilkins.

At Kingston, near Thornbury, Mr. Obadiah Thuston.

At Crewshole, Mr. Samuel Crinks, many years a master-potter and furnace-builder at St. Philip's glass-work. He was a man of strict honour and integrity.

At Alkerton, near Frocester, Richard King, esq.

At Redland, Mr. Jeremy Baker, banker, of Bristol. His benevolence and affability conciliated the unfeigned esteem and friendship of all who knew him.

At Stapleton, Mrs. Jennings.

At Yat, Mrs. Frances Green.

At the Hotwells, Archibald John Mac-

donnell, esq. of Lochgarrie, North Britain lieutenant-colonel commandant of the late 113th regiment of foot.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. John Davis, clerk of the university and city bank, to Miss Woods, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Woods, of Witney.

At Witney, Mr. Edward Towersey, organist of that town, to Miss Frances Germain.

Mr. Francis Lamb, of Witney, to Miss Ellis, only daughter of Mr. William Ellis, linen-draper.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 60, Mr. Joseph Hedges. In his 12th year, Charles Daniel Gutch, fourth son of the rev. John Gutch, registrar of the university. He was a youth of great promise, and exemplary morals.

At Bicester, in his 74th year, Mr. W. Rolls, currier.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Dallington, near Northampton, Mr. J. Pell, of Hardmead, Bucks, to Miss West, of Dallington Lodge.

Died.] At Peterborough, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Denny.

At Caister, near Peterborough, Mr. Howgrave, formerly printer of the Stamford Mercury.

The rev. Joshua Stephenson, rector of Barton Segrave and Cranford St. Andrew.

At Kettering, Mr. Richard Schuckburgh, chapman.

At Benchfield, near Oundle, Mr. Morris, of Chandos-street, London.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The duke of Bedford's immense brick wall, which encircles all the paddocks, the park, and farms in his large estate at Woburn, is now almost finished, not wanting two hundred yards to complete it. It is a most stupendous undertaking. The basement part of the wall is four bricks thick, and the elevation (14 feet high) three bricks, made of a beautiful red earth, that will stand unimpaired for centuries. The expense of this vast work is said to exceed 200,000l.

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Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Thomas Coc, to Mrs. Danna. Mr. John Eaden, merchant, to Miss Pryer.

Mr. John Merchant, of Parson Drove, to Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Johnson, of March.

Died.] At Wisbech, in the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Vaux, hatter.

At Werrington, aged 81, Mrs. Wheeler. In his 19th year, Mr. Charles Norton, son of the late Mr. Norton, of the Haycock Inn, Wansford.

At Chesterton, Mrs. Sparrow.

KENT.

Married.] At Chatham, Capt. Buchanan, of the royal navy, to Miss Hubbert, daughter of Mr. G. Hulbert, of the Mill house hotel.

At Deal, Mr. Canon, of Middle Deal, grazier, to Miss Hollams.

At Whitstable, Mr. Andrew Hunt, farmer, to Miss Cary, of Shiddall.

At Ramsgate, Arthur Ahmury, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Wiliams, daughter of the late Robert Wiliams, esq. of Canterbury.

At Eltham, the Rev. J. Smith, to Miss Ballard, of Wateringbury.

At Dymchurch, Mr. John Sutton, to Mrs. Iggulden. Mr. William Gilart, to Mrs. Downe.

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At Eastry, Mrs. Russell, mistress of the Bull public-house.

At Lamberhurst, aged 71, Mrs. Hassell.

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HAMPSHIRE.

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At

At Hurstbourne Park, in her 17th year the right hon. Lady Emma Maria Wallop, younger sister of the earl of Portsmouth.

At Farcham, in her 75th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Everitt, widow of Capt. Wm. Everitt, of the royal navy.

At Alresford, in her 18th year, Miss Harris, only daughter of Wm. Harris, esq.

Suddenly, Mr. William Gunner, of Bishop's Waltham, in this county, attorney and solicitor, and one of the proctors of the ecclesiastical court at Winchester. He was a gentleman of long and extensive practice, as well as of high respect and professional eminence.

WILTSHIRE.

In consequence of information given by the constables of Amesbury, search warrants were granted to search the Abbey and other houses in that town, on a suspicion that a quantity of gunpowder, balls, fire-arms, &c. were there secreted. But, after the strictest search, not a single article was found, either at the Abbey, or at any other house, to sanction this suspicion. The ladies inhabiting the Abbey are all English nuns, of the most respectable families and connexions, who have emigrated from Flanders, in consequence of the revolution, and sought an asylum in their native country.

Married.] At Bradford, Mr. Thomas Spider, to Miss Mary Gale.

Mr. J. K. Coles, paper-maker, of Wookey Hole, Somerset, to Miss Bacon, of Ashcott, in this county.

Mr. Wm. Sheppard, of Styles Hill, near Frome, to Mrs. Wyatt, of Salisbury.

At Rowde, after a courtship of 31 years, Mr. Edward Stiles, farmer, to Miss Harper.

Mr. Farr, of Grimstead, to Miss Dyer, of Salisbury.

Died.] At Salisbury, in his 67th year, Mr. Wm. Burrough. This gentleman was formerly an eminent jeweller, at Bristol, but had long retired from business. Mrs. Seymour. Mr. Joseph Boyter, jun. son of Mr. Boyter, formerly master of the Three Lions inn.

At Devizes, suddenly, Thomas Locke, esq.

At Wilton, after a very afflicting illness, Mr. John Thomas, a capital carpet and cloth manufacturer.

At Milford, near Salisbury, Mrs. Merris.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Sherborne, after a short indisposition, Mr. Poole, surgeon. He was greatly esteemed for his benevolence and philanthropy.

At Weymouth, Francis Steward, esq. receiver-general for the county of Dorset.

At her brother's house, at Bovington, Miss M. Warne.

At Beaminster, the eldest son of Mr. Warne.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, C. K. Tytte, esq. to Mrs. Lewis, widow of the late T. Lewis, esq. of St. Pierre's, Monmouthshire. Mr. T.

Camplin, to Miss Maria Ryantun, of Spyke Park, Wilts. Thomas Edwards, esq. of Pontipool, Monmouthshire, to Miss C. Ferrers, daughter of the late Edward Ferrers, esq. of Baddeley Clinton, Warwickshire. John Harvey Olsney, esq. captain in the South Gloucester militia, to Miss J. Powell, daughter and coheir of the late rev. Gervas Powell, of Lanharan, Glamorgan. Mr. Redpath, attorney, to Miss E. Blandy, of Notton, Wilts. Mr. Luke Evill, attorney, to Miss Coyde, only daughter of Mrs. Coyde, of Hackney.

At Tickenham, Mr. Benjamin Baker, farmer, to Miss Sarah Alvis.

At Castle Cary, Mr. Jeanes, of Alhampton, to Mrs. Clarke of the former place.

Died.] At Bath, David Godfrey, esq. of Woodford, Essex. Mr. Langhorne, jeweller. James Bees, B. L. L. of the university of Cambridge, eldest son of Capt. James Rees, of the East-India Service. Mr. Thomas Keene, printer. Mrs. Henrietta Moleworth, wife of Arthur Moleworth, esq. in his 26th year, Mr. Henry Cape. The rev. Dr. Postlethwaite, master of Trinity college, Cambridge. Philip Richardson, of Penryn, Cornwall. Mrs. Sweetland, late widow of Mr. Lorrain, apothecary. Mr. Peterwald. Mr. Stephen Bachelor. Mrs. Andrews. Miss Ann Chisholme. Suddenly, without a minute's previous indisposition, Mrs. Kelly. Parson Fenner, esq. of Brianston-street, Portman-square, London. Mr. Baileer, formerly master of the public gardens, Brighthelmston. Mrs. Leonard.

At Walcot, Miss Elizabeth Atkins.

At Wells, Mrs. Freeland.

At Nailsea, Mrs. Baddily.

At Shepton Mallet, Miss Brown. Mr. Samuel Whiteing; and, a few minutes after, his mother, Mrs. Whiteing.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Jackson, to Miss Topham.

At Plymouth, the rev. W. Hunt, A. B. of Exeter college, to Miss Hill, only daughter of Mr. A. Hill, land-surveyor.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Hutchins, flannel-draper.

At Tiverton, Mr. William Lewis, a respectable merchant, and one of the proprietors of the bank in that town.

At Budleigh, Satterton, in his 19th year, Mr. Wm. Jackson, jun. late a midshipman on board the Intrepid. He was a spirited young gentleman, and promised fair to become a bright ornament to his profession.

WALES.

Died.] At Swansea, Lieut. Richard Littlewort, of the royal navy. This excellent officer was complimented with a commission, in reward of his gallant conduct at Quebec, on the attack of Montgomery. His remains were interred at Swansea, with naval honours, attended by the officers of the Alfred, Dover and Flamer gun boats, added to a numerous concourse of spectators, who were eager

eager to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of this truly brave and meritorious officer.

At Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, Sir Edward Manfell, bart. of Straday.

Llarbrynmair, in Montgomeryshire, in his 80th year, the rev. Richard Tibbott, pastor of a dissenting congregation in that place. He had, for the space of 60 years, been a faithful, zealous, and useful minister of the gospel.

At Glynne abbey, Carmarthenshire, in a very advanced age, L. B. Gwyn, esq. a justice of the peace for the said county.

At Bangor, the rev. Mr. Lloyd.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Melville house, in the parish of Monimail, Fifeshire, May 10, Wilhelmina Countess of Leven and Melville. She was the posthumous daughter of William Nibbet, of Dirlton, esq. and his nineteenth child. From early life she was distinguished by the comeliness of her person and the amiable qualities of her mind. Her understanding was acute, her wit lively and pleasant, her heart affectionate and desirous of liberal things; but above all, she was distinguished by religion, by an habitual and fervent piety, a regular and constant regard to divine institutions, and the offices of devotion. Under the tuition of an excellent and pious mother, she was formed to the consistent and exemplary character she supported and displayed through life. In her twentieth year she was married to the earl of Leven, then Lord Balgonie. Her offspring are, five sons: Alexander Lord Balgonie, Col. David Leslie of the Loyal Tay Fencibles, Col. John Leslie of the first regiment of guards, Capt. George Leslie of the Melville Volunteers, and Capt. William Leslie of the 42, who was killed in America, in 1773, a young officer highly respected and much lamented; and three daughters; Lady Jane Stuart, Lady Ruthven, Lady Charlotte Leslie. The 50th anniversary of Lord and Lady Leven's marriage, was celebrated last year. Uninterrupted conjugal affection and felicity, sweetened and heightened by the exercise of the parental and filial affections and duties, crowned their union. By her death, religion has lost a steady, zealous, and active votary; the poor, a compassionate and liberal benefactress; the neighbourhood, an ornament, a model, and a friend. But her family, who best knew her excellence, chiefly mourn their loss; while yet their grief is mitigated by the sympathy of thousands, and by many alleviating circumstances attending the serenity of her demise. "Mark the perfect; behold the upright; their latter end is peace."

On the 27th of November, at his brother's house, in St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, Charles Stuart, esq. formerly receiver-general of his majesty's customs, in America. This virtuous man was born at Kirkwall, in Orkney, on the 21st of May, 1725, the son of Charles Stuart, the sheriff clerk of that

county; a station in the law which is more honourable than lucrative.—He lost his father in 1731, who left another son, James, and two daughters, without any provision which might console them for the departure of a respectable parent. Charles Stuart received his earliest education at the Grammar School of Kirkwall, which was then taught by Murdoch Mackenzie, who rose to distinguished eminence as a marine surveyor, and died lately at a very advanced age.—From the seminary of Murdoch Mackenzie, Charles Stuart was removed, in 1737, to the university of Edinburgh, where he studied mathematics, under the celebrated Colin MacLaurin, an eminent disciple of Newton.—For the instruction of such masters, he was indebted to the liberal support of his brother, James, who had entered into a law office, at Edinburgh, in 1735, wherein he still continues, at the age of 81: this is the same gentleman who marrying the only daughter of Ruddiman, the celebrated Grammarian, was happily destined to continue the race of that distinguished scholar.—Charles Stuart was at length to enter the world, with only his education to recommend, and his character, for discretion and honourableness to promote him. In 1741 he was sent to Virginia, as a storekeeper, by Robert Boyd, an eminent tobacco-merchant, in Glasgow.—In this station he acquired the reputation which he supported through life, of knowledge in the theory of business, and integrity in the practice of affairs.—With such pretensions, he became, ere long, a partner in a commercial house, and afterwards the master of a mercantile establishment at Norfolk, in Virginia.—It was here that he had a remarkable occasion to shew his benevolence of heart and bravery of spirit, which were noticed by two of the greatest sovereigns in Europe.—In October 1762, a cartel ship carrying Don Pedro Bermudez, the second naval commander of Spain, in the American seas, several other Spanish officers, and a lady of distinction, which was bound from the Havannah to Cadiz, was driven by violence of weather into Virginia.—Governor Fourquieuv, who received them with the attention which was due to their rank, placed the unfortunate voyagers under the care of Charles Stuart, to supply them, as a merchant, with every necessary for their temporary accommodation and subsequent voyage.—Yet, their merit and misfortune did not protect them from the insult of a popular tumult, which is often incited by prejudice, and continued by misapprehension.—It was during this disgraceful scene, that Charles Stuart displayed his tenderness, his prudence, and his firmness.—The insulted Spaniards never forgot his successful exertions.—The king of Spain partook of the feelings of his subjects.—The king of Great Britain felt still more strongly for the dignity of his crown; and, Lord Egremont, the secretary of state, expressed his majesty's disapprobation of the popular insult, which had been

offered to dignified strangers, who sought for shelter in his distant dominions, in such terms as shewed the Spanish nation that he knew what was due to himself and to them. Meantime, Charles Stuart arrived in England, where his good conduct was known and respected. The Spanish ambassador, Prince Messerano, welcomed him as the protector of his countrymen. The king's ministers endeavoured, by their attentions to him, at once to do justice to themselves and to gratify that dignified minister. The chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Grenville, appointed Charles Stuart surveyor-general of the customs in North America; an office of trust, which he discharged, during the difficult times of the stamp act, with the approbation of his superiors, and the applause of the people. On the establishment of the board of customs at Boston, he was appointed the receiver-general of the customs in North America; an office, which he executed so as to gain additional character. In 1769 he returned from America, and was, by the continued troubles of the times, confined thereafter to Britain. While enjoying, in London, his well earned fame, and ease, his quiet was interrupted by a singular instance of ingratitude: his negro, Somerset, becoming idle, from indulgence, and base from idleness, deserted his service, and insulted his person. An indulgent master was thus induced to send a thankless slave on board a ship in the Thames, which was bound for Jamaica. Prompted by a little party spirit, the law now interposed. Somerset was brought, by the noble writ of *habeas corpus*, before Lord

Mansfield and the court of King's Bench; and it was at length decided, in 1772, that a master could not forcibly send his negro servant from England to the colonies. From this decision, it followed, whatever such judges as Talbot had thought, or Hardwicke had said, that negroes could not be considered, in this country, as slaves. This instance of ingratitude did not prevent this benevolent man from devoting much of his attention, and his income, to the education and establishment of his nephews. He now repaid to the sons, by helping them into life, the care and the expence of his elder brother: he educated the three sons of his sister, Cecilia, who had married the rev. Alexander Ruddach, the minister of Kirkwall. And he had the consolation to see, that the nephews, whom he had thus assisted, by giving, like a wise man, in his life-time, what he intended to give by his will, all did well, and distinguished themselves. In this manner did he distribute, among his relations, full as much as he had to leave behind him. Having settled his affairs at London, he retired, in 1790, to his brother's house in Edinburgh, where he lived in the bosom of his family; and where he died, in a good old age, with the faith of a Christian, and the confidence of a man who was conscious, at the moment of death, that he had endeavoured well through life. The foregoing facts furnish the truest character of this worthy man.

IRELAND.

Did.] At Williamsdown, near Dublin, Major General James Stewart.
At Cork, Capt. Wm. Bright.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE copious falls of rain in the middle of this month have considerably lessened the fears which the dreughty weather, in the close of the last, and beginning of the present, had excited. Crops, in general, continue to put on the most promising appearances. Clovers, as well as other artificial grasses, and particularly those which have not been eaten in the Spring, look uncommonly well, and the pastures are extremely fresh, especially those sown down the last season. For fallows and fallow crops, the season has also been unusually fine, and with active agriculturists, the potatoe seed time is nearly finished, and much of the turnip grounds prepared. Summer fallows have already been mostly twice ploughed over.

WHEAT, &c. in the midland counties, is rather lower.

Our reports of the fruit crops are likewise equally promising. In the cyder districts, there is, generally, a very favourable appearance, and in other counties the apple crops have seldom had a more plentiful aspect.

CATTLE. The price of cows in calf and lean stock, have in some degree advanced. Butchers meat is also somewhat higher than in our last report.

SHEEP. Ewes and lambs, and indeed sheep of every kind, are getting considerably higher in price. Wool is also on the rise. Beef sells in Smithfield Market from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d. per stone; mutton from 3s. 4d. to 4s.; pork, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.

HOGS. These still continue low.

HORSES. The better sort of horses are still dear, but the ordinary kinds continue low.

HOPS. Kentish hops produce, in bags, from 96s. to 115s. in pockets, from 100s. to 126s. The duty is laid at 95,000l.

ERRATA.—In Mr. LANDSEER's letter respecting Mr. TILLOCK's plan for preventing the Forgery of BANK OF ENGLAND Notes, the printer omitted a part, and printed incorrectly the names of the gentlemen who were present with Mr. LANDSEER at the examination made at the bank, and who approved of the plan. The names should have been given as follows: Messrs. HEATH, BYRNE, FITZLER, LOWRY, SHARP, and BASTOLLE.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

XXXII.]

FOR JUNE, 1798.

[VOL. V.

About the middle of July will be published the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the FIFTH VOLUME of this work, which, besides the Title, Indexes, and a variety of valuable papers, will contain a critical and comprehensive Retrospect of all the Books published during the last six months.

Complete Sets, or any former Numbers of this Work, may be had of all Booksellers.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is no longer doubted, that by a free and reciprocal communication of ideas, which are current among different nations, not only individuals derive much benefit and amusement, but also the best interests of science are thereby promoted.

Whether our modern translators from the German have not consulted the former species of advantage, rather than that resulting from versions in favour of general literature, is not very difficult to ascertain.

Among the *five or six thousand* publications annually issuing from the German press, it is a matter of astonishment, that those in the more useful branches of science should be almost entirely overlooked by our translators. Upon repeated inquiries among booksellers and publishers in this country, during the last fifteen years, it has been generally asserted, that scarcely any other versions from the German, but novels, ghost-stories, poems, and the like, would meet with a ready sale in the English market. This, however, appears to be an objection equally frivolous and ill-founded. Without presumption it may be said, that the want of good translations of scientific works from the German, is owing entirely to our imperfect acquaintance with the true state of the literature of that country. And, in order to enable the reader to judge of the great variety of books on useful subjects, I have been at considerable pains of discovering the *average number* of works that have *annually* appeared during the last *twelve years**, in the following branches, which are throughout interesting to every cultivated mind:

On Education	-	-	130
On Physics and Natural-History	-	-	310
On Geography and History in general	-	-	820
On Polite Literature	-	-	690
On the Arts and Manufactures	-	-	220
On Politics and Finances	-	-	380
On Mathematics	-	-	120

In these branches - - - 2670

Besides which, there are published every year, nearly the following number of works in the other departments of literature, viz.

In Philology and General Science	-	310
In Divinity, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy	-	1250
In Jurisprudence, and the Art of War	-	440
In Medicine and Surgery	-	360
In the History of Literature, and Books on Miscellaneous Subjects	-	330

2690

Adding the above stated number 2670

Total annually - - - 5360

From this summary view of German publications, it is easy to conclude that, among such a variety, there must be a number of excellent as well as many frivolous productions. But, as my present aim is not so much directed to investigate the *nature* of the subjects which deserve to be translated, as to point out a few remarks on the *manner* in which they have hitherto been translated, I must confine my observations within these limits.

In attempting to make a correct translation from one modern language into another, it certainly is of the utmost importance to preserve, as much as possible, the spirit of the original, to unfold, in accurate expressions, the idiom, or genius, of the language from which we translate, and thus to do justice to the author. Whether a native of England or Germany is better calculated to fulfil these conditions, is a question that can be decided only by the relative degree of knowledge which either of these individuals

* Namely, from the year 1785 to the close of the year 1797.

als possess of the respective languages. Yet, if we were to judge from the number and excellence of German translations made of all English classics, the advantage appears to be in favour of the Germans. Their language also is more copious, and, I may add, more pliable in its modern construction (or rather inversion), than other modern tongues, so as to facilitate every translation into it from foreign languages: and, on that very account, it is more difficult in its acquisition, especially as it is uncommonly loaded with particles, or expletives. Hence it may be accounted for, that the French and English translations from the German, *generally* are deficient, both in point of sense and diction.

In order to prove this assertion, I intended first, to furnish you with comparative passages from either the "*Messiah of Klopstock*," or from some of "*Gessner's Idylls*;" both of which have been most faintly and incorrectly translated into English. But, as I had not the originals of these authors in my possession at present, I have taken the liberty of subjoining a *literal* translation of the two first stanzas of "*Oberon, by Wieland*;" the prince of German poets, who has very lately met with a translator of great poetical talents, in Mr. SOTHEBY. Yet, as I cannot approve of twisting the original of a great writer into a variety of turns and forms, merely for the sake of the *rhyme*, I have, as literally as was consistent with the idiom of both languages, turned my specimen into *blank verse*; while I have followed the author from line to line, without increasing the number of verses, or changing a single idea.

A. F. M. WILlich.

London, June 1798.

OBERON.

Erster Gesang.

Noch einmal sattelt mir den Hippogryfen,
Ihr Mufen,
Zum Ritt ins alte romantische Land!
Wie lieblich um meinen entseesselten Busen
Der holde Wahnsinn spielt! Wer schlang das
magische Band
Um meine Stirne? Wer treibt von meinen
Augen den Nebel
Der auf der vorwelt wundern liegt?
Ich seh' in buntem gewühl, bald siegend,
bald besiegt,
Des ritters gutes Schwert, der Heiden blinkende
Säbel.

Vergebens knirscht des alten sultan's zorn,
Verachens dräut ein Wald von starren Lanzen:
Es tönt in lieblichem ton das elfenbeincorne
hoorn

Und, wie ein Wirbel ergreift sie alle die wuth
zu tanzen

Sie drehen im kreise sich um, bis sich und
athem entgeht.

Triumpf, herr ritter triumf! Gewonnen ist
die schöne.

Was säumt ihr? fort! der Wimpel weht;
Nach Rom, daß euern bund der heil'ge vater
kröne!

Mr. SOTHEBY'S Translation.

Yet, once again, ye Muses! once again
Saddle the Hippogryf! and wing my way
Where regions of romance their charms dis-
play.

What lovely dreams entrance th' unfetter'd
brain?

Who round my brow the wreath enchanted
braids?

Who from my ravisht eye dispels the shades,
That veil the wonders of the world of old?

Now conquer'ing, conquer'd now, in battle
bald,

I see the knight's good sword, the pagan's
sparkling blades.

In vain the hoary sultan foams: in vain
A wood of threat'ning lances bristles round:
It breathes, the iv'ry horn with sprightly
sound,

And, whirl'd in eddying dance, the giddy
whirl

Spin, till their breath and senses die away.

Triumph! the fair is won: why, knight,
delay?

Forward to Rome: for thee, th' extended sail,
And beck'ning streamer fly before the gale.

Haste! that the holy fire may bless your
bridal day!

Dr. WILlich's literal Translation.

Once more, kind Muses! saddle the Hip-
pogryf,

And speed my ride to regions of romance!

What charms are these 'round my unfetter'd
breast?

Delightful dreams!—Who twists the magic
wreath

Round Ob'ron's brow? Who frees mine eyes
from shades,

That hide the wonders of the ancient world?
I see, in various groupings, now victor, captive

now,
The knight's good sword, the pagan's daz-
zling steel.

In vain the hoary sultan foams with rage,
In vain a wood of frightful lances darts:
The iv'ry horn with pleasing notes invites,
And, raging like a whirl, they all must
dance

In giddy turns, 'till breath and senses fail.

Triumph! brave knight, rejoice! the fair is
gain'd:

Why still delay? Begone! your streamer
points

To Rome: where th' holy fire shall crown
your plight!

LETTER

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER from an ANTIQUARY to the
COLONEL of a HIGHLAND REGI-
MENT, on the HIGHLAND DRESS.

IN compliance with your desire, I have now the honour to send you a few remarks on the Highland dress.

When I first saw in the papers, that you had appeared at court in a new highland dress, substituting trowsers or pantaloons for the philibeg, I was highly pleased with the improvement. The highland dress is, in fact, quite modern, and any improvement may be made without violating antiquity. Nay, the trowsers are far more ancient than the philibeg.

The philibeg cannot be traced among any of the Celtic nations, Ireland, Wales, or Bretagne, either as an article of dress, or as an old word in their languages. Giraldus Cambrensis, A. D. 1180, informs us, that the Irish wore *bracca* or breeches (that is, the long, ancient breeches, now called pantaloons or trowsers). On old monuments, the Irish kings are dressed in a close tunic or vest, long trowsers down to the ankle; and a long loose robe, fastened on the breast by a large brooch. Perhaps the brooch might be substituted in your regiment for the breast-plate, with much *céisme*.

In the book of dresses, printed at Paris 1562, from which fac-similes are published, the highland chief is in the Irish dress, and I can discover no philibeg. No part of the dress is tartan; nor is there a plaid, but a mantle. The women are dressed in sheep-skins; and as that sex is always more ornamented than the other, there is reason to believe, that the common highland dress was then composed of sheep or deer-skins.

Certain it is, that Froissart, though ashenished at the *sauvages d'Ecosse*, as foreigners termed the highlanders, even down to Mary's reign, and though a minute observer, remarks no fixt appropriated dress among them; though the plaid and philibeg, if then used, must have struck him as most particular.

Fordun, lib. ii. cap. 9, only mentions the highland people, as "*amictu deformis*," a term which, I dare say, you will agree with me, rather applies to a vague savage dress of skins, &c. than to any regular habit.

Hector Boyce, 1526, though very minute, is equally silent; but he mentions canvas hose or trowsers, as a part of the old Scottish dress.

Lesley and Buchanan, 1570-1580, are therefore the first who mention the modern highland dress. The former represents tartan as then confined to the use of people of rank. The latter says, the plaids of his time were *brown*.

Advocates for the antiquity of the philibeg say it is borrowed from the Roman military dress. But it is quite different; for the Roman skirts were merely those of the tunic, which was worn under the armour, whereas the philibeg is a detached article of dress.

It once appeared to me that the tunic with skirts to the knee, used by the common people of England in the Saxon and Norman times (see Strutt's plates), had passed to the lowlands; and thence to the highlands, where it remained, as mountaineers are slow in changing fashions.

But it now seems far more probable, that the philibeg arose from an article of dress, used in France, England, Scotland, from about the year 1500 to 1590, namely, the ancient *baut de chausse* PROPER. In Montfaucon's plates may be seen some of these which are absolute philibegs.

The ancient loose *bracca* were followed by tight *bese*, covering thigh and leg: but, as manners advanced, these began to seem indecent (being linen, fitting close, and shewing every joint and form); and the *baut de chausse* (or *top of the bese*) began to be used. At first it was very short, and loose as a philibeg; was lengthened by degrees, and Henry IV. of France wears it down to within three or four inches of the knee, and gathered like a petticoat tucked*. Louis XIII. first appears with what we now call breeches.

Hose were still worn under the *baut de chausse*. But as the latter was lengthened, the former were shortened, till the present fashion prevailed. The Germans call breeches *bosen*, a term which we confine to stockings.

But the *baut de chausse*, or philibeg, at first invented for the sake of modesty, and to cover that indecent article the *brayette* or codpiece, has become among the highlanders most indecent in itself, because they do not wear, as they ought, long hole, covering thigh and leg, under the philibeg. It is not only grossly indecent, but is filthy, as it admits dust to the skin, and emits the fœtor of perspiration; is absurd, because while the breast, &c. are twice concealed by vest and plaid, the parts most concealed by

* In England termed the *bajo*.

all other nations are but loosely covered ; is effeminate, being merely a short petticoat, an article of female drefs ; is beggarly, becaufe its shortnefs, and the shortnefs of the stockings, joined with the naked knees, impreff an unconquerable idea of poverty and nakednefs.

As to the plaid, there is no reafon to believe it more ancient than the philibeg. The chief in 1562 appears in a mantle ; and if the common people were then clothed in fheep fkins, the plaid was fuperfluous. But I fuppofe the plaid and philibeg paffed from the low lands to the high lands about the fame time. Our old hiftorians, in fpeaking of the highlanders, always judge and defcribe, as was natural, from thofe next the low lands. In 1715, as appears from Mr. Dempfter's letter, the remote highlanders were *only* clothed in a long coat buttoned down to the midleg.

It is to be regretted on many accounts, that our old hiftorians wrote in Latin, whence their terms are often fo vague as hardly to admit accurate interpretation. John Major, who wrote in 1521, fays, p. 54, that the *caligæ* (hofs ?) of the highlanders did not extend below the mid-leg ; and he defcribes their whole drefs to be a linen fhirt tinctured with faffron, and a *chlamys* (plaid, mantle, or loofe coat ?) above. He is fpeaking of the chiefs. The commons he defcribes as proceeding to battle in a quilted, and waxed, linen tunic, covered with deer-fkin. Not a particle you will obferve of the modern drefs.

The tartan, I dare fay, paffed from Flanders (whence all our articles came), to the lowlands about the fifteenth century*, and thence to the highlands.

Tartan plaids were common among old women in the lowlands, in the laft, and even the prefent century.

Lord Hailes (Annals I. 37.) ludicrously fuppofes tartan introduced by St. Margaret. The writer he quotes is only fpeaking of cloths of feveral colours, red cloth, blue cloth, green cloth, &c. while the Scots probably before followed the old Norwegian cuftom of wearing only black.

* It is never mentioned before the latter part of that century. It firft appears in the Account of James III. 1474 : and feems to have paffed from England, for the *robe tartane* in the ftatutes of the order of the Bath, in the time of Edward IV. (*apud Upton de Re Mil.*) is furely red tartan, or cloth with red ftripes of various fhades.

Nothing can reconcile the taftelefs regularity, and vulgar glare, of tartan to the eye of fafhion, and every attempt to introduce it has failed. But in your uniform, by uſing only two tints of a colour proverbially mild, and without glare, all ſuch objections are avoided, and the general effect rendered very pleafing.

From thefe remarks it may be evinced, that no antiquary can object to the propriety of changing the philibeg to pantaloons, a change which, if univerſally introduced into highland regiments, and into the highlands, would be a laudable improvement. I have the honour to be, &c.

N. B. On the back of this letter is a note by the colonel. "The philibeg was invented by an Engliſhman in Scotland, about 60 years ago," i. e. about 1705.

* From the foregoing remarks it will appear how completely abſurd the *coſtume* of many late painters, theatrical pieces, &c. muſt be in repreſenting the tartan as a Scotiſh drefs in all ages. It is alſo proper to inform them, that a highlander is as different from a lowlander as a Welchman from an Engliſhman. The rebellion of 1715 and 1745 were thoſe of highlanders only.

The highlands comprise Sutherland, Caithneſs, Roſs, the weſt part of Inverneſs and Perthſhire, and all Argyſhire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

AS it appears to be a ſingular circumſtance, that almoſt all nations have called the principle of the univerſe by a word which conſiſts of four letters, I ſend you the following catalogue in confirmation of this poſition ; and ſhall only further obſerve that Orpheus, Pythagoras, and Plato, celebrated the firſt eſſable divinity as a TETRADIC God.

Manx Place,
Wakworth.

Yours, &c.
THO. TAYLOR.

God was called by the Perſians *Syrs* : by the diſciple of the Magi *Orô*, from whence *Ormazuſ* : by the Aſſyrians *Adad*, which, according to Macrobius, ſignifies *one*. The Goths, according to Olaus Magnus, called their greater god *Oden*, but their moſt powerful divinity *Thon*. The Macedonian prieſts, as we are informed by Neanthes Cyzicenus and Clemens Alexandrinus, invoked in their prayers *Beſy*, that he might be propitious to them and their children. The Mahometans

metans call God *Abdi*. The Gauls *Dieu*. The Tuscans *Efar*. The Spaniards *Dios*. The Teutons *Golt*. The Hetrusci call him Signor *Idio*, that is *Lord God*. The Arabians, Turks, and Saracens *Alla Ibel*, that is, *God the Just*. In the Slavonian tongue he is called *Boeg*, from *Goodness*. In Chaldea and India he is called *Ejgi Abir*, that is *the fabricator of the universe*. The name of the supreme Jupiter among the Egyptians is *Amun*, which by corruption came to be called Ammon. This word, according to Manetho, signifies the *concealed* and *concealing*. According to Jamblichus ("De Mysteriis, sect. 8."), this god is the demiurgic intellect, who presides over truth and wisdom, descends into generation, and leads into light the unapparent power of concealed reason. By the Greeks God was called *Theos*; and by the Romans *Deus*. The proper name of God with the Hebrews is *Adon*, or *Admi*. By the Dutch he is called *Godt*; and with us the word *Lord* is synonymous with God. By the Chinese too, the supreme God is called *Tien*, and by the Danes *Goed*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PRESUME it will not be unacceptable to you to receive some additions to, and corrections of, the account of George Forster, printed in your last Magazine. You may rely upon their accuracy.

M. POUGENS seems very strangely ignorant of the history of JOHN REINHOLD FORSTER, the father of George, a man more distinguished as a literary character than his son. He did not *send*, but *brought* his son George, along with the rest of his numerous family, into England, in search of a better settlement than his own country afforded. It was one of those spirited, though finally unsuccessful, attempts to promote the prosperity of the Warrington Academy, to engage this person as tutor in the modern languages, with the occasional office of lecturing in various branches of natural history. For the first department he was by no means well qualified; his extraordinary knowledge of languages, ancient and modern, being unaccompanied by a particle of taste; and his use of them all being barbarous, though fluent. As a natural historian, a critic, geographer, and antiquary, he ranked much higher; but, unfortunately, these were acquisitions of little value in his academical department.

George resided with him some years at Warrington, and soon acquired a very perfect use of the English tongue. He also distinguished himself greatly by his attainments in science and literature in general; adding to an excellent memory, quick parts and a fertile imagination. His temper was mild and amiable; in which he much differed from his father, one of the most quarrelsome and irritable of men; by which disposition, joined to a total want of prudence in common concerns, he lost almost all the friends his talents had acquired him, and involved himself and family in perpetual difficulties. At length John Reinhold obtained the appointment of naturalist and philosopher (if the word may be so used) to the second voyage of discovery undertaken by the celebrated Cook; and his son George was associated with him in his office. That M. POUGENS should entirely have lost sight of the father, the undoubted principal on this occasion, is not a little extraordinary; nor would it be easy to parallel the absurdity of the epithet of the "illustrious rival of Cook," bestowed by that writer on his young hero, not a *navigator*, but a *naturalist* of inferior rank. On their return, the two Forsters published jointly a botanical work in Latin, containing the characters of a number of new *genera* of plants discovered by them in their circumnavigation. The account of the voyage itself was published in the name of George alone, in evasion of some obligation under which the father lay, not to publish separately from the narrative authorised by government. That the *language*, which was correct and elegant, was furnished by the son alone, could not be doubted; any more than that the *matter* proceeded from the joint stock of their observations and reflections. Several parts, particularly the elaborate investigations relative to the languages spoken by the natives of the South-sea islands, and the speculations concerning their origin and successive migrations, were strongly impressed with the genius of the elder Forster. I have nothing to add to the subsequent history of George, as given by M. POUGENS. To criticise on the French sentimentality displayed in the delicately ambiguous relation of his connexion with Miss HEYNE, is far beyond my reach; nor am I at all disposed to inquire into the justness of his "revolutionary principles." But with respect to his travels into Brabant, Holland, &c. (in the preface to his French translation of which, M. POUGENS has given the biogra-

biographical narrative in question), I will venture to assert my opinion, that it is a most flimsy and concealed performance, equally disgusting by a parade of philosophy, and by a hyperbolical expression of feeling.

The death of Forster, the father, in his post of professor in the University of Halle, has lately been announced in the periodical publications. Authentic memoirs of his life would be curious and valuable.

Your's, &c. J. A.

June 5.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE malevolent satire of the author of the "*Pursuits of Literature*," has been pointed out too frequently to have escaped the knowledge of even those who despise his species of wit, and consequently do not peruse his work; but the unjust attacks of this caustic critic are not confined to individual names, he fires grape and canister, and sweeps away whole columns, led only by association of ideas.

What but the name of PARR drew down his insidious notice of my favourite town, more populous, and more distinguished by the variety and perfection of mechanical improvements than any in the kingdom? hear his words:

"——— Birmingham, renown'd afar
"At once for halfpence and for Doctor Parr."

Are we known only by those frivolous appendages? Dr. PARR's shining talents are unobserved where the active genius of mechanics produces a constant source of inventions, and the most useful improvements; at once giving honor to the artist, and extensive opulence and credit to the empire.

Birmingham has been called the "Toyshop of Europe," but Europe is well acquainted with comforts and elegancies which never could have been enjoyed without the existence of machinery which shortens labour, and enables the merchant to send the product to the remotest markets.

The readers of your valuable Miscellany are not ignorant of the commercial importance which the arts acquire in their progress, or of the value which philosophy will ever attach to the discoveries arising out of the industry of the mechanic genius: but the anonymous satirist is ignorant of these comprehensive effects, and estimates the human understanding according to its acquaintance with the fibres of Greek roots. Was he satisfied

with Birmingham, when a few conventicles, and not a few private houses blazed in devotion to the Church and King? It is to be feared that an act of intemperance, which we shall long deplore, is viewed by this critical bigot with complacency, or he would not have neglected to gratify his malignant appetite with so delicious a morsel.

Here, sir, we love temperate liberty and social harmony; and, with exception of the one instance of infuriated mistaken zeal, we support both, careless of Dr. PARR, but preferring writings of that divine, to the crude effusions which display more acrimony, with the cowardice of not being owned by the author. I am, your's, &c. B. R.

Birmingham, June 16, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN your Magazine for the month of May last, I observe a letter from Mr. RUPP, of Manchester, containing some remarks on my method of making and using oxygenated muriate of lime, for the purpose of bleaching.

In this letter Mr. RUPP attempts to prove that the liquor so made, is more expensive than that prepared by the usual method, with alkaline salts; and that both are inferior to the simple oxygenated muriatic acid for the purpose of bleaching. In justice to myself, and that the public may not be misled by this gentleman's too hasty conclusions, I beg leave to make the following observations.

Mr. RUPP very justly observes, that in order to prove the superiority of this to the usual liquor made with ashes, it must either be better in point of quality, or cheaper. In order to prove that it is not cheaper, he states, the quantity of pearl ashes necessary for *fixing* the oxygenated gas, produced from 30 lb. of common salt, at 7½ lb. Mr. RUPP cannot here mean saturation by the word *fixing*, for he surely knows that the pot ash in 7½ lb. of pearl ashes is not sufficient to saturate the oxygenated acid that may be produced from 30 lb. of salt. Indeed he asserts in the subsequent part of his letter, that it will not saturate such a quantity of gas. The meaning therefore of the assertion must be, that such a portion of pearl ashes dissolved in a proper quantity of water, will so far repress the volatility of the gas, that is producible from 30 lb. of common salt, as to form an eligible, or perhaps the most eligible bleaching li-
quor

quor prepared with ashes. Now, every chemist knows that this liquor will consist of the solution of the usual salts, produced by receiving the oxygenated muriatic acid gas into a solution of pot ash, together with a quantity of oxygenated muriatic acid, in an uncombined state. It is likewise perfectly well known, that such liquor will destroy dyed colours. This liquor therefore with which Mr. RUPP compares that made of lime, is totally unfit for bleaching any kinds of goods into which dyed colours enter, and consequently, wherever these are to be bleached, his statement does not apply. The fact is, that where such goods are bleached, three times this quantity of ashes, or even more, is universally used.

Wherever, therefore, such coloured goods are to be bleached (and such goods constitute a great proportion of the cotton manufactory in Britain), his statement will not apply. But besides this, it is to be observed (as Mr. RUPP would have seen if he had read the specification, or applied for information to any of the respectable bleachers in his own neighbourhood who use the process, and who keep their doing so no secret), that the introduction of common salt along with the lime in my process, was merely to increase the specific gravity of the water, for the better suspension of the lime; and as an addition, that afterwards might or might not be made, as experience should direct. The salt, therefore, is now regularly omitted; mere agitation being found perfectly sufficient to keep the lime in suspension. With this correction, therefore, even with Mr. RUPP's proportion of ashes, the comparative value of this part of the ingredients of the liquor made with ashes, and that made with lime, will be as 3s. 9d. to 7d. and in all cases, the saving brought about by using the lime liquor in preference to that made with ashes, will be equal to the difference of price between the ashes and lime, and even some diminution of the quantity of lime may with safety be admitted. With regard to the additional labour in preparing the liquor, it is a mere trifle. A workman must attend while the liquor with ashes is preparing; when he makes the liquor with lime, he needs only to add to his usual attendance a very moderate portion of bodily labour, applied to agitate the liquor in the receiver. Several of the bleachers in this country have now even saved him this, by connecting their agitators with their plash-mill, or other moving machinery.

Mr. RUPP next attempts to prove, that both this and the usual liquor prepared with ashes, are inferior to the simple oxygenated muriatic acid for the purposes of bleaching.

I have already stated, that bleaching liquor, containing the usual salts formed from the oxygenated muriatic acid gas and pot ash, together with uncombined oxygenated muriatic acid, was totally unfit for bleaching goods which contained dyed colours. The simple oxygenated acid is consequently totally unfit for bleaching such goods. If, therefore, we set aside the liquor made with a full proportion of ashes and also that made with lime, a great proportion of the cotton goods manufactured in Lancashire, and almost the whole of the Glasgow fabrics will be deprived of this great improvement in the art of bleaching. It must be allowed, therefore, that even on the supposition of the inferiority of the power possessed by the alkaline and lime liquors, they must be retained for the purposes of bleaching goods containing dyed colours. Also, that we must prefer lime to the alkaline liquor, because it is cheaper, by the difference of price between the alkali and lime, and that this difference will be very considerable, because a very large proportion of ashes must be used, in order, to preserve the dyed colours that enter the composition of the goods.

It still remains to determine, whether the simple oxygenated muriatic acid is more applicable to the purposes of bleaching, where no dyed colours enter the fabric, than alkaline or lime liquor.

In favour of the simple oxygenated acid, Mr. RUPP quotes his experiments in the last vol. of the "*Manchester Memoirs*." Where experiments are made only on a few grains, and where we have no better test of their relative differences or agreements, than a difference of colour induced by a few drops, as it appears to the eye of an experimenter, perhaps, from some preconceived theory, inclined to favour a particular conclusion, I would build but little on such experiments; if we add to this, the great danger to the fabric, universally allowed by bleachers, in every attempt made with the simple oxygenated acid, either in a fluid, or gaseous form; the impossibility of workmen operating with it on account of its suffocating vapours, and the doubtfulness of overcoming that, even by Mr. RUPP's ingenious contrivance (for he cannot suppose, that a bleacher can calculate so exactly, as to have exhausted the oxygenated

nated acid every time he finds it necessary to remove the goods, from its action, and I see no other way of preventing the escape of the gas in Mr. RUFF's machine, whenever this operation becomes necessary), we must conclude in favour of the liquor made with lime, and the more especially, as even the bleachers, who operate on white goods, now, in general, find it necessary to be at the expence of ashes in their bleaching liquor.

Mr. RUFF has next drawn an objection to the liquor made with lime, from a very fertile source of every kind of argument, viz. from *chemical theory*, and *supposes* that the lime, or muriate of lime, may become a mordant, and so make the goods liable to become yellow after bleaching with this liquor; or unfit them for being used in printing. Besides the matter of fact, which totally contradicts this, as has been ascertained by the experience of several printfields, particularly by that at Messrs. FINLAY and Co's, in this neighbourhood, and at the field of Messrs. ORR's, at Stratford, in Ireland, I am unacquainted with any proof, that lime, or any of its saline compounds, were ever found to possess any power in fixing colours in dyeing either cotton or linen, in as far as relates at least to the madder and weld coppers.

These observations will, I hope, satisfy the public, with regard to the force of Mr. RUFF's objections to my method of preparing bleaching liquor; and the approbation it has received from numerous and respectable bleachers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, will still be allowed to establish the character of a simple invention, which, in whatever manner it may benefit me, will, I have no doubt, soon appear a great national benefit.

I have no doubt, if Mr. RUFF had known, that from the date of my letters patent, I have been ready to treat with all bleachers upon the most moderate terms, for the sale of licences to practise my invention; he would have taken the trouble to investigate a little more fully into its merits himself, and likewise to have heard the report of the very eminent bleachers who are employing my process in his own immediate neighbourhood, before he had condemned it in so unqualified a manner.

Sufficient proofs of the approbation it has met with, may be seen by applying to Mr. WILLIAM TATE, jun. Phoenix Fire Office, Manchester; to CHARLES DUFFIN, Esq. Inspector General to the Irish Linen Board, Dublin; or to me, at

my bleaching works here. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

Darnly, CHAS. TENNANT,
13th June, 1798. Bleacher.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

AMONG the most curious topics of theological disquisitions, the origin of *transubstantiation*, or the belief of the *real presence*, has never, I think, been yet sufficiently cleared; but, to ourselves and to this age, it is of little importance. In the eye of every christian, but the catholic, it is an obsolete superstition, and only now serves to remind one of a sanguinary epocha, in the annals of modern Europe, when the human race was thinned for one of the most absurd of idolatries, that of cooking a God, and of eating him up alive; assuredly, when the Egyptians worshipped the onions *growing* in their garden, they were more rational.

But the RITE still remains, although, in the *bread* and *wine*, we do not any more imagine we eat the *real* body, or drink the *real* blood of Jesus. I have long been desirous of discovering the *origin* of this extraordinary ceremony; but my inquiries have hitherto been baffled, among the learned. In a very eccentric work, lately published, among a mass of other matter, there is a note on this curious topic, which, as I know not to deny, I would wish to offer it to your theological correspondents, either to refute, or to explain. The note in question, is the following, literally transcribed.

"Christianity is nothing but improved Judaism. I will give one instance, which I have never observed remarked. The SACRAMENT, for which so many have suffered, is a simple rite, now performed every Sabbath night by the religious Jew. *Wine* and *bread* are placed before the master of the house; after a benediction, he hands the cup round, and breaking the bread, gives to each a portion. Jesus, amidst his disciples, was performing this rite, called *KEDUSH*, and in the allegorical style of a young Rabbi, said of the *bread* and *wine*, "This is my blood, and this is my body;" which they certainly were, when assimilated in his person. To this simple circumstance, we owe all the idiocy and cruelty of *transubstantiation*!"

VAURIEN, vol ii. p. 219:
According to this account, the modern Jew, while he *refuses* to take the *sacrament*, actually *performs* it hebdomadally; and the modern Christian, while he imagines it a *test* of his *creed*, in fact, only joins in a *very ancient Jewish ceremony*.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
York, June 4, 1798. C. P.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ESSAY on the PERSONIFICATION of
ABSTRACT IDEAS in POETRY.

AMONG the various artifices which poets have employed in order to produce that *novelty* which is essential to a high degree of pleasure or surprise, none is more remarkable than the exhibition of new forms of animated beings, endowed with peculiar powers and qualities, by which they are rendered actors in the scenes into which they are introduced. Of these, there are two principal species; the one, comprising those supernatural beings which derive their origin from popular superstition or philosophical doctrine, modified by the poet's imagination; the other, consisting of creatures merely of poetical invention, formed, by means of the process called *personification*, from abstract ideas of the mind. Of these last, Addison, in one of his elegant papers "On the Pleasures of the Imagination" (*Spectator*, No. 420), speaks in the following manner: "There is another sort of imaginary beings, that we sometimes meet with in the poets, when the author represents any passion, appetite, virtue, or vice, under a visible shape, and makes it a person or an actor in his poem." To this enumeration, however, might have been added some abstract ideas personified; such as nature, time, death, sleep, and the like, which equally come under this head of poetical creation. Of such, then, it is the purpose of the present Essay to treat; and it is the manner in which these fictitious personages are formed, rather than the propriety of their introduction into the poem, that I mean at present to consider; not excluding, however, some remarks on their immediate agency; which, in fact, may be regarded as part of their description and character.

On comparing a number of examples of this kind of personification, it presently appears, that there are two general methods by which it is effected. Either a simply human form is drawn, impressed in a super-eminent degree with the quality or circumstance intended to be personified; or a creature of the fancy is exhibited, the character and design of which is expressed by certain typical adjuncts or emblems. The first of these may be termed a *natural*, the second, an *emblematical*, figure. From the union of these two modes, a third, or *mixed* species is produced. That these distinctions may be immediately conceived, I shall

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briefly elucidate them by well-known examples. The *passions* of Le Brun, in which human faces are marked with the strongest expressions of anger, terror, desire, &c. are merely *natural* personifications. The common female figure of Justice with her sword, scales and bandage, is purely *emblematical*. That of Plenty, represented by a full-fed, cheerful figure, bearing a cornucopia, is of the *mixed* species. These illustrations are taken from painting; but the ideas may equally be conveyed by words. Under each of the preceding heads I shall adduce a variety of examples from the poets, which will give scope to such critical remarks, as may tend to establish clear and precise notions concerning the respective excellence of the several kinds. The *natural* species of personification will first be considered; then by an insensible gradation we shall slide into the *mixed*, and conclude with the purely *emblematical*.

1. It may be proper before entering upon the particulars of this section, to anticipate a doubt which will readily suggest itself to a reflecting mind. In what, it may be asked, consists the merit or advantage of a kind of fiction which approaches so nearly to reality? If rage, for instance, be depicted only by the figure of a man in a violent fit of fury, what are the inventive powers exerted by the poet, or what is gained by the personification? It is to be acknowledged, that in these cases, the merit of *invention*, peculiarly so termed, can scarcely be claimed. Yet since every circumstance must be accumulated by the poet which can give force and life to the piece, and a general character be formed out of the detached features of a number of individuals, to which must frequently be added scenery and accompaniments contrived to correspond with, and enhance the effects of, the leading figure, the necessity of superior descriptive talents in order to succeed in such representations cannot be disputed. Then, with respect to the *use* of such fictions, it is to be considered, that these imaginary beings are not merely human agents, circumscribed by known laws in their operations: they are a kind of *genii*, whose sphere of action is only limited by a congruity dependent on their several characters. But the truth of these observations will be sufficiently illustrated during the investigation of each particular example.

I shall begin with the personified figures of FAMINE, or rather, HUNGER, as represented

represented by Ovid in his "*Metamorphoses*." Ceres, having vowed revenge against Eriichthon for cutting down a sacred tree, sends a messenger for this ghastly phantom, who is thus described :

— Famem lapidoso videt in agro,
Unguibus & raras vellentem dentibus herbas.
Hirtus erat crinis ; cava lumina ; pallor in ore ;

Labra incana situ ; scabræ rubigine fauces :
Dura cutis, per quam spectari viscera possent ;
Ossa sub incurvis instabant arida lumbis ;
Ventris erat pro ventre locus ; pendere putares

Pectus, & a spinæ tantummodo crate teneri :
Auxerat articulos macies, genuumque rigebat
Orbis, et immodico prodibant tubera talo.

Met. l. viii. 799-

Crouch'd in a stony field he sees the pow'r
Plucking with teeth and nails the scanty herb.
Shaggy her locks ; her eyes were sunk in pits ;

Paleness o'erspread her face ; her whiten'd pits

Were hoar with mould ; her jaws beset with rust ;

Thro' her harsh hide her inwards all were shewn ;

The arid bones above her crooked loins
Stood forth ; a void the belly's place supply'd ;
Pendant her breast appear'd, and held alone
By the bare wick'ry spine ; the wasting flesh
Had swell'd the joints ; each knee, a rigid ball,

Each ankle seem'd a monstrous bunch of bone.

It is scarcely possible to conceive a more striking image of a famished person. The hard skin, hanging breasts, crate or basket work of the ribs and spine, and joints apparently enlarged, are circumstances drawn from the life, and represented with wonderful force. At the same time, the figure is *merely natural*. Here are no types or emblems, as, indeed, none were wanted ; for such a subject could not fail of being its own interpreter. The surrounding scenery is equally real.

Est locus extremis Scythiæ glacialis in oris,
Triste solum, sterilis, sine fruge, sine arbore tellus.

In icy Scythia's farthest bound, there lies
A sterile, gloomy, cornless, treeless tract.

The fanciful or preternatural part of the fiction is the manner in which the poet employs this phantom. He makes her take the opportunity of Eriichthon's lying asleep, to *inspire him with her herself* ; and the poor man awakes possessed by a most insatiable hunger, which compels him, first, according to the French phrase, *manger son bien*, to eat up his

estate, and at last, absolutely to devour himself. There is something ludicrous in this idea, which may serve to shew the difficulty of preserving strict propriety throughout an imaginary scene ; yet the agency of Famine cannot be said to be unsuitable to her nature. This notion of *inspiring* a quality by touching or breathing on a person, may frequently be met with in the best poets to express the action of those fictitious beings.

Churchill's "*Prophecy of Famine*" affords no addition to the descriptive part of the personification, except some strokes of satirical humour, disgraced by national illiberality. The employment of the imaginary being to utter a prophecy, is agreeable enough to the general notion of a genius, and is rendered more characteristic by the local circumstance of the pretence to second sight.

The next figure I shall present is that of SLEEP, as likewise drawn by the elegant and inventive pencil of Ovid. Though he is raised to the title and dignity of the *God Somnus*, yet in form and attributes he is a mere drowsy mortal ; and the poet's invention is chiefly displayed in the scenery and accompaniments. He inhabits a gloomy cavern, into which the rays of the sun never penetrate, but where a kind of perpetual twilight reigns in the foggy air. From hence all shrill and enlivening sounds are banished, and a dead silence eternally prevails, broken only by the soft murmurs of the waters of Lethe. Around the entrance grow all kinds of soporiferous herbs. The god himself lies fast asleep on an ebony couch raised high with down. On the approach of Iris, who is sent to him with a message, with much ado he rouses himself. His painful reluctant efforts are very happily expressed in the following lines :

— tarda Deus gravitate jacentes
Vix oculos tollens, iterumque iterumque relabens,

Summaque percussions nutanti pectora mento,
Excussit tandem sibi se ; cubitque levatus
Quid veniat— scitatur. *Met.* xi. 616.

The god, his heavy eyes scarce lifting up,
Once and again sunk down ; his nodding this
Struck on his breast ; at length himself he shook

Out of himself, and on his elbow rais'd,
Inquir'd his cause of coming.

Ovid acts judiciously in making the subject of the request to such a power as easy and brief as possible. It is only that he would send one of the *dreams*, which are represented as constantly flitting, like bats, about the cave of Sleep.

When

When this business is dispatched, the heavy deity immediately composes himself to slumber again.

—rursus molli languore solutum
Deposuitque caput, stratoque recondidit alto.
Ib. 648.

His head again, in languor soft dissolv'd,
He dropt, and sunk upon the swelling couch.

The original personification of *Sleep* is in Homer, and various poets have adopted it, and have assigned him a residence and proper officers or companions. Ariosto, in his *Orlando Furioso*, has done this with more novelty and judgment than any other whom I recollect, posterior to Ovid. He has been particularly happy in his description of the attendants on *Sleep*.

In questo albergo il grave Sonno giace;
L'Ozio da un canto, corpulento, e grasso;
Dall' altro la Pigrizia in terra siede,
Chè non può andare, e mal si regge in piede.

Lo smemorato Oblio sta su la porta;
Non lascia entrar, ne riconosce alcuno:
Non ascolta imbastiata, ne riposta,
E parimente tien cacciato ogn'una.
Il Silenzio va intorno, e fa la scorta;
Ha le scarpe di feltro, e'l mantel bruno;
Ed a quanti ne incontra di lontano,
Chè non debbian venir cenna con mano.

Orl. Fur. xiv. 93.

Here drowsy Sleep has fix'd his noiseless throne,

Here Indolence reclines with limbs o'ergrown
Thro' sluggish ease; and Sloth, whose trembling feet

Refuse their aid, and sink beneath her weight.

Before the portal dull Oblivion goes,
He suffers none to pass, for none he knows.
Silence maintains the watch and walks the round

In shoes of felt, with sable garments bound;
And oft as any thither bend their pace,
He waves his hand and warns them from the place.

Hoole.

It is a truly characteristic stroke in Ariosto, that when the command is delivered to *Sleep*, he makes no reply, but intimates with a nod that it shall be performed.

The very learned and elegant Professor Heyne, in an *Excursus* to the fifth book of Virgil, has enumerated various ways in which the poets represent *Somnus* as causing sleep. Virgil makes him sprinkle the temples of Palinurus with a branch wet with Lethæan dew. Some ingeniously describe him as lulling to repose by the fanning of his wings; and one gives him a horn out of which he pours sleep.

Boileau has imitated both Ovid and

Ariosto in the personification of *MOLLESSE* in his *Lutrin*. This is a being compounded of laziness and luxury, for whom I know not an adequate English name. Her abode is suitably fixed in the dormitory of an abbey. Her attendants are very happily conceived and characterized.

Les plaisirs nonchalans folatrent alentour.
L'un paitrait dans un coin l'embonpoint de
Chanoines;
L'autre broie en riant le vermillon des moines;
La volupté la sert avec des yeux devots,
Et toujours le sommeil lui verse des pavots.

Lutrin. ch. ii. 100.

It has, I think, been justly objected to Boileau, that he puts too long a speech into the mouth of this languid personage; but he could not resist a favourable occasion for some ingenious adulation of Louis XIV. The conclusion, however, though closely copied from Ovid, is perfectly beautiful:

—La Mollesse oppressée
Dans sa bouche a ce mot sent sa langue glacée,
Et lasse de parler, succombant sous l'effort,
Soupire, étend le bras, ferme l'œil, & s'endort.

In Thomson's allegorical poem, "*The Castle of Indolence*," similar conceptions to those of the writers above-mentioned are dressed up in the most exquisite beauties of description and versification. But it is necessary to select parts of a well-known piece, the whole of which is so admirable.

I. A.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY your leave, Mr. Editor, I will correct an error of Mr. HOUSMAN, in the last paper he has favoured us with in your valuable Miscellany. Speaking of Litchfield, he says; "This town is remarkable for having given birth to two eminent men, viz. the late Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Garrick the comedian." The latter was born at the Angel-inn at Hereford, in the year 1716, and was son of Captain Peter G. (a French refugee) who was quartered there with a troop of horse. It is true he received the first rudiments of his education at the free-school at Litchfield (which he afterwards completed at Rochester), where Dr. Johnson and he were fellow-students. By the insertion of these few words, you will not only restore to Hereford the honour she justly claims, but also confer a favour on your obedient servant,

HEREFORDIAN SIS.

Cambridge, March 6, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for April last, in the account of the lives and writings of eminent foreign literati, you have observed, that Archenholz's "*Pictures of England*" is "highly complimentary to the genius and manners of Great Britain." It certainly is so; but though the work is not wholly destitute of merit, it contains many mistakes in point of fact, which might easily be pointed out, and which are calculated to mislead foreigners. About six years ago, a "*View of England, towards the Close of the Eighteenth Century*," was published, in two volumes, by Dr. Wendeborn. That work is not so complimentary to the English, as the publication of Archenholz; but it is abundantly more accurate, and contains much more valuable information. Dr. Wendeborn was twenty years minister of the German chapel on Ludgate-hill; and his work is the result of much study, observation, and reflection.

J. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has frequently been observed, that no people, generally speaking, live so ill together as relations. If this remark be true (and that it is, experience too often teaches us), it will surely be worth while to investigate the cause of the complaint; for, upon the face of things, it should appear, as if no people ought to live so well together. Frequent intercourse has generally been held essential to friendship; and, it may fairly be presumed, that no people have such opportunities of seeing each other, as relations; but frequency of intercourse, though it be necessary to cement friendship, is no absolute proof of its existence; any more than strong professions are, of the existence of *sincere* regard. Similarity of sentiment will naturally draw men together, and excite attachment; but there may be many circumstances, besides similarity of sentiment, which will promote the union of men, without securing their attachment. Attention to the decencies and proprieties of life; respect, mixed with reverence for the opinions, and, sometimes, even for the prejudices of mankind, which few are courageous enough wholly to despise, will often bring relations together in appearance, when, in reality, there is but little genuine esteem. Indeed both policy and morality should point out to them the necessity of attaching themselves

firmly to one another; but, unfortunately, both policy and morality will sometimes lose their hold upon the mind, when opposed to prejudice and passion. Morality teaches us "to do unto others, as we would they should do unto us;" and policy shews us, how serviceable it is to our interests to cultivate the esteem of those amongst whom we are placed. In fact, to him who has observed how often the most valuable ends are brought about in life, by the most subordinate agents, it will be superfluous to urge this remark. Necessity, or mutual want, appears to have been the foundation of most of the public and private relations of society; upon which was afterwards gradually raised a superstructure, of sentiment, co-operation, and attachment, constituting the finest pleasures of life. Men finding how weak and insecure they were in their individual capacities; and how incompetent to their own happiness;—first formed themselves into the more natural and obvious societies of families, bound together by the varying ties of consanguinity, and common interest;—next, into the more refined ones, of states, and political bodies. It is not, therefore, without a just knowledge of our nature, I conceive, that some moral writers have laid down interest as the principal spring of human actions: for, if we look into the causes of action, as far as they are discernible by us, we shall generally find interest to be the foundation on which they act. But self-interest may be of various descriptions; and, in some cases, so refined, and delicate, that it is no disgrace for an honest man to acknowledge himself influenced by it. There is such a thing, as the interest which a man takes in the good opinion of the world, as well as the interest he takes in his pecuniary concerns. And hence it may possibly arise, that the opulent, and great, who have reached the top branches of society, and have little left to wish for, may sometimes be more indifferent to the ties of relationship, at least in its remote parts, than the dependant members of the community, to whom the good opinion of mankind is indispensably requisite to success in their undertakings. Among the opulent, and luxurious, money creates a kind of factitious independence. It confers almost every thing that industry and talents can bestow. They who possess it in any eminent degree, feel how little they want support, compared with the rest of society: and this sensation alone will have a tendency to produce indifference

ference of mind, if mutual want be, as is already observed, the foundation of mutual accommodation. In those classes of society where great opulence, and great luxury prevail, relations, not having many inducements to conciliate affection, will generally see less of each other, than in the middle rank of life: and this circumstance may reasonably be expected to generate indifference of attachment, if friendship arise from frequent intercourse. For, although an unvaried intercourse may sometimes produce satiety and disgust among friends; yet an habitual absence will be equally apt to occasion coldness of esteem, since it is only in the middle point of conduct, that we may justly look for warm affections. "*Virtus est medium vitiorum, et utrinque redutum.*" Individuals in the middle department of life, are generally aware, that if they part with those connexions, which nature or choice has given them, they may find it no easy matter to procure others: the opulent can perceive, that they no sooner lose one set of friends, than they find another ready to succeed them. Great disparity of fortune is another principal cause of coldness between relations. There may be disparity of fortune, where there is no absolute want: for rich, and poor, are only relative terms, as we learn from Bishop Watson. Under these circumstances, it not unfrequently happens, that while the richer party require too much, the poor concede too little. Hence jealousies, and secret prejudices spring up. Comparisons are made between relations, and strangers, unfavourable to the former. For whilst relations are but too apt to receive as matter of right, what is intended, and indeed ought to be considered, as matter of favour; strangers, by the assiduity of their attentions, and the warmth of their acknowledgments, endeavour, at least *out-wardly*, to express a just sense of obligation. In short, sir, it will not, I flatter myself, be going too far, to assert, that some of the greatest errors in human conduct arise from our not discriminating nicely the shades of duty which subsist between the two extremes, of actions of absolute necessity, and, actions of absolute choice. It must be obvious to every thinking person, that many duties occur in our intercourse with society, in which, though we are *physically free*, yet we are *morally bound*: cases, with respect to which, though the municipal laws of our country are silent, yet the laws of reason, and the sense of mankind, speak plainly. Of this description, are

the duties which relations mutually owe to one another. I submit these hints, Mr. Editor, to your judgment, upon a subject both interesting, and practical. Interesting, because there is no man, but what has some share in the obligations of consanguinity; practical, because it regards offices which require daily to be put in practice. Every man has some duties to pay to his relations; or some services to receive from them. If we take the advantages of society, we must conform to the disadvantages of it; if disadvantages they can be called. If we expect that relations should serve us, we must be ready, in return, to serve them. From these sentiments of benevolence towards friends, and relations, arises that rational, and beautiful system of Christian philanthropy, subordination, and social affection, which, beginning with those who are more immediately connected with us by the ties of blood, extends itself gradually to those who are more distantly connected with us, by the ties of country, or government; and ultimately reaches to all who participate in the same common nature. Private virtues are the best security for public duties. A bad man in the relations of private life, can scarcely be expected to be strictly virtuous in his public capacity: there is no separating the two characters. For, the apostle beautifully, and conclusively argues, "If man love not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" If he forget the duties he owes to his kindred, which are immediate, and natural, how shall he remember those he owes to his country, which are abstracted, and artificial? But, after all, let every man, with becoming gratitude to his friends, learn to place his chief hopes of success in life, on his own good conduct, and his own industry. "*Faber quisque fortune proprie,*" says my Lord Bacon, from Plautus; and, I believe, with great truth. Relations, or friends, may afford the plan, but our own exertions must supply the foundation on which to build the superstructure of our fortune. I am, sir, &c. &c.

June 2, 1798.

ARISTIPPUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it is a curious study to trace the different gradations by which literature has arrived at its present height; and as the epoch of the introduction of points and stops is not the least important,

I beg

I beg leave to oppose some facts to the account which the compilers of the "*Encyclop. Britannica*," give under the article punctuation. Their words are as follow: "In the 15th century (16th, I suppose, they mean), we observe their first appearance. We find, from the books of this age, that they were not all produced at the same time; those we meet with then in use, being only the comma, the parenthesis, the interrogation, and the full point; to prove this, we need but look into "*Bale's AEs of English Vocabularies*," black letter, printed in 1550; indeed, in the dedication of this book, we discover a colon, but, as this is the only one of the kind throughout the work, it is plain this stop was not established at this time, and so warily put in by the printer."

In "*Hackluyt's Voyages*," printed in 1599, we see the first instance of a semicolon.

Now, sir, I can easily suppose they were not all introduced at the same time; so far we agree. But, that the colon was introduced many years before 1550, will be proved by "*Novi Testamenti postrema editio, per Erasmus*," &c. anno 1527; which is now before me, and where it frequently occurs; as also in another book, "*Pub. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon*," anno 1543. Nay, sir, in some cases, I hold it to be more early in use than the comma, as I have a missal, from its appearance printed in England, and long before the books aforementioned; but I cannot be assured as to its age, as it wants a title page, and I do not perceive a single comma in it: it is printed with red and black ink, the colon is frequently used, and is made in a diamond-like form. As for the semicolon, I must allow that in the sense it is now used, I do not find it in any of these books, but in the Testament, and Ovid, it is used as an abbreviation; as in *namq; neq; quicunq; &c.* in the same sense I find it used in "*Joannis Calvinii Commentaria Integra in acta Apostolorum*," 1563; "*D. Erasmi Rotodami Opus*," &c. anno 1554, and in Ovid a very free use is made of this abbreviating semicolon, in almost every line, in such words as these, where the last syllable begins with a q, as *conditq; in-tybaq; summissiq; &c.* but in the sense it is now used, I do not even find it in "*Fox's AEs and Monuments*," black letter, 1641.

In hopes that some of your correspondents, more competent to the task, will give some further elucidations on the subject, I remain yours, &c.

Cary-street, March 22.

W. A. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WONDERFUL tales have been told concerning the literary illumination of the Scots and the Irish at a very remote period in the dark ages of the history of modern Europe. The Irish pretend that their isle was the seat of learning and civility, at a time when ignorance and barbarism prevailed in every neighbouring country. The Scots have not yet ceased to set up similar pretensions in favour of their ancient Hebrudian seminary of Jona. In Germany, in France, even in Italy, the pretensions of both Scots and Irish are, in part, allowed; the Germans have not been ashamed to refer their first acquaintance with the principles of christianity to the preaching of a Scottish apostle; monasteries have been erected abroad, in favour of the Scots and Irish, as monuments of that light which these insular regions are believed to have once sent forth, to enlighten the world.

And yet, when historical research, qualified to distinguish between adequate evidence and that which is unsatisfactory, reviews the records of those distant times, she discovers no distinct vestiges of the boasted illumination of Ireland and the Hebrudian Isles. Works of art, treasures of learning, arrangements of science, such as might unequivocally demonstrate the existence of such an ancient illumination, are looked for in vain. Though a Gibbon have been betrayed to adopt the fables of a Boëce; though a Johnson could not view the ruins of Jona without having his feelings impressed with a religious awe, and exalted by a fervent enthusiasm; though a Vallancey have not disdained to patronize the Milesian age of Irish history, yet must candour almost concur implicitly with scepticism, in rejecting all those as mere vague and general probabilities which are found to want the support of close and particular evidence.

Amidst these difficulties, I am inclined to flatter myself, that I have been sufficiently fortunate to discover from what source have arisen these too extravagant accounts of the early learning of the Scots and Irish, which have been so widely propagated, without being perfectly just.

If the influence of the christianity of the dark ages can be accounted to have been at all akin to knowledge or civility, then must we grant the Scots and the Irish to have possessed at least this one advantage of an enlightened people, at a time when the Anglo-Saxons of Germany and Britain

Britain

Britain were utter strangers to it. Christianity was diffused among the Celtic inhabitants of Britain and Ireland, while the Romans remained masters of Britain. From the western shores of Britain were its preachers conveyed to Ireland, ere yet the Pictish and Scottish tribes of the north of Scotland had been converted. The Irish, at a time when, of the inhabitants of these Isles, only they and the ancient Britons were christians, sent out apostles, by whom the gospel was propagated in the Hebrides, and among the Scots of Argyleshire. But, it was not till after these events had passed, that the Norse-men of Scandinavia, the Teutonic tribes of the north of Germany, or the Anglo-Saxons of England, embraced the christian faith. The Norse-men, or Danes, were, in various instances, converted and baptized by the Irish and the Hebridean Scots, whom their frequent descents, from time to time, harraised and subdued. The Anglo-Saxons of England are recorded by Bede, to have had the gospel preached to them, by missionaries from Jona, as well as by Austin, and those others who followed him from Rome. Boniface, one of the most distinguished apostles of the northern Germans, is, by those Germans themselves, believed to have been a Scotsman. In the court of Charlemagne in England, in different places on the continent, eminent Scotsmen from Jona, and of the disciples of the famous Columba, are known to have, about a thousand years since, flourished.

Now, Sir, permit me to apply this detail of facts to the solution of that historical problem which I have above stated. It is from their having been *christianized* before the Saxons and the ancient Scandinavians, that the Scots and Irish have derived the praise of an earlier literary illumination than was enjoyed by their neighbours. Ignorance is often prone to extravagant admiration. They to whom christianity was first communicated, through the intervention of the Scots, venerated and praised their instructors, as the most enlightened of mankind. The missionaries of Rome, while they rejected, as heretical, the christianity of Ireland, and of Jona, yet could not deny its existence, nor refuse to the Scots the praise of being nearer to the kingdom of heaven than the Anglo-Saxon heathens. This praise thus acquired by the early christianity of the Scots, was, in the course of those dark ages which succeeded, continually augmented by high pretensions on the one hand, by ignorance, gratitude,

and superstition on the other. Not till after knowledge had been revived throughout Europe, did the tales in which it was commemorated begin to be disputed. Historical scepticism would reject the whole as fiction. Candid investigation discovers that there is, indeed, a real form, but one invested with *false* colours, and to the eye, enlarged to an unreal, gigantic loftiness by the mists through which it has been seen. The following proposition, then, may be henceforth regarded as a genuine historical truth.

“The Scots and Irish, who were converts to christianity, sooner than the Scandinavians, have, from these circumstances alone, derived that praise of early literary illumination, which has been eagerly claimed by themselves, attributed to them by many others, but now, at last, generally denied to them, since the age of more discriminating historical research had its commencement.

St. Andrews, May 17, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE facility with which bank notes, especially those of one and two pounds value, are now paid and received, has been the means of introducing into circulation a number of forged ones, of the above description. The confidence which the public has hitherto reposed in the bank of England is likewise increased by an *erroneous* opinion, which many persons entertain, that *all* bank notes are received as such at the bank, some thousands of pounds being appropriated every year by the company, to meet the loss they sustain in consequence of forgeries. As the nominal value of forged notes, however, is not allowed by the bank, but the person to whom they can be traced back, is the sufferer, it is certainly a matter of some consequence for each individual to adopt some method which may enable him to ascertain, with ease and precision, of whom he has received any particular bank note. This may, in general, be done by *writing on the back of each note, at the time of receiving it, the name of the person from whom it is received.* I have always practised this method myself, writing the name of the person in short-hand, which requires but little time, and takes up considerably less space than common-writing, and enables me, at any future period, to trace every note back again, to the person from whom I received it. Were the above measure generally practised, it would prove,

prove, perhaps, a greater check on the circulation of forged bank paper than any superfluous style of engraving; as the difference in point of execution might not be sufficiently obvious to strike every one.

Perhaps it may be objected, that the back of a note would, in a short time, be entirely covered with names; and is not this sometimes the case likewise with the endorsements on draughts payable in London, or elsewhere? But in the present instance, there is always a remedy at hand, by returning such notes to the bank in order to be exchanged, either for cash or other notes of the same value. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THO. MOLINEUX.

Macclesfield, April, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As you have often avowed a predilection for facts, I beg leave to send you the following one, which has attracted much attention in this city*, viz. the planet Venus being distinctly visible at noon on Thursday the 1st instant; it was first seen about ten o'clock in the morning, and it was distinctly observed by many spectators till late in the evening. But what rendered the visibility of the planet much more curious, is the fact that the air, on the 1st, was remarkably dense, there had been a heavy fall of rain the night before, and that morning there were several showers of rain and sleet. The statement that I have just given of the weather, precludes the only philosophical cause (rarefaction) that I know, that can be assigned for this deviation from the general laws of nature; I, therefore, should be much obliged to any of your astronomical readers, if they would have the goodness to inform me (through the medium of your very useful Magazine), on what principle they account for this extraordinary circumstance— or, whether like me, they rank it amongst one of the many inexplicable phenomena of nature.

Feb. 15, 1798.

CLEON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

THE new light that has lately been thrown on the formation of languages, and the philosophy of grammar, by the celebrated author of *ETNA ITI-POENTA*, will, it is to be hoped, give birth to essential improvements in the art of communicating and acquiring grammatical knowledge. Little or nothing,

* Bristol.

however, has hitherto been done, in this country, towards applying these principles to practice. Students of Greek and Latin have as yet reaped no farther benefit than that of having their eyes opened to the futility and fallaciousness of our elementary treatises, which are equally erroneous in principle, confused in method, and barbarous in execution; while, for any real and just investigations of the parts of speech, they are obliged to have recourse to the ponderous lucubrations of the Dutch etymologists and commentators, Schultens, Hemsterhuis, Valckenauer, Lennep, and Scheid. It will not, therefore, I flatter myself, be unacceptable to your young readers, to be made acquainted with a small treatise, in our own language, on this subject, which it is likely has never found its way very generally south of the Tweed. The title of it is: "*On the Prepositions of the Greek Language; an Introductory Essay.*" Glasg. 1766. It was the production of James Moor, LL.D. Professor of Greek in that university, a man whose critical acumen in the philosophy of language, will be readily acknowledged by all, who are acquainted with the comprehensive simplicity of the principles and rules delivered in his Greek grammar; which performance, unhappily, he did not live to complete. The Essay in question, is indeed a most ingenious attempt to trace the primary signification of the prepositions, and approaches so near, in many cases, to the genuine corporeal meaning, that, were it not the best practical treatise on the subject, it ought to be known to every scholar, as an instance of the contemporary progress of philosophical investigation, in different countries, respecting the origin and application of words. Had Professor Moor lived to pursue his discussions, it is probable that they would have ended in a more rational and satisfactory elucidation of this as well as other topics of Greek grammar, than any yet submitted to the ingenious. That none of his scholars, who heard his lectures, or of those who have perused his Essay, should, from the glimpses of light therein contained, have struck into the true path of grammatical investigation, will not appear surprising to those who recollect how seldom the literary annals, even of all Europe, can boast the name of a HORNE TOORE. I am, yours, &c.

Feb. 13, 1798.

Permit me, by way of postscript, to mention that the subjects have very little connection.

action, to shew to your intelligent correspondent, who has favoured us with a series of Gallic coins subsequent to the revolution, that the earliest medallie commemoration of rising freedom in that country, is a coin representing the taking of the Bastille, and struck soon after that important event. The execution is good, and the piece deserves notice, as being the first of a series, destined to record the birth, progress, and triumphs of liberty.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

YOU may probably have seen or heard of that renowned comedy, or tragedy, or farce, or opera, or what you will, called Hurlothrumbo, or the Supernaturals, which, about 60 or 70 years ago, made such a noise in this kingdom, and was the means of imposing a trick upon the public, similar to that of the memorable Bottle Conjuror. Perhaps a few biographical sketches of Lord Flame, its eccentric author, and to know where the father of Hurlothrumbo lies, may not be unacceptable to some of your readers. His real name was Samuel Johnson: a man, who though not equal, in solid sense and strength of understanding, to his celebrated namesake, may at least contend with him on the score of vivid fancy, versatility of talent, and oddness of character. With the profession of a dancing-master, in which he excelled very much, he united that of a poet, of a musician, and a player. In the first of these characters he was tutor to some of the highest families, and by that means became acquainted with many of the nobility. The late Duke of Montague (the reputed author of the Bottle Conjuror), finding Mr. Johnson a proper instrument for his favourite purpose of ridiculing the credulity and foolish curiosity of the age, engaged him to write the play of Hurlothrumbo; a composition, which, for absurd bombast and turgid nonsense, perhaps, stands unrivalled in the English language, inasmuch that "Hurlothrumborant" is now become a proverbial expression. This play was extolled in the newspapers by the duke, as the most sublime effort of human genius which had for a long time appeared; in consequence of which, and the continued commendations of it which were thus echoed round, it was performed for many successive nights, till the whole town had had the satisfaction, or rather the mortification, of finding themselves personally duped, and of discovering that unintelligible rant

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did not constitute sublimity. The author himself performed the part of Lord Flame, one of the characters, a title which he from thence obtained, and was saluted with by all ranks during the remainder of his life. This extraordinary work was published by subscription, in the year 1729, and many names of the first rank and consequence then in the kingdom, are prefixed as subscribers. The character of the play is described with great humour in the epilogue annexed to it, written by Mr. Byrom, of which I quote from memory a few of the ideas. Hurlothrumbo (another of the characters) is introduced upon the stage, quarrelling with a critic concerning the qualities of the drama.

CRIT. Call this a play!

Why there's no plot, or none that's understood.

HURL. There's a rebellion tho', and that's as good.

CRIT. No spirit nor genius in it. HURL. What! don't here

A spirit and a genius both appear?"

In truth, and so they do, Mr. Hurlothrumbo, and as terrifying a spirit as the best of them; no less than death himself, who enters, arrayed in all his accoutrements, mounted on a great black horse, and attended by a genius as horrible as himself. But to proceed to the mention of Lord Flame's other productions; soon after the publication of Hurlothrumbo, encouraged, no doubt, by the extraordinary success of his last performance, he wrote another play, called the Blazing Star, or the Beauties of the Poets, which was equally patronized with his last performance, and which he dedicated to the then Lady Delves and Lord Walpole. The dedication, to which he subscribed himself Lord Flame, is a model for compositions of this nature; and those who are at a loss for the style of dedicatorial adulation, need only resort to this specimen of his lordship, to be initiated into the whole art and mystery of it. The Blazing Star is by no means inferior in *sublimity* to Hurlothrumbo, and the common unpoetical reader will, doubtless, be a little surprized, when he hears not only the heroes, but even their very pages, venting the most lofty and sounding passages of Milton, and other authors, as familiar discourse. Lord Flame seems perfectly to have understood the meaning of Longinus *ὑψηλὸς*, for the dialogue soars up constantly in the *sublime*, that every one of the characters ranges at his ease, through the *highest* part

part of heaven, and never suffers himself to descend an inch below the sun, the moon, and the stars.

Those two plays are now very rare, and it is to be lamented that they are not more diffused among the world, for the benefit of tragic, or would-be-sublime authors in general. These were not his lordship's only productions in the dramatic line, for I was favoured, by an ingenious gentleman who had resort to his papers after his death, with two manuscript plays, in the same style as the two before mentioned, together with a printed dialogue, intitled "Court and Country." The gentleman who furnished me with these plays, was Bryan Grey, Esq. of Lancaster, lately deceased, a man, who, with the most amiable dispositions of the heart, united an elegance of mind, an intelligence, a variety of accomplishments possessed by few. Considered as a most agreeable companion, as a man of superior talents; kind, condescending to all, he will be long remembered and regretted by as numerous a circle of friends, as perhaps ever graced the acquaintance of a private gentleman. I could not help paying this small tribute to departed merit, though it has somewhat interrupted the thread of my narrative.—But, to return, on a blank leaf in one of these manuscript plays, is the copy of a letter written by Lord Flame, and seemingly intended for the manager of one of the theatres, which, as it throws a little light upon the author's character, I transcribe.

"Sir, last May twelvemonth I call'd to see you, and offer you a play, but you thought proper to tell me that you were then engaged for two years, and that time being now near expired, I write this to let you know that I have been thirty years composing music and songs, and, out of a great number, I have pick'd out thirty songs; and have made an English comedy, or opera, and such a one that will introduce all the passions that music can describe. I have some business in London in May, and I think to do myself the honour to wait on you with the drama-part of my opera; and will leave it with you to peruse as long as you shall think proper. What I desire of you is, to hear the comedy read over, and when it comes to a song then I will play the air and symphony; and I have the happiness to think, that there is no better judge of a song in the kingdom than yourself, and when you have heard it, if you say that you have ever heard a better; then I will not desire you to play it; but if you should think it better than any, and not take it in, then you will be cruel to the author, and hinder

the town of an entertainment; and, in the third place, you may prevent any great genius rising up in the age you live in. I heard the Duke of Montague say, that if Homer was in London in this age, and did write for the play-house, his genius would be thrown away, for the masters would not do his work the honour to look at it. I have made five operas, and all of them were performed in public, but then I was young and acted in them myself, but now I am about fourscore years old, and cannot act any more; but, as this opera is much the best that ever I made, I am desirous to see it performed before I leave the world."

There is no date or signature to this letter, nor any title pages to the two manuscript plays in my possession, as some of the first leaves are torn away; but whenever the learned world shall express any desire to see these inestimable treasures of genius in print, they shall be brought forth, displayed on a fine cream-coloured wove paper, and hot pressed, with engravings by the best artists, expressive of the most sublime passages. The other opera alluded to in this letter, I have not seen, and am fearful it has shared the fate of many classic authors, the want of which we now deplore, namely, that it is totally lost. As a poet, the plays above mentioned, which "are interperfed with many original pieces of poetry," exactly in the manner of our modern novels (another recommendation for the world to have them printed) bear the genius of Lord Flame ample testimony. The poetry, no doubt, contributed not a little to the fame of his dramas. So much for his writings. Lord Flame, after having moved the chief part of his life in the higher circles, was, in his declining age, presented by the late Earl of H*****, to whose family he had formerly been tutor in the art of dancing, with a small mansion near Macclesfield, in Cheshire, where he might spend the remainder of his days in peace, and indulge his passion for the muses, in rural leisure. To this place he retired, where he was liberally supported by the annual contributions of several of the first wits of the age, and many of those families with which he had before been intimate. The nominal nobleman had been so long accustomed to hear himself addressed by his title, that he at last absolutely fancied himself to be a lord, aping the manners and assuming all the dignity of one descended from a long train of illustrious ancestry. His patrons, willing perhaps to humour the conceit, were

were wont not to send their subscriptions immediately to him, but to the Earl of H.....'s steward, who lived at Gawforth, and who used to wait upon Lord Flame annually, with this introductory address — "My Lord, I have brought you your rents." He was desir'd to wait, and his lordship having received the money, gave him a formal receipt, and dismissed him. Indeed one of his patrons, the Bishop of C——, regularly transmitted to him personally, an annual present of a pound of tea, in which were contained ten guineas; but it is probable, from several little stories told concerning him, that had the naked subscription been sent to him, undisguised and unpalliated by some such cover as the tea, he would have resented the gift intended for his subsistence, as an affront. He was familiar at the tables of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, where his lively tallies of wit made him constantly acceptable, and where he always behaved as if he was really of the rank which his title imported. The rustics still remember him, and relate with smiles, many little anecdotes concerning his eccentric deportment. They all of them invariably addressed him by the title of "My Lord," but behind his back they gave him another title, not quite so respectable as the first, namely, "Old Maggoty." He was himself of a good old age, but notwithstanding, had a particular dislike to old women. There was an old woman, named Hannah Bailey, who lived neighbour to him, and, it is probable, had never been unkind to him, but on whom he never could look with an eye of favour. One story in particular, I recollect bearing from the villagers concerning him: it is customary in country churches, when a couple has been newly married, for the fingers to chaunt, on the following Sunday, a particular psalm, thence called the Wedding Psalm, in which are these words: "Oh well is thee, and happy shalt thou be." It happened, that the nuptials of a village pair were thus celebrated before Lord Flame, but the hoarse music of the countrymen did not please his refined ear. When the service was over, he accosted the clergyman at the church-door with this opinion, "I tell you what, sir, I think yonder Tom Friar would do to sing Oh well is thee, and happy shalt thou be, if the devil was married to Hannah Bailey." The rustics celebrate him as a remarkably excellent performer on the violin, which stamps an additional

lustre on his name, in his character of a musician. They add; too, that he himself imagined he was an uncommonly melodious singer, but the contortions of his face during the performance, were so hideous, that he was accustomed; whenever he was desir'd to sing, to stand with his face close to a wall, and to cover each side of it with his hands, in order to prevent every possible chance of its being seen, as otherwise it would have been sure to have diverted all attention from his song. After having enjoyed the sweets of tranquillity in his sequestered retreat for several years, he was at last summoned out of this world in the year 1780. When he was on his death-bed, he earnestly requested, that after his decease, his body might not be buried in the church-yard, but in Gawforth wood, and assigned as his reason for the strange request, that he was certain if he was buried in the church-yard, that at the resurrection, some old woman or other would be quarrelling with him concerning the property of a leg or thigh bone, and therefore he was determined to keep himself to himself. A vault was accordingly made for him in the wood, near a favourite spot, which had been his constant walk and haunt of meditation, and he was there buried. The neighbouring gentlemen wishing to preserve the memory of so extraordinary a character, erected a small tomb over him, for which the following epitaph was written, and has since been inscribed upon it:

Under this stone

Rest the remains of Mr. Samuel Johnson,
Afterwards ennobled with the grander title of
LORD FLAME,

Who, after having been in his list distinct
from other men,

By the eccentricities of his genius,
Chose to retain the same character after his
death,

And was at his own desire buried here.
A. D. 1780. Aged 38.

Stay thou, whom chance directs, or ease per-
suades,

To seek the quiet of these sylvan shades;
Here, undisturb'd, and hid from vulgar eyes,
A wit, musician, poet, player, lies;
A dancing-master too, in grace he shone;
And Hurlothrumbo's fire was all his own;
'Twas he, with pen sublime, who drew Lord
Flame,

Asted the part, and gain'd himself the name.
Averse to strife, how oft he'd gravely say,
These peaceful groves should shade his breath-
less clay,

That, call'd to second life, here his alone,
No friend and he should quarrel for a bone,
Thinking, that were some old lame grammar
nigh,

To get to heav'n, she'd steal his leg or thigh.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,
Warrington, 16th Dec. 1797. C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not mean to attempt to disprove the principles laid down by your correspondent *** in your last Month's Magazine, relative to the claims of the national creditor, however exceptionable some of them may be—but now only to correct an error he has certainly run into, in his statement of the number of stockholders, which he thinks to be about 60,000. I believe it is pretty certain, and I have good authority for asserting, that there are much nearer 100,000 in the whole amount, and doubt not in the least, there are 160,000, or 180,000. I have been assured, by gentlemen at the bank, there are as many as 60,000 in the 3 per cents. only; which he makes the amount of the *ruble*. And withal, it should be considered, there are two or three times the number of families that have perhaps their chief, or great dependance on the property of their parents or near relatives, which lies in the different species of funds, or public securities. I am, yours, &c.

S. E.

Bucks, 19th April.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Send you a few loose reflections on subjects descanted upon in the last number of your entertaining and instructive Miscellany.

Mr. Erskine on the House of Commons.—

Your readers will undoubtedly feel themselves much obliged to you for the publication of this paper; which at once throws so much light upon an interesting branch of our political antiquities, and places in so fair a point of view the consistency and character of a man whose virtues (notwithstanding a few foibles, and one unfortunate prejudice) are scarcely inferior to his talents. We see, by this collegiate exercise, that the patriotism and love of liberty which have distinguished his forensic and parliamentary exertions, are not to be considered as the cant of the pleader and the partizan, but as the genuine effusions of a noble principle early imbibed and well digested. That the rights of mankind are prior and para-

mount to all constitutions; and that "there is no statute of limitation to bar the claims of nature," are truths beyond the narrow pale of technical science and authority; and that "freedom upon English principles" includes the right of "all who are the objects of the law, to be personally; or, by representation, the makers of the laws," is a principle too broad and general to answer the mere purposes of any personal faction. It is, perhaps, on account of the energy with which Mr. E. has enforced the convictions resulting from the former of these principles, that the mere lawyers, the dull detailers of cases and precedents, have endeavoured to depreciate his legal knowledge. Because he was capable of looking beyond their stumbling blocks, they imagined that he did not know where they were placed. With respect to the latter, it is worth Mr. E.'s while to consider whether it does not establish a national claim to representation on a much broader basis than that to which, in concert with a respectable knot of political characters, he has lately pledged himself. It makes (as all just principle necessarily must make) persons not property the first object of government, and the basis of all just legislation.

That, in the historical reasonings of this dissertation, Mr. E. is strictly correct, I have no sort of doubt; and his exposition of the source of that unmerited idolatry that has been paid to Saxon institutions, is equally acute and candid. If it were not for the frequent detection of those miserable shifts and sophistical subterfuges to which the advocates of liberty are driven, when they want the boldness to face first principles, one should be really astonished to hear the champions of human rights so loud in their commendations of those Saxons, among whom private conspiracies furnished the personal protection which ought to have been derived from public justice; and the mass of the people were held in a vassalage as abject as that of a Spartan helote, or a West India slave.

When I was young in inquiries of this nature, and fired with enthusiasm by the panegyric which every where prokented themselves upon these wonderful Saxons, who, in the midst of barbarism and ignorance, seemed to have surpassed in practical and systematic liberty all that had existed in the times of Grecian science and philosophy, I inquired of a person well known in the political world for the zeal with which he has circulated these panegyrics,

gains, and contended that we ought to be free, because the Saxons were so, in what treasures of knowledge a satisfactory account of these wonderful institutions was to be found? This information, I concluded, no one could be so able to furnish as himself; and I was not a little mortified at finding all my inquiries evaded or repelled by general reflections, that "a man cannot have knowledge without labouring for it," that "the best way to understand any subject, was to read every thing that came to hand," &c. observations which, however just in themselves, I have since found reason to conclude, were artfully intended to get rid of a subject which that celebrated politician well knew would not stand the test of persevering inquiry. The fact is, that, with respect to our Saxon ancestors, but little authentic information has been handed down. Even that little, however, is enough to convince every impartial reasoner, that the cause of equal justice would be the very reverse of being promoted by an adoption of their political system. It was a system of usurpation, violence, and oppression. And, indeed, how should it have been otherwise? The Saxons, like all the German nations, derived their plan of government from that fountain head of feudal tyranny, so finely described by Tacitus in his "*Manners of the Germans*;" and, notwithstanding all that has been so frequently reiterated in praise of the institutions of those savages, they were, in reality, nothing but a crude hulk of tyranny and licentiousness; the leading principle in the composition of which was, that *the many were made for the few*. In the words of Mr. E. "the lords, indeed, were free; but, for that very reason, there was no public liberty."

National Debt.—Your correspondent GOURNAI (p. 252) observes, that a considerable part of the taxes levied in any country must necessarily be derived from the labour, that is to say, be ultimately levied upon the laborious poor of that country. I believe he might have gone much further, and have proved, that, at least, till the taxation becomes so excessive, that either the poor can be pinched no closer, without being pinched to death, or that the very circulation of the produce of labour is to a considerable degree restrained; the laborious poor pay *all* the taxes of a nation, for they produce all; and all that is paid in taxes is a part of produce; while, on the other hand, all but the labourer have means (till the arrival of the crisis), of shifting the bur-

then from their shoulders to those beneath. If the history of the progress of taxes, tolls, revenues, and luxuries, is consulted, this will be illustrated most fully. This statement necessarily gives rise to some important inquiries.—What right could any set of ministers have (or could even the whole body of community have) to contract what is called a national debt? Can this, or any other country (meaning thereby the population of such country), be said, in reason and equity, to owe one single shilling to any set of persons claiming to be public creditors? If I burthen my estate with debts, it is right that my heir should pay them, because, if I leave him my debts, I leave him property wherewith to discharge them; and he is no further responsible than my effects will go; and if he does not choose to be subject to the trouble and inconveniences of the transaction, he may, by refusing to accept the estate, avoid the incumbrance of the mortgage. But the mass of the people (by whom it is evident the interest of what are called public debts are eventually paid) inherit neither estate nor property from their ancestors; why, then, should their industry be burthened with their debts? My conclusion is, that the property is responsible, not the people (for the proprietors have been parties to the bargain, and the estates have descended with the mortgages upon them). The fund-holder has therefore a right to foreclose the mortgage, because thereby he enforces payment from his real creditor: but he has no right to receive the interest, as he now does, because it is levied in taxes upon those who owe him nothing.

Circulating Medium.—It is truly astonishing, that, after so much has been said upon this subject, it should be so little understood, and that men of penetration and reflection should still continue to confound together the property of a country, and the medium by means of which that property is transferred from hand to hand. Will it never be understood that money, whether paper, or gold and silver, is so far from being the whole, that it is *no* part of the wealth of a nation? that it is, in reality, nothing but the counters or signs by which that wealth is designated, as by figures and cyphers on a slate; and that, as a small number of the latter are sufficient, by means of repeated use, to cast up and settle the largest account; so a small quantity of the former, by means of the arithmetic of circulation, is capable, also, of paying the most enormous debts.

debts, provided the party is but in possession of property to command such circulation. Inattention to this subject produced one of the fundamental errors in Paine's work upon finance—a pamphlet that may be regarded as a phenomenon in the hemisphere of discussion, inasmuch as it arrives at a conclusion which is truth itself, by premises, almost every one of which are palpably erroneous. Having calculated the quantity of bullion supposed to be in the bank, he supposes this to be the sum total of the dividend it can make to its creditors, not considering that if it had no other property than the money in its coffers, banking must always have been a losing game; and that if it has such other property, this must bring back into those coffers to-morrow, &c. part, at least, of the money it pays out to-day. Similar is the error of your correspondent CARACTACUS (p. 266). "If the national debt is to be discharged, through what circulating medium shall we discharge it? Not by the paper, large as it is, now in circulation, much less by the specie; nor, indeed, by both united." And why not? In this very passage, where he talks so much about circulation, the writer forgets that any such process as circulation exists. The question, in reality, stands thus: Is all the property of the nation equivalent in value to the amount of the national debt? If so, and the proprietors are disposed to pay it, the debt may be as easily, though not quite so quickly, discharged, by a circulating medium of 500l. as of 500,000,000; for the medium must, of necessity, return to the proprietors as often as they want it, till the commodities themselves are exhausted. The difficulty of discharging the national debt, then, arises from a very different reason than the want of a medium of exchange.

Waste Lands.—Your correspondent AGRICOLA (p. 269) says, "There is no land, either in Scotland or England, which has its surface at all covered with herbage, that ought not to afford at least sixpence an acre, in the year, to the landlord." I submit the following questions to his consideration:—Can there be, in common justice or common sense, any such thing as property in land, but that which arises from the improvement of labour and cultivation? Is it expedient either for individuals or the community at large, that one man who will not cultivate should preclude another who would? On what pretence, then, should any landlord exact even sixpence a year per acre

for waste land? Would it not be a desirable thing that an act should be passed, that upon all wastes, the cultivation of which should not at least be commenced by a time specified, any persons (under certain regulations for prevention of tumult and contention) should be permitted to take possession of a specific quantity (four or five acres for example) for a given number of years, or for life, upon condition of building a cottage, and bringing the ground into immediate cultivation; the waste ground in the parish or district, to be let out again in the same small lots at moderate rents, and the produce to form a fund for the education of the children of husbandmen, cottagers, &c.?

This last idea was suggested to my mind by a circumstance of which I was witness during a late visit to Hereford. Walking on the castle-hill with an inhabitant of that city, he directed my attention to one of the neighbouring hills, now in a state of high cultivation even to the summit, informing me at the same time, that when the estate first came into possession of the present proprietor, the whole hill was a perfect wilderness; and that the means he had adopted to bring it into its present state, was to build several small cottages at convenient distances, and let them out to labouring men, on leases of twelve or fourteen years, at very moderate rents, together with as much surrounding land as the cottager would undertake to cultivate. By this means a benefit has been conferred upon several poor families and upon the public; and a considerable reversionary property has been in a manner created to the proprietor and his family. Among the Welsh mountains many little patches are to be met with, that have all the appearance of having been brought into cultivation in a way not much dissimilar: and even at this instant, through the branches of my orchard, I perceive the smoke rising from a little cottage on the brow of one of those rude eminences that overhang the Wye, in happy illustration of my subject. The venerable labourer, whose evening's meal is now preparing on that spot, possesses about ten or twelve acres around his humble shed, including his garden and his orchard, which he holds under three different lords of manors, for the term of his wife's life, at the moderate rent of seven shillings a year to each. There he keeps his cow, and his four or five sheep; and did keep, till very lately, his little rugged Welsh pony, on which he rode to his work of a morning; &c. But the

Welsh

Welsh colt died about a year ago, worn out before his master; and the grey-headed ruddy-faced hind has discovered that he can do without him. I shall just observe, that this allotment is too large; it is too much for the spade, and not enough for a plough; and the tenant lacks inducement to bring even the half of it into proper cultivation, which is a loss to the community, and no advantage to him. The part, however, which he has cultivated, and the barrenness of the hill around, suggest much better plans for the improvement of our wastes, than any that the board of agriculture, or our virtuous house of commons is likely to attempt.

May 19, 1798. ***

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PARENTAL tyranny has been the theme of every novelist, dramatist, and moralist, in every country, and in every age; and there is much reason to fear that the topic is inexhaustible. But these instructors of mankind have too long pursued one beaten track; and, in the present state of refinement, their censures, however just, are generally misapplied. Parents are represented by them as harsh and forbidding, destitute of feeling and affection; and there are such to be found; but it is not by parents of this description that children are rendered most wretched. There exists in the human mind a natural elasticity that will not permit it to sink under oppression; and where one falls a victim to parental tyranny, hundreds are immolated at the shrine of parental love. This may appear paradoxical without being the less true. Early in life I was impressed with the fact, and time and observation have only confirmed me in the opinion. Without entering into any metaphysical disquisitions concerning the principle of benevolence, it must be admitted, that of all the charities, none bear a closer affinity to self-love than parental affection. Every accomplishment, every acquirement, every thing commendable in the child, reflects credit on the parent; and what are commonly denominated the incessant cares, the watchful tenderness, and the painful anxieties of the parent, are acts as purely selfish as that which gave being to the child. While there is not a more general topic of complaint than the ingratitude of children, it may be fairly disputed, whether such a being as an ingrate ever existed. For when that is demanded which can only be voluntarily given, from

that moment every obligation ceases. It is a common observation, that, while men have made confession of every other vice and crime, none have ever acknowledged that of ingratitude. What is the presumption of this? What is it that inspires gratitude in another? Not that certainly in which my own gratification or interest is consulted. And is it not the most pleasing interest of the parent to mark the opening beauties, and cherish the rising virtues; to decorate the person, and adorn the mind of the child? So far the pleasures and interests of both are the same, and so far all goes well. But the time arrives when the choice of a partner for life is to be made. In every country there is some criterion by which the choice of a partner is determined: what that criterion in this country is, none need be told: the English can smile at the prejudices of other nations;—we are, forsooth, philosophers; while, in fact, we only pursue the same phantoms by a distinct road. It often happens, that the views and inclinations of the parent and child coincide; but, from causes unnecessary to expatiate upon, it yet oftener happens that they are opposed. Here, then, for the first time, inclination is to be sacrificed. On the one side, it is a sacrifice of vanity and ambition: on the other, of happiness. How unequal is the comparison! Yet the latter is that which is generally made: the parent expects it; for the world approves! But to whom is it made? Not to the tyrannical and overbearing parent; such are disobeyed, and the disobedience and ingratitude of children is rung in our ears. No; it is made to the parent of sense and sensibility, who tenderly loves, and is in return tenderly beloved. The mind of the child shrinks from the idea of opposing the wishes of such a parent; and the face is clothed with smiles while the heart is a prey to anguish, till the secret sigh and silent tear undermine the health; and hope, and joy, and love, and life, are buried in one common ruin. Nor does it follow that the parent is haunted by remorse, even when hanging over the death-bed of a murdered child. For the consolation remains, that no care has been wanting, no expence spared; or, should the dreadful thought intrude, it is quickly discarded by the recollection that they have ever been kind and indulgent;—in every thing indulgent,—and fondly recognised as such by the expiring object;—only one sacrifice was ever required. —True, deluded parents, true; but in

that

that one every other was included. When happiness is fled, what remains but that life which will soon cease to be a burden? Such, sir, are the reflections I have frequently had occasion to make; and these have now arisen from reading, in an account of the literary writings of the celebrated Zimmermann, an extract from an Essay on Solitude, exhibited, no doubt, for the purpose of producing a very different effect. Speaking of a beloved daughter, who died within two years after his removal to Hanover, the Doctor says, "Diffident of her own powers, she listened to the precepts of a fond parent.—She had been the submissive victim of ill health from her earliest infancy; her appetite was almost gone when we left Switzerland, a residence which she quitted with her usual sweetness of temper, and without discovering the smallest regret, although a young man, as handsome in his person as he was amiable in the qualities of his mind, the object of her first, of her only affection, a few weeks afterwards put an end to his existence in despair." It is unnecessary to say in what light this struck me.

That Zimmermann was a man of fine feeling and poignant sensibility, and that he tenderly loved his daughter, cannot be doubted; but it is known to all Europe, that he was also vain and ambitious; and except, Mr. Editor, some of your correspondents, whose information may enable them, will take the trouble to instruct me better, I shall continue to believe that this beloved daughter and amiable young man, were sacrificed to the vanity and ambition of Zimmermann.

May 31st, 1797.

O.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEeing in your last half-yearly Supplement, a description of the Marine School at Amsterdam, extracted from the MS. journal of the travels of M. THOUIN, into Belgium and Holland, I am induced to hope that the following account of the house of correction at Amsterdam, drawn from the same source, will prove equally acceptable to your readers.

The Amsterdam house of correction is, from the employment of the prisoners confined in it, called the *Rasp-huys* (Rasping-House), and is destined to the reception of such malefactors, chiefly thieves, whose crimes do not amount to a capital offence. Their punishment cannot so properly be denominated solitary confine-

ment as a sequestration from society during a limited term of years. The building is situated in a part of the suburbs to the north east of the city. The exterior has nothing remarkable, neither with respect to form or extent. It is detached from the street by a spacious court, which contains the keeper's lodge, together with apartments for the different servants belonging to the establishment. Over the gate, which opens from this court into the prison, are placed two statues, as large as life, representing two men in the act of sawing a piece of logwood.

The inner court is in the form of a square, round which are arranged the apartments of the prisoners, together with the necessary warehouses. One part of the ground story is divided into different chambers; the other serves as a *depot* for the logwood, and the implements employed in its preparation.

The keeper, whose countenance, contrary to the general custom of persons of his profession, was strongly indicative of urbanity and gentleness, introduced M. THOUIN into an apartment where two prisoners were at work in sawing a large log of Campeachy wood. The saw is composed of four blades, joined together, with very strong, large and sharp teeth, which make a scissure in the wood of nearly two inches in breadth. The operation is repeated, till the pieces become too small to undergo the saw, when they are ground in mills peculiarly constructed for this purpose.

This employment requires an extraordinary exertion of strength, and is, at first, a severe penance even to robust persons: but habit, address, and practice, soon render it easy; and the prisoners, in a short time, become competent to furnish, without painful exertion, their weekly contingent of 200lb. weight of sawed pieces. After completing this task, they even find time to fabricate a variety of little articles in wood and straw, which they sell to those who visit the prison, or dispose of, by means of agents, in the town.

M. THOUIN next inspected three apartments of different dimensions, which opened into the inner court. The one was inhabited by four, the second by six, and the third by ten prisoners. The furniture of the rooms consisted in hammocks, with a matras, a blanket, and a coverlid to each, tables, chairs, and stools, glass, &c. earthen vessels, and various other articles of convenience. Every thing

thing in these apartments was distinguished by neatness and propriety, and notwithstanding the number of inhabitants allotted to each, was fully adequate to the dimensions of the rooms; the senses were not offended with any disagreeable scent, and the air was in every respect as pure and wholesome as the surrounding atmosphere.

In an obscure part of the building are a number of cells, in which, formerly, those prisoners who revolted against the proper subordination of the place, or ill-treated their comrades, were confined for a few days. But the keeper assured M. THOUIN, that these cells had not been made use of for upwards of 10 years. They are dark, gloomy dungeons, with only a small aperture for the admission of light and air. The suppression of this barbarous and coercive punishment does honour to the humanity of government.

The store-rooms are filled with various kinds of wood for the purposes of dying; as the *Haemotoxylum Campechianum*, the *Morus Tinctoria*, the *Caesalpinia Sappan*, &c. They are all exotics, with the exception of the *Evonymus Europæus*. The warehouses were not of sufficient extent to contain the quantity of wood, which was deposited in piles in different parts of the court.

The prisoners, amounting to 76 in number, were uniformly habited in coarse woollens; wear very good stockings, large leather shoes, white shirts, and caps or hats. They are; by the rules of the house, obliged to frequent ablutions, which greatly contribute to the preservation of their health. There was only one sick person amongst them: and, what is not a little remarkable, almost all the prisoners had formerly lived in large commercial towns; very few villagers were amongst them. They had all been sentenced to imprisonment for theft; but it depends upon themselves, by reformation and good behaviour, to shorten the term of their confinement, which many of them frequently do.

The keeper, whose humanity towards the unfortunate persons committed to his care, entitles him rather to the title of their protector than their gaoler (and M. THOUIN informs us, that the prisoners generally called him by no other name than father), assists them with his counsels and friendly admonitions. He registers, every week, in a book appropriated to this purpose, both the instances of good, and bad behaviour; which is annually submitted to the examination of

the magistracy, who, from this report, abridge or prolong the term of confinement, according to the degree of indulgence which each prisoner appears to merit. Cases frequently happen where a malefactor, condemned to an imprisonment of eight years, by his good behaviour procures his enlargement at the expiration of four; and so, in proportion, for a shorter term. But great attention is paid to discriminate between actual reform and hypocritical artifice.

The reward of good behaviour is not, however, confined to, or withheld till, the period of actual liberation. Their restoration to society is preceded by a progressive amelioration of their lot. Their work is gradually rendered less laborious, they are accommodated with separate apartments, and employed in the services of domestic economy. The keeper even entrusts them with commissions beyond the precincts of the prison, and scarce a single instance has occurred of their abusing this indulgence. By this prudent management, a considerable saving is effected in the expence of the establishment, at the same time that it tends to wear away prejudice, and to initiate the prisoners by gradual advances into the reciprocal duties of social life.

M. THOUIN made particular inquiries whether it was customary for persons after their discharge, to be confined a second and third time, as is but too often the case in many countries, for a repetition of their offence. He was informed, that such instances very rarely occur; but the case is not without precedent, as he observed in the person of a young Jew, who was then in the *Rapbuys* for the third time. The case of this man is somewhat extraordinary. During the period of his detention, he always conforms, with the most scrupulous observance, to the rules of the place, and gives general satisfaction by his exemplary conduct. But such, as he himself avowed to our traveller, is his constitutional propensity to thieving, that no sooner is the term of his imprisonment elapsed, than he returns with redoubled ardour to his lawless courses. It is not so much for the sake of plunder, as to gratify his irresistible impulse, that he follows this vicious life; and M. THOUIN adds, that he recounted his different exploits with as much exultation and triumph, as a veteran displays when rehearsing his warlike achievements.

Another salutary regulation in this institution, from which the best consequences

quences result, is the indulgence granted to the prisoners of receiving the visits of their wives and mistresses twice every week. Proper care, however, is taken to guard against the introduction of disease; and the ladies, in one sense, purchase their admission, by giving a trifling sum of money at the gate, which becomes the perquisite of the aged prisoners, whose wants are of a different nature from their youthful comrades. Thus the pleasures of one class contribute to the comforts of the other; and the entrance money, trifling as it is, keeps away a crowd of idle vagabonds, who have no acquaintance with the prisoners. The ladies, at their visits, are permitted to eat and drink with their lovers, and when the conversation becomes too animated for a third person to be present, the rest of the company obligingly take the hint, and leave them to enjoy a *tete-a-tete*.—By this prudent regulation, many hurtful consequences attendant on a total seclusion from female society, are guarded against.

M. THOUIN concludes his account with observing, that the *Rassbuis* at Amsterdam bears a greater resemblance to a well ordered manufactory, than to a prison. It were to be wished, that all similar institutions were conducted upon a similar plan.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE books of travels, &c. published by the Rev. Mr. COXE, contain much amusing and useful information; I was, therefore, not a little vexed and disappointed, the other day, to find, in the fifth volume of his travels, one of the most egregious blunders in historical and classical knowledge, which have ever fallen under my notice. Since the blunder is so remarkable, and the book so popular, you will, perhaps, deem my correction not unworthy of a place in your excellent Magazine, which has the deserved good fortune to be, at present, in the most eminent degree, the *publica cura* of all persons of literary or scientific curiosity.

The following inscription is copied by Mr. COXE from a monumental obelisk which was erected in honour of Count Bernstorff of Denmark, after his decease, by the peasantry upon his estates:

"*P. is manibus Joh. Hartvici Ernesti, qui arva, discretis, hereditaria, largundo, industriam, opes, omnia, impertuit. In exemplum, posteritati.*"

This inscription is, by Mr. COXE, thus translated:

"To the affectionate memory of John Hartvic Ernest, Count of Bernstorff, who, in 1767, rendered free his hereditary estates, and thereby imparted industry, wealth, every blessing, as an example to posterity."

From the context, it appears, that Mr. COXE understands the peasants on the Bernstorff estates to have been, till the year 1767, in that abject state of feudal villainage, in which the peasantry of Britain remained from the æra of the Norman conquest, nearly till that of the reformation of religion.

But, the state of the peasantry in Denmark never was such as Mr. COXE conceives it to have been. The peasants of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, have ever been in a condition resembling rather that of the Anglo-Saxon *Corles*, than that of the villains of France, and of Britain, after the Norman conquest. They were, from times the most remote, accounted one of the legislative estates of the kingdom—possessing peculiar privileges. Any one who takes the trouble of looking into "*Molefwarth's Account of Denmark*," will at once perceive the Danish peasantry to have been, even before the great change which was accomplished in their government about the year 1660, in a situation much more respectable than that of mere feudal villainage. From that æra they obtained new immunities and new honours, the rewards of their services to the crown in crushing the aristocracy. The very tenor of Mr. COXE's own account sufficiently confirms what is here stated; while it contradicts what he himself seems, in other instances, to insinuate; and, *therefore*, I fear, that he has not very well understood the compilation which he has raked together concerning Denmark and the other northern governments.

The sense of the above inscription, when truly interpreted, accords with this general statement: *Arva discretis, immunita, hereditaria largiendo*. What man of common understanding, who possessed any small knowledge of the Latin language, would ever think of translating these words, as Mr COXE has done, "rendered free his hereditary estates?" In truth, Count Bernstorff only "abolished, on his estates, the practice of accepting the personal services of the peasants as a part of the rents for their farms—gave perpetual leases to tenants who had, before, held their possessions without lease, and had been removable at the

the landlord's pleasure—divided into separate farms, tracts of ground which had been, before, possessed as commons."—This is the obvious import of the principal clause of the inscription. Thus understood, what the inscription relates, is perfectly consistent with the truth of history. According to Mr. COXE's translation and commentary, it has no meaning that is not false.

It is enough for me to have thus corrected the principal error in our instructive traveller's account of that particular in the Danish history. Every reader will perceive, that there is yet more to be corrected in the translated inscription.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

Elgin, March 15, 1798. ARCTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH you seldom permit your instructive and agreeable pages to be the vehicles of controversy, yet, I have persuaded myself, that you will not refuse a place to the following remarks, in support of my former letter on the subject of spelling. The importance of orthography to the cause of literature in general, is a sufficient excuse for the present discussion. Perhaps I may not throw much new light on the subject, but I shall be fully satisfied, if I am the means of drawing forth the thoughts of those who have considered it with more attention and ingenuity. I confess I still persevere in my former opinion, "that an alteration in our mode of spelling would be prejudicial to the English language." S. M. (vol. 4. p. 89.) asserts, that "etymology, though an amusing, is by no means a necessary study;" and that it is full as likely to mislead, as to assist, in the discovery of the meaning of words." Now I cannot allow either of these positions to be true. To say that etymology is not a necessary study, is tantamount to denying the necessity of studying grammar. For etymology is of as much value and use as any other part of grammatical knowledge. Indeed the clearness of their derivations is the chief beauty in the language of the Greeks. Without the clue of etymology, language would resemble a vast labyrinth, in which we should be perpetually confused and bewildered. But S. M. asserts that "it is full as likely to mislead as to assist, in the discovery of words." Since all words are liable, from time and caprice, to be changed in their signification, it must happen, that etymology will not always be an infallible guide. This

would be too much to expect. Nothing human has ever yet been perfect. But that it is full as likely to mislead as to assist, I can by no means allow. Although, in some words, the meaning is not strictly that which might have been expected from the signification of the root, yet there are very few, that do not bear some analogy to the original theme*. But says S. M. "The new mode of spelling will not destroy etymology." And to prove this, he affirms, that although in many languages, the spelling has been considerably altered, in none has the etymology been destroyed. Now, it does not appear, that the alteration which he mentions to have taken place in other languages, was with a view of making the orthography agree with the pronunciation. But it was the result of fashion and caprice; and therefore it is probable, that many have been altered so as to become more like the words from which they are derived. The effects, therefore, of such a change, which is partial in its extent, and uncertain in its influence, do, by no means, resemble the consequences of the systematic correction, which is now proposed. Because a few words, in a long course of time, and from various causes, have been altered in their spelling, and no destruction of etymology has ensued, does it thence follow, that a whole language can have its orthography accommodated to the prevailing mode of pronunciation, with no more consequences than in the former instance? Certainly not. The two cases are widely different. In the latter, the operation would be much more extensive and violent, and, I am afraid, fatal to etymology: which is not a bugbear (as represented by S. M.), but a just and powerful objection. Your correspondent thinks, that if by a new system of orthography, we should be deprived of the means of tracing the deriva-

* Your correspondent has been unlucky in his choice of instances; for of those which he produces, only the two last are in point. The meaning of the first does not widely differ from that of its root; for, ought not a physician to be a natural philosopher? In the second example, although patient in French, does not mean precisely the same as patient in English, yet they both preserve so much of the theme, as to denote a sufferer. Journey is related to journée, since it originally signified, "as much as could be travelled in one day." Plate, from plat, a dish, varies only so far in its signification, that by "dish," we mean the same kind of utensil as a plate, but somewhat larger.

tion of words, yet the old books would preserve all necessary information on that subject. But, is it not to be feared that they would soon become obsolete, and be unintelligible without great labour and application? Who would not oppose any plan for a mode of spelling, that would be the means of consigning to oblivion the works of our best authors? Who, that has the least regard for literature, would not struggle with all his strength against him, who, with rash and barbarous hand, would plunge into darkness and difficulty, Dryden and Pope, Addison and Bolingbroke? S. M. says, "If we are not agreed upon our pronunciation, the fixing of it by an exact orthography is a desirable object." Be it so. But let us consider the price we are to pay for this desirable object. We are to give up no less than the means of discovering the derivation of words. This would be too much, if the design should succeed in its fullest extent. Who then would pay this price, when it is manifest that it can succeed only in part?—I am afraid, Sir, that I have exceeded the limits which ought to confine me: I will, therefore, say a word on S. M.'s last observation, and conclude. I did not urge "That we understand each other sufficiently for all the purposes of common life," as absolutely conclusive. What I meant, is this: that the inequality between the necessity of alteration, and the sacrifices that must be made, if it take place, is so great, that (comparatively speaking) there is no necessity at all.

Your's, V. O. V.

March 15, 1798.

No reasonable man will feel himself indifferent to the character he bears. To be in want of the sanction derived from the good opinion of others, is an evil greatly to be deprecated.

Vide GODWIN's *Inquirer*, Essay viii. sect. 1.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

I Presume, Sir, there are not many of your readers who will dispute the justness of that sentiment which is contained in the motto to my letter. We all of us know the value of a good reputation. To entertain any doubt on that subject, would betray the indecision of an idiot. It has hitherto been considered as an act illiberal, if not base, to attempt to destroy, by unfounded surmises, the advantages to be derived from so inestimable a blessing. Other losses may be repaired by industry, and other misfortunes alleviated by time; but the loss of character can never be sup-

plied; because confidence, from which it is suspended, when once broken, continues so for ever.

Such being my sentiments, it was with much regret I observed the tendency of a modern essay, in which trades and professions are represented in the most disgusting light. Some remarks seem necessary to counteract the injury of such ideas, which I think are unjust and injudicious.

To Mr. GODWIN, the author of that essay (see "*Inquirer*," Essay v.), I am sure I have no personal dislike. I consider his attempt as dangerous; and no other apology for opposing him, in this instance, is necessary. If I were of his opinion, I should no longer desire to live in this world. Existence for me would have no charm; life would have no enjoyment. Who would desire to act in a scene "*where all is blank, repulsive, odious; where every business and employment is found contagious and fatal to all the best characteristics of man, and proves the fruitful parent of a thousand hateful vices*."

The ground upon which this accusation is made, appears to be this: that selfishness is a hateful vice; that trades, as at present conducted, engender selfishness; *ergo*, no liberal man can follow a trade. Such hasty conclusions are surely very inconsistent with the caution of a philosophical "*Inquirer*." They impeach his liberality equally with his knowledge. They bring inquiry itself into disrepute.

That avarice is a vice, and that its influence is to eradicate every generous and humane sentiment, is readily admitted. That mankind are too often insensible to the duties of humanity, is generally just. That the acquirement of wealth by no means confers generosity, the experience of every day too clearly demonstrates. But it would have been consistent with the usual practice of Mr. GODWIN's investigation, to have entered more fully upon the subject. He has quoted, but omitted to follow, the advice of Cato: "*De Carthagine satius est scire quam parcius dicere*." If trades and professions be injurious to the moral character and intellectual acquirements of those who follow them, why did he not furnish us with the contrast of those who do not follow them? We should then have had an opportunity of comparison; but the comparison, I am sure, would not have been favourable to his opinion.

I consider a tradesman as a respectable

Essay v.

character.

character. I do not quarrel with him, because "*has the audacity to call himself a man.*" He has a right to that honour; and often a much better right than many of those who refuse it to him. The act of supplying others with what is useful, and at the same time providing for his own comfort, deserves neither censure nor disgrace. It may be done, *I know it frequently is done*, with uprightness and honour. Mr. GODWIN's habits may have prevented him from having much acquaintance with the mercantile world; but I may assure him, that it frequently abounds with instances of disinterested virtue. If I had to select the best half of mankind in a civilized state, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the trading part. In general, I can safely affirm, that the greater number of avaricious and contracted persons, is certainly to be found amongst those who live independent of trade. This may appear a paradox: to me it is not so. The habits of commerce have a tendency to open the mind; they occasion reflection; they prevent inactivity and stagnation; they frequently *compel* their votary to be generous; and convince him that it is his interest to be so. But here is the love of gain. I grant it; but even the love of gain is often so regulated by the God of nature, as to produce effects the most beneficial. It may, perhaps, be affirmed, that this has more share than any other motive in advancing the work of improvement, in carrying to the highest pitch every art and science, in extending the intellect of man, and promoting the happiness of his species.

To be fond of gain is natural to man. The chief distinction here is, that the tradesman cheerfully spends what he has easily obtained. Exceptions certainly are numerous; they always must be so on a general assumption; but its strongest bearing I conceive to be favourable to my argument.

But a tradesman is an enemy to improvement. How is this shewn? Let me ask Mr. GODWIN who have contributed most to the improvement of our nature? Do not their very employments instigate them to improvements every day? Consider what the whole worth of England was twenty years ago, and what it is now. A little wood, a little fire, and a little water, have been converted by men, whom Mr. GODWIN condemns as enemies of improvements, into the means of providing comfort for thousands of his fellow-creatures.

The search of gain corrupts the mind.

But without the search of gain in the present state of things, how should we exist? It is the duty of many frequently to think of it; it is the duty of all to keep it in subjection, never to suffer it to influence the delicacy of their feelings, never to bias the impartiality of their judgments, never to destroy the kindness of their nature.

Tradesmen are charged with employing insidious artifices of pretended politeness to invite custom to their shops. No excuse can be offered for so contemptible a practice. Only let it be remembered, that if such a practice be found, the defect belongs more to those who buy, than to those who sell. The fawning driveller would soon alter his habits, if he found they operated to his disadvantage. Tradesmen, therefore, have no more share in this charge than the rest of mankind.

To finish the black catalogue comes a more formidable accusation: that they indulge towards each other the most inveterate hatred; and that nothing can exceed the animosity they bear to a rival. This, if confined to particular cases, is certainly true. When it is applied as a general maxim, it is flatly contradicted by general experience. The readiness with which they accommodate one another, and the civility that exists amongst them, are well known to those in mercantile situations. Mr. GODWIN's assertion, as it now stands, is very much like those indictments in law, where absurdity vies with falsehood; where *John Doe* is charged with breaking the head of *Richard Roe*, &c. &c.

He has considered all those as *equally dangerous*, and all *equally dishonest*. Here we agree no better than before. I wish the slave-trade, and one or two more, not to be considered as belonging to my argument—they are not trades, they are systematic robberies. Yet these cannot be said to have injured the morals of those who conduct them, because they must, *first of all*, take the previous step of divesting themselves entirely of morality or virtue.

Mr. GODWIN, if not *professionally*, is, at least, *practically*, AN AUTHOR. I consider such a vocation every way as objectionable as those he has condemned. Since he has stigmatized every other existing line of business, it is but fair to call upon him to shew the *peculiar advantages* of that which he has chosen.

To excite distrust, to banish confidence, and to destroy the advantages derived from the good opinion of one another, is evidently the tendency of that sentiment which

which I now condemn. I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will insert this; though I am conscious of having trespassed upon the extent of your work, it may be proper for your own justification; for, as you have always shewn a decided partiality for the interests of commerce, you must be anxious to prove, that, by so doing, you have not supported a system of fraud, robbery, and speculation.

Feb. 12, 1798.

MERCATOR.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 277.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

STOW, the seat of the Marquis of Buckingham, is about three miles from this place: the house, the very fine and extensive park, gardens, pleasure-grounds, &c. are far beyond my powers of description, nor do such descriptions come immediately under the concise plan or nature of my notes; these places have been fully and repeatedly described by able writers, who scarcely condescended to notice the humble subjects of my principal attention. Respecting Stow, suffice it to say, that, taken altogether, it is generally allowed to be one of the finest seats in the kingdom.

September 8. I left Buckingham and went to Winslow, in Buckinghamshire, six miles. The soil strong, and produces much wheat, oats, and beans. In this district I passed several parishes where the fields are open, and the farmer's mowing beans and oats. Where the land is inclosed, it is mostly in pasturage. Roads are made with whitish freestone, mixed with stony gravel; the country is open, though enclosures contain a great number of trees, principally elm; the surface generally level. Winslow is a small pleasantly situated market-town, containing 1100 inhabitants; many of the lower classes of women are lace-makers. The adjacent country is level, and abounds with game, particularly hares, which, it is said, the lord of the manor protects with an iron hand.

September 9. Went from Winslow to Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire, nine

miles. The strong clayey soil confines part of the country in open fields, part of it inclosed; the latter is raised in grass, and some of the pastures seem to have lain so long, that much of the surface is covered with ant-hills, and, consequently, the produce must be diminished. The produce of the arable land middling crops of wheat, beans, barley, and oats. The surface is rather irregular, but the aspect of the country pleasing enough; and, towards Leighton, the beautiful fields, surrounded with stately timber trees, and fine verdant meadows, are truly delightful. The people busy in getting in their wheat and barley, and mowing beans. Small herds are herded in flocks upon the stubbles in the lanes. Leighton Buzzard is a prettily situated market-town, brick built, but the streets are mostly unpaved: it is surrounded with a pleasant country, and several open fields. The manufacture of lace continues.

Buckinghamshire is a small county. It seems in general to have a strong loamy soil, very suitable either for corn or grass, but very injudiciously managed. The great quantity of common field indeed produces wheat, beans, barley, and oats, in as large quantities as could be expected from perpetual tillage; but, were the whole country inclosed, and a regular system of husbandry to take place, by the old pastures being brought into a proper succession of grass and corn, and the new corn fields put in the same rotation, I am confident the produce would be very considerably more.

September 10. Went from Leighton Buzzard to Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, six miles. A bye-road, which leads over common, or open fields, almost all the way, in which beans are a principal crop. Part of this district is quite level, very fertile and beautiful; a chalk soil commences here, and is, in some places, within the reach of the plough. The hills about Dunstable are seen at a great distance; they are high protuberances of chalk, and covered with a green sward of poor grass. About two or three miles from Dunstable the great north road appears rising up a hill towards the town, which is cut pretty deep, to make the ascent more easy: the substance excavated, is pure chalk, as white as snow, and thrown up in a long, high, irregular ridge. This seemingly wonderful object, which, had it been in winter, I should have taken for a large wreath of snow, excited my curiosity for some miles,

or could I conjecture what it really was, till I had nearly reached the place. Chalk here burned for lime, in the calcination of which, the people use furze instead of oaks. Folding sheep on fallows, is much practised here: they are of a small white mixed breed, and have horns. After passing an extensive and very fine common, upon which all the cows in the neighbouring village are depastured in summer, the road leads me to a high ground, from which I have a distant prospect on every side. Few hedges obstruct the view: almost the whole country, for miles round me, are open fields, and immense quantities of grain appear, some cut down, some standing, but the greatest part the farmers are busy carting home. The soil here is rather light, and generally pretty good corn land, but least productive where the chalk abounds most, which, in some places, even forms a great part of the upper stratum. One mile from Dunstable, I passed a piece of antiquity, on the brink of a hill; it is a large circular mound of earth, inclosing about ten acres of ground, and has formerly, I suppose, been an encampment. I asked some labourers, who were mowing oats near the place, what they had heard about it; who said the country people called it the *Castle*, and that they had singular traditions about the cause of its formation; particularly the vague story that a queen, in consequence of a wager with the king, that she could encamp an army, of a certain number of men, within a bull's hide, ordered a bull's hide to be cut into strings, and the greatest possible circle to be circumscribed therewith, which was done at this place, and the encampment made accordingly. Dunstable is a small town, containing near 1000 inhabitants: it is a great thoroughfare to the north, and carries on a straw manufacture of hats, baskets, &c. to a considerable extent, of late, which is chiefly done by women, who can often earn more than the men by common labour. The farmers bring a great deal of manure from London, which is 31 miles distant. This is quite an open country, over which the neighbouring hills command a fine view.

September 15. Went from Dunstable to Market-street, four miles. The country mostly inclosed; fields, small and pretty. A large quantity of the finest common in this district. Market-street stands on the north road, is a pretty large village, consisting of one long narrow street; and is remarkable for being situated in two counties, and three parishes. The people

manufacture straw-hats, &c. and the houses are moderately built. Bedfordshire, or, at least, so much as I saw of it, is an open country, the air seemingly pure, the soil tolerably dry, and mixed with chalk and flint, which are generally, if not always, companions. On account of the great quantity of common field, this country furnishes uncommon supplies of all sorts: the sheep are more suited to the folding system of husbandry, than yielding mutton and wool. Farms are middle-sized in general; a few are large, but far more small ones of from 30l. to 50l. a year. Rent of land, in farming parishes, from 10s. to 30s. per acre. The principal manufacture is straw-work, but which is confined to about six or eight miles round Dunstable.

September 14. Market-street to Redbourn in Hertfordshire, four miles.—The roads excellent; fields small; soil loamy; produces wheat, barley, oats, turnips and clover; surface level; fine hedges, great numbers of trees thereon. The hazel bush supplies the place of thorn in general, and nuts are growing thereon in the greatest abundance, particularly about Redbourn. This seems to be a fertile and fine country, and the farmers good agriculturists. Farms are worth from 15l. to about 200l. a year; rent of ploughed land 15s. and of meadow 3l. per acre. Redbourn is a very pleasant, clean, well-built, but small market town, on the north road.

September 15. Went from Redbourn to St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, four miles. This district much like the last described; the road extremely fine; the inclosures seem old; elm trees abound; a few of oak and ash appear at intervals; and here I was pleased with a view of some pretty streams of clear water. Fields and farms are small, in general, and rents not high. St. Albans also stands on the same great road, is a pleasant town, and contains three parish churches.

September 16. St. Albans to Barnet, in Hertfordshire, ten miles. The surface pretty level, and woody, but the soil less fertile, in general, than in those districts I have lately passed. Furze, which generally indicates a poor soil, while it points to some agricultural neglect, frequently presents itself to the eye of the traveller, in this district. The roads continue excellent, being made of fine flinty gravel. An obelisk, purporting that one of the Earls of Warwick was slain there in battle, stands near Barnet, at the separation of the two great north roads.

Barnet

Barnet is a small, but very pleasant town, and contains a number of genteel inhabitants. It also stands on the north road, and is a short stage from London: the country around it, pretty level and agreeable, and it is needless to add, furnished with a great number of country residences for people in easy circumstances.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE extract which A TRAVELLER gave in your Magazine for May, from the letters of Mr. Von Wurb, on the subject of the BOHAN UPAS, may, perhaps, be considered as sufficiently decisive of the non-existence of the plant. The miraculous account, however, given of it by the Dutchman, Mr. Foersch, who pretends to have been an eye-witness, and the facts which he relates, have been controverted in all their parts, in a Memoir of Dr. Lambert Nollt, Fellow of the Batav. Exper. Society at Rotterdam. This memoir was procured from John Matthew a Rhyn, 23 years resident in the Island of Java. It is inserted in the "Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1794," page 433, to which I refer such of your readers as are desirous of further information on the subject.

This formidable and destructive Upas has been most poetically described by the beautiful and fantastic pen of Dr. DARWIN, in his "*Botanic Garden*:"

"Where seas of glass with gay reflections smile, &c." Part 2. Cant. iii. line 219.

Did Dr. DARWIN really credit the existence of the Upas? or were the qualities ascribed to it, so admirably calculated to enrich his poem, that he sinned against his better understanding, and deserted his philosophy for the sake of his muse?

The Doctor has inserted, in his "additional notes" to the second part of the "*Botanic Garden*," a translation from the Dutch of Foersch.

A. R. C.

A TOUR from LONDON to DUBLIN and some other PARTS of IRELAND; viz. the COUNTIES of KILDARE and WICKLOW, made in the SUMMER of 1797.

(Continued from page 348.)

THERE is another hospital of good plain architecture, with a handsome steeple, instituted for the relief of poor lying-in-women. It was founded by a Doctor Moss, and continues to be patronized to the present day by almost every benevolent lady in Ireland (Dublin in par-

ticular), as well as by a humane public. The number of women under this description relieved in this house, has been, in forty years, 37,615; and the number of children born there in that space of time, 38,291; viz. 20,082 boys and 18,209 girls. Of these women, 667 had twins; 11 had 3, and 1 had 4 children at a birth.

There are, besides, a great number of other charities in the capital of the sister kingdom; but their external appearance does not claim the attention of travellers. There is, however, one whose institution is very recent, but whose growth, from its god-like stamina, has been gigantic, as it fostered and succoured by the providential and merciful dew of heaven. This is the orphan-house for destitute female children, a receptacle of plain and humble architecture, built upon the verge of the circular road (a fashionable equestrian promenade round Dublin). This institution was opened upon the first day of January 1790, in consequence of a truly pious and charitable woman, who, in the daily habit of seeking out wretchedness for the purpose of administering relief, discovered (shocking to relate) a number of destitute infants, at different times, exposed to perish in ditches and upon dunghills. With her own private purse she began to form an asylum against such barbarity. It soon was assisted by her private friends; and an appeal in behalf of this institution, was made to the public from the pulpit, by that inimitable orator, the Rev. Doctor Kirwan, which succeeded admirably. Heaven called away the foundress, and her loss was felt like an electrical shock among the females of fashion at Dublin, under whose auspices this little nursing has increased within that short space, so much, as to contain upon the strength and presumption of voluntary contributions, no less than 130 children, of this destitute class; and, to the honour of the sister kingdom be it recorded, that this popular preacher has often so successfully pleaded the cause of misery from the pulpit, as to draw from his auditory a voluntary donation of more than 1000 guineas at a charity sermon. It is now, and for the last five years has been, the custom, at the annual sermon for this charity, for the most distinguished peeresses, and other ladies of high rank, to collect the donations of the congregation in the church. Each of these carries a silver plate in her hand, preceded by a gentleman usher, with a white rod, which *marvelle* sight never fails to produce the desired effect.

The

The small house, where this institution commenced, was, upon the removal of the girls to their new building above mentioned, taken for the purpose of relieving destitute orphan boys, and which, though now only in its second and third year, will, we hope, meet with the encouragement it deserves. The Messrs. La Touche, the Dublin bankers, are treasurers to these charities, who thankfully receive the smallest contributions from the humane and benevolent. There are, besides these which I have mentioned, fourteen other hospitals in the metropolis of Ireland, chiefly supported by voluntary contributions.

As to the churches in Dublin (which has each its parochial school), they exhibit no external beauty to arrest the attention of the traveller, nor yet much internal decoration. The only two churches in Dublin, out of near thirty, which have steeples with spires, are St. Patrick's cathedral, and St. Werburgh church. St. Patrick's cathedral, from its antiquity, is worth investigation, but it is falling rapidly into decay; and, to mend the matter, the government of Ireland and the chapter are at this hour engaged in a suit at law, relative to the right of choosing or electing a dean.

I shall now mention the few principal houses of the nobility in that city, which deserve attention; and first, Leinster-House, the town residence of the Duke of Leinster. The principal entrance is from Kildare-street, through a very bold gateway of rustic architecture, erected in the centre of a wall of the same stile, within side of which is a very large circular area, and in the front stands the house, which is of stone, with three-quarter columns, supporting the frieze and cornice. The hall has a very grand appearance, rising into a part of the second floor and supported by black marble columns. In this hall are several busts and other pieces of sculpture. The suite of rooms upon this floor is well contrived, and most of them are decorated with good paintings. When you ascend the principal staircase, you enter from the left-hand into the gallery of paintings, in which are some of the best works of Van Dyke, Guido and Titian; and, in a light semi-circular colonnade, upon the north side of the room, stands a statue of Adonis, well sculptured in marble, four feet high; this gallery extends the whole depth of the house, from West to East, and is superbly furnished. Before the rear of this house, which is of plain stone ar-

chitecture, is a lawn, containing about three acres, planted upon each side with flowering shrubs, and divided from the newly finished square, called Merrion-Square, of which it commands an uninterrupted view, by a part of Merrion-street, which never can be built upon; forming, upon the whole, the grandest town residence in the city of Dublin.

That which ranks next, in point of situation and real taste, in this city, is Charlemont House, the town residence of Earl Charlemont. It is of plain stone architecture, embellished in front with nothing more than a simple door case, and architrave windows. There is a semi-circular sweep at each side of the house, with niches in the wall and balustrades at top; but its situation being in the centre of a high ground, on the north side of Rutland-Square, and commanding an entire view of a beautiful and extensive pleasure-ground, called the New Gardens, situate at the rear of the Lying-in-Hospital, and terminated by that building, render this house delightful and cheerful in the extreme. The hall is simple and neat, yet sufficiently large. There are in it four columns of the Corinthian order, but they are of wood, which has an appearance of poverty, and ill-accords with a stone fronted house. There are but three rooms upon the parlour-floor, viz, a breakfast-parlour, a dining-parlour, and a drawing-room. In the breakfast-parlour there are some good pictures, particularly, an holy family by Vanlo, two original Hogarths, one, of the harlot's progress, in high keeping with a Jew; the other, called the lady's last stake. This last picture was copied after Hogarth's death, by a person sent from London to Dublin for that purpose, in order to complete the engravings of that artist's works. Lord Charlemont is also in possession of the original picture of the gates of Calais, by Hogarth. In the drawing room are a few good pictures, particularly a St. Matthew, and a repenting Judas throwing down the pieces of silver, by Rembrandt, in his best stile. The principal floor of this house has never been finished, although built above thirty years, nor have even the walls or ceiling been plaistered. Ample amends is made for this apparent misery, by the magnificence of the library, which is attached to the rear of this house, at a distance of about one hundred and fifty feet from the dwelling-house. This library, which stands unrivalled by that of any private gentleman in Europe, consists of four

rooms, and was designed by the late Sir William Chambers, as was also the dwelling-house. The entrance to the library is through a long corridor, in which are several niches, containing antique busts, statues, and other ornaments, together with some panels, painted by Cipriani; and, upon a platform, to which you ascend by stone steps, in the centre of this corridor is a beautiful antique statue of Mercury, executed in copper, three feet high, represented as standing upon one of the winds and preparing to take flight.

The anti-chamber is a room about thirty feet square, well furnished with valuable books. There are in this room four antique busts, in copper, viz. Julius Cæsar, Junius Brutus, M. Aurelius, and another, supposed to be executed about the time those persons flourished. In a large niche, supported by columns, in this room, and immediately opposite the great room, is a Parian marble statue large as life, of the Venus De Medicis, closely and finely copied from the original, by Wilton, at Florence, in the year 1753. This statue is elevated upon a most curiously sculptured pedestal, three feet high, and can only be equalled by the original. There are in this room also, two marble busts by the same artist, one, of the great William Pitt, late Earl of Chatham, the other, of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield. From this, you enter into the great room, which is sixty feet long and thirty feet wide. At the opposite end is an amazing large marble chimney-piece, which is more like a monument than a chimney-piece. It is a building of white marble, having nothing to recommend it but a very fine bust of Homer, which is placed upon the top. At each side of this room, are pilasters of the Corinthian order, about 20 inches diameter, from the capitals of which springs a coved ceiling, through which the room is lighted; and between these pilasters are a number of shelves, all filled with a most valuable collection of precious books. The ceiling has some ornamented stucco, and there are some pannels over the doors, &c. of Cipriani's painting. Beyond this are two smaller rooms, the entrance to which is at each side of the chimney-piece, the one for antique medals, curiosities, &c. the other called the medal-room, for the purpose of keeping medals, gems, &c. of which Lord Charlemont has a great and precious collection. All these rooms are floored with Irish oak, laid in geometrical figures,

and highly polished. Returning through the corridor which I have before mentioned, there is upon the right hand a door, over which is a painting in imitation of Raphael's, finely executed by the late De Goe, representing Pauline, the king's hissing, discovering Remulus and Remus sucking the wolf. This door leads into a room, built about the year 1788, in addition to the library I have just described, and extremely beautiful. It is built somewhat in the style of the large room I have before mentioned, but upon a smaller scale. The columns and pilasters in this room are of an irregular, or rather, a fancied order, something too frippery, and departing a little from the really richness of the ancient, into the degeneracy of modern taste. The ceiling and the floor in this, are much superior to any of the other rooms. The fire is about fifty feet long and twenty feet wide, of an oval form. At one extremity is an handsome chimney-piece, richly carved and well executed, in white marble, upon the top of which is placed an uncommonly fine marble bust of the late General Wolfe; and upon the front of the pedestal is the following inscription, composed by Lord Charlemont:

Sacred to military glory,
And to the memory
Of Major General James Wolfe,
Who, in the midst of a difficult and decided
victory,
Where fortune had no share,
Died
Conqueror of Canada,
On the thirteenth of September,
1759.

At the opposite extremity of this room is a monument executed in white marble, corresponding as to the general form with that of the chimney-piece. It is a design of well sculptured emblematic ornaments, portraying the different offices which the late Marquis of Rockingham (to whose memory it has been erected) held under the crown of Great Britain; as well as other devices emblematic of his private virtues, and of the arts and sciences he was known to have patronized. Upon the top of this monument, likewise, stands a bust of the Marquis of Rockingham finely executed in white marble; and in the front of its pedestal is engraved the following inscription:

This striking resemblance of her departed Lord,
Perpetual source of her grief and pride,
Was the precious gift
Of Mary, Marchioness of Rockingham.

Under

Tour in Ireland.—Marquis of Rockingham.



Under whose painful inspection
And pious care,
Exerted in behalf of his ever-lamented friend,
And by the help of whose faithful memory
The model was made.
1788.

Upon a large marble tablet which occupies the front of this monument, is engraved the following inscription; which, from its masterly and bold stile, as well as the happiness of communicating a manuscript composition of Lord Charlemont's, hitherto unknown to the public, induced me to take a literal manuscript of it.

The most noble Charles Watson Wentworth,
Marquis of Rockingham,
On whose character
A consciousness of partiality would prevent my expatiating,
If I were not confident
That the utmost ardour of friendship may be necessary
To give warmth to a delineation
Which, even thus inspired, must fall short of his merits.
Genuine patriotism, unshaken fortitude,
And immaculate honour,
Dignified his public conduct;
While his private life
Was marked, adorned, and sweetened
By every elegance of taste,
By all the endearments of friendship,
And by the constant practice of every social duty.
A patron of all the arts, useful and ornamental,
His perspicacity discovered,
His influence protected, his liberality encouraged,
His bounty distinguished and animated,
Innumerable votaries to true genius,
Whose modest merit might otherwise have been concealed
And lost to their country,
Which principally, by his means,
Is now become the ATTICA of the modern world.
AS A MINISTER,
History will best speak his praise!
He rescued the dominion, committed to his charge,
From the rage of faction,
And the destructive tendency of unconstitutional principles.
In his first administration,
His conciliatory endeavours were effectual
To the restoration of harmony
Between Great Britain and her colonies;
Which blessing was, however, quickly forfeited
By a fatal change of men and measures.
PUBLIC NECESSITY,
AND THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE,
Again called him to the helm of the sinking state;
Which, though now reduced to the last extremity,
By weak and evil governance,
By external storms and internal mutiny,
Was saved from impending destruction
By his persevering skill and courage.
The most jarring and discordant spirits
Were harmonized and kept together
By the love of his person, the reverence for his character,
And the universal confidence in his honesty.
Upon him, as the great centre of attraction,
The coherence and consequent safety of the whole depended.
He found the empire involved in the fatal consequences
Of short-sighted, arbitrary, and tyrannic policy.
When, following the dictates of wisdom
And of justice,

Marquis of Rockingham.—Tour from New York, &c.

Which had long been strangers to British councils,
He gave peace and security to his native land,

LIBERTY TO AMERICA,

And, coinciding with the unparalleled efforts of her virtuous sons,
RESTORED HER RIGHTS TO IRELAND!

As his life was the support,

His death had well nigh been the ruin of the British empire;

As if his lamenting country

Had been loath to survive her darling son,

Her friend, her benefactor, her preserver!

M. S. P.

CHARLEMONT.

In this room is a collection of models in *Terra Cotta*, copied under Lord Charlemont's immediate inspection, when in Italy, of most of the celebrated antique busts in that part of Europe, upwards of fifty in number; and it must be a

pleasing circumstance to know, that all ladies and gentlemen are with the utmost liberality permitted to view this magnificent suite of rooms.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNEY from NEW-YORK to PHILADELPHIA and the BRANDYWINE, in the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

(Continued from page 332.)

MR. EDITOR,

EARLY in the evening we arrived in Philadelphia, having been 36 hours on the journey; though it is frequently performed, and with facility, in less. Glad to evade the noisy bustle of the inn, I took lodgings in Second-street; and stalling out in the cool of the evening, went in quest of my Quaker friend, who had agreed to give me the meeting here; and, good as his word, politely received and introduced me to his acquaintance. Philadelphia, at first sight, has much the appearance of an English town, but I doubt whether Great Britain can justly boast of one so perfectly regular and beautiful. To attempt a particular description of it would be superfluous, after the repeated information on the subject already before the public, therefore brevity will do. In extent and number of inhabitants, it far exceeds every other town in the United States, for they amount (according to a recent estimate) to 60,000, some authors say 70,000. No apparent decrease of population was discoverable, as one would naturally enough have expected, after the very severe visitation (the fatal fever of 1793) it had recently experienced; but probably the continual influx of European and West-Indian emigration, had fully contributed to replace the loss occasioned by so calamitous a mortality.

Along the quays on the banks of the Delaware, all was busy throng and com-

mercial bustle, denoting a very extensive trade, as also appeared from the vast quantities of home and foreign produce, either imported, or ready for exportation: the latter chiefly consisted of flour, wheat, India-corn, staves, and pot and pearl-shells. The Delaware here assumes the grandeur of a noble river; the width being considerably greater than that of the Thames at Westminster-bridge, though double the distance from the sea,—118 miles from the Capes, where it disembogues its mighty waters into the Atlantic Ocean. The ascent from its shores on either side is gradual, which, together with the fine pastures and variety of timber growing on the opposite banks, give the prospect, as beheld from the upper parts of the town, and from the quays, an exceedingly pleasant look. As for the city itself, notwithstanding the modern elegance of several of the streets and buildings, and the wonderful regularity of the whole; it quickly conveys to the mind an idea of dulness and insipidity: at least it had that effect on me, which I could only attribute to that very uniformity so generally admired. The mind of man naturally inclines to the love of variety, and perhaps no circumstance in life tends more to render it desirable; therefore, to the generality of people, the varied and irregular magnificence of the west end of the British metropolis, or of the city of Bath, will prove incomparably more attractive and pleasing than the elegant uniformity of Philadelphia. In point of temperature and salubrity of climate, convenience and beauty of maritime situation, or romantic, picturesque scenery, it must decidedly give up the palm to its rival New-York; a few revolving years

years will likewise in all probability give the latter the same pre-eminence in population and commercial consequence. At present the New-Yorkers and Philadelphians seem very jealous of the merits, fancied or real, of their respective cities—my opinion I have given frankly and impartially. The different quarters and streets of Philadelphia are adorned and shaded with numberless gardens and trees, conducing greatly to its beauty and amenity:—their various tints of lively green sensibly relieve the eye in so hot a climate, as well as from the tiresome effect occasioned by the show of so many brick buildings. The winter here is severe, but serene and healthful; the spring variable; the summer intensely and insufferably hot, the true cause probably, in so large a city, of the fatal fevers which so frequently rage during the dog-days, and the early part of autumn. The thermometer in the shade, in May and September, often rises considerably above 80, and in the intervening months beyond 90; a degree of heat very trying to the constitution of Britons.

The Whites had in general the look of health and vigour, notwithstanding the extreme heat, which far exceeded any thing of the kind I recollected to have felt in England. The city swarmed with French, Irish, and German emigrants. The society of Friends, or Quakers, amount to several thousands; but to ascertain their number would be difficult, having been unable to obtain any accurate information on the subject.

The ladies of Philadelphia may vie with those of New-York in delicacy of feature and complexion, or graceful figure and elegance of apparel: I saw several at both places who might have passed for beauties, even in England! and to judge also by the specimens I met with from New England, the female face divine, and fine proportion of form, have not degenerated in the Trans-atlantic colonies. The American fair, from their modest reserve and shyness, win not so soon perhaps on the stranger, as the more sprightly and gay European; but, on a proper introduction and habits of friendly intercourse, that constraint alters into cheerfulness and alluring manners, gradually subsides into frank and playful, though innocent familiarity. They have, indeed, but too well-founded reason to dread the Europeans; for during the revolutionary-war, many of them suffered from their hapless credulity, having been left the disconsolate victims of those men whom they had so generously selected for lovers and hus-

bands: it may be owing to this very consideration, and the frequent mention in the London papers of divorces and elopements, that the Americans wrongfully imagine all Englishmen to be unprincipled, and English women indiscreet and inmodest:—a most erroneous and illiberal prejudice, like all other national ones; for every candid and judicious traveller or foreigner acquainted with England, must be sensible of the irreproachable character and amiable demeanour of its lovely females in general. Is it not extremely unjust and hazardous to judge of the many by the few? yet this is a common practice, especially where war has contributed to loosen the bonds of amity, and to rivet the odious links of national enmity and jealousy.

There are several country houses in the English style in the vicinity of Philadelphia, which recalled to memory the pleasant banks of the Thames! the resemblance is the most striking along the gentle meanders of the Schuylkill, ornamented with some elegant seats and gardens, surrounded with verdure and finely cultivated farms.

Sauntering one evening with some Englishmen upon the quays on the Delaware, we were not a little surprised at the disembarkation of a very singular cargo—no less than that of 500 Irish emigrants—seemingly in a wretched plight! their vacant and forlorn looks, squalid and sickly appearance, and tattered apparel, sufficiently indicated their poverty, long voyage, and crowded stowage: and what was more than probable—their mean and scanty fare. It was, however, soothing, to observe the mutual congratulations of the poor wanderers on their safe arrival on *terra firma*—a land as it were stretching out its expanded and friendly arms to receive the distressed outcasts that annually quit, by thousands, the parent countries: (witness the amazing emigration of late years from Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Germany, and France.) Among the number were some decent-looking people—farmers and their families—attracted to America by the hopes of purchasing lands at a cheap rate, and evading grinding taxes and tythes; for so they honestly informed us. This class of laborious husbandmen from Europe, has of late very considerably strengthened the interior of the states from Vermont to Georgia: whilst the poorer sort generally indenture themselves as servants for a term of years in the country to the farmers, or to the trades-people in the towns.

[To be continued]

WALPOLIANA;

*Or Bons-Mots, Apophthegms, Observations on Life and Literature, with
Extracts from Original Letters*

OF THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER IV.

LXI. EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

Farce.

"MR. O'Keefe has brought our audiences to bear with extravagance: and were there not such irresistible humour in his utmost daring, it would be impossible to deny that he has passed even beyond the *limits* of nonsense—but I confine this approbation to his *Agreeable Surprise*. In his other pieces there is much more untempered nonsense than humour. Even that favourite performance I wondered that Mr. Colman dared to produce."

LXII. *Dramatic Characters.*

"Your remark, that a piece full of marked characters would be void of nature, is most just. This is so strongly my opinion, that I thought it a great fault in Miss Burney's *Cecilia*, though it has a thousand other beauties, that she has laboured far too much to make all her personages talk always in character. Whereas in the present refined, or depraved, state of human nature, most people endeavour to conceal their real character, not to display it. A professional man, as a pedantic Fellow of a College, or a Seaman, has a characteristic dialect; but that is very different from continually letting out his ruling passion."

LXIII. *Song-writing.*

"I have no more talent for writing a song, than for writing an ode like Dryden's or Gray's. It is a talent *per se*, and given like every other branch of genius, by Nature alone. Poor Shenstone was labouring through his whole life to write a perfect song—and, in my opinion at least, never succeeded—not better than Pope did in a St. Cecilian ode. I doubt not whether we have not gone a long, long, way beyond the possibility of writing a good song. All the words in the language have been so often employed on simple images, (without which a song cannot be good;) and such reams of bad verses have been produced in that kind; that I question whether true simplicity itself could please now. At least we are not likely to have any such thing. Our present choir of Poetic Virgins write in the other extreme. They colour their compositions so highly with choice and

dainty phrases, that their own dresses are not more fantastic and romantic. Their nightingales make as many divisions as Italian fingers.—But this is wandering from the subject: and while I only meant to tell you what I could not do myself, I am telling you what others do ill."

LXIV. *Poetic Epochs.*

"I will yet hazard one other opinion, tho' relative to composition in general. There are two periods favourable to poets—a rude age, when a genius may hazard any thing, and when nothing has been forestalled. The other is when, after ages of barbarism and in correction, a master or two produce models formed by purity and taste. Virgil, Horace, Boileau, Corneille, Racine, Pope, exploded the licentiousness that reigned before them. What happened? Nobody dared to write in contradiction to the severity established; and very few had the abilities to rival their masters. Insipidity ensues: novelty is dangerous:—and bombast usurps the throne, which had been debased by a race of *Faineants*."

LXV. *Criticism.*

"It is prudent to consult others before one ventures on publication—but every single person is as liable to be erroneous as an author. An elderly man, as he gains experience, acquires prejudices too: nay old age has generally two faults—it is too quick-sighted into the faults of the time being; and too blind to the faults that reigned in his own youth; which having partaken of, or having admired, though injudiciously, he recollects with complaisance."

LXVI. *Dramatic Composition.*

"I confess too that there must be two distinct views in writers for the stage; one of which is more allowable to them than to other authors. The one is *dearable fame*—the other, peculiar to dramatic authors, *the view of writing to the present taste*, (and perhaps, as you say, to the level of the audience.) I do not mean for the sake of profit—but even high comedy must risk a little of its immortality by consulting the ruling taste. And thence a comedy always loses some of its beauties, the transient—and some of its intelligibility. Like its harsher sister,
Satire,

Satire, many of its allusions must vanish, as the objects it aims at correcting cease to be in vogue—and perhaps that cessation, the natural death of fashion, is often ascribed by an author to his own reproofs. Ladies would have left off patching on the whig or tory side of their face, tho Mr. Addison had not written his excellent Spectator. Probably even they who might be corrected by his reprimand, adopted some new distinction as ridiculous; not discovering that his satire was levelled at their partial animosity, and not at the mode of placing their patches—for unfortunately, as the world cannot be cured of being foolish, a preacher who eradicates one folly, does but make room for some other."

LXVII. TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

The critics generally consider a tragedy as the next effort of the mind to an epic poem. For my part I estimate the difficulty of writing a good comedy to be greater, than that of composing a good tragedy. Not only equal genius is required; but a comedy demands a more uncommon assemblage of qualities—knowledge of the world, wit, good sense, &c. and these qualities superadded to those requisite for tragical composition.

Congreve is said to have written a comedy at eighteen. It may be—for I cannot say that he has any characteristic of a comic writer, except wit, which may sparkle bright at that age. His characters are seldom *geniuse*—and his plots are sometimes fitter for tragedy. Mr. Sheridan is one of the most perfect comic writers I know, and unites the most uncommon qualities—his plots are sufficiently deep, without the clumsy intanglement, and muddy profundity, of Congreve—characters strictly in nature—wit without affectation. What talents! The complete orator in the senate, or in Westminster-hall—and the excellent dramatist in the most difficult province of the dramal

LXVIII. OMISSIONS NOT ALWAYS LAPSES.

Lord * * * * did a shocking job for which my father was blamed. There is a silly and false account of it, in the last edition of the Biographia, in a life of him by bishop * * * * his son. I had forgotten lord * * * * in the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors: when this was observed to me I waited on lord * * * * his son, and begged a list of his father's works, apologizing at the same time for the omission. His lordship said "Sir I beg you will not mention

my father." He was conscious that it was a delicate matter to mention him.

LXIX. IMPOSITIONS.

Acute and sensible people are often the most easily deceived. A deceit, of which it may be said, "It is impossible for any one to dare it," always succeeds.

LXX. REVOLUTIONS.

Good men are never concerned in revolutions, because they will not go the lengths. Sunderland caused the revolution of 1688, while Devonshire stood aloof—the latter was the angel, the former the storm. Bad men, and poisonous plants, are sometimes of superlative use in skillful hands.

LXXI. APPLAUSE THE NURSE OF GENIUS.

One quality I may safely arrogate to myself: I am not *afraid to praise*. Many are such timid judges of composition, that they hesitate, and wait for the public opinion. Shew them a manuscript, though they highly approve it in their hearts, they are afraid to commit themselves by speaking out. Several excellent works have perished from this cause; a writer of real talents being often a mere sensitive plant with regard to his own productions. Some cavils of Maſon (how inferior a poet and judge!) had almost induced Gray to destroy his two beautiful and sublime odes. We should not only praise, but hasten to praise.

LXXII. FRENCH TRAGEDY.

I have printed at Strawberry Hill the *Cornetie Vestale*, a tragedy by the president Henault. It is rather a dramatic poem than a drama—like the other French tragedies. The word *drama* is derived, I believe, from a Greek word signifying to *act*. Now in the French tragedies there is little or no *action*; and they are in truth mere dramatic poems, composed wholly of conflicts of interests, passions, and sentiments; expressed, not in the language of nature, but in that of declamation. Hence these interests, passions, and sentiments, seem all overstrained, and *bars de la nature*.

I do not mean to deny just praise to Corneille and Racine—but their merit, like that of Metastasio's Operas, is of a peculiar kind. It is not *dramatic*, not pity and terror moved by incident and *action*,—but an interest created by perplexity, mental conflict, and situation. An Italian, an Englishman, a German, expects something very different in a *drama*, real action, and frequent incident.

LXXIII.

LXXIII. ON GRACE IN COMPOSITION.
A LETTER.

June 26, 1785.

To *your* book, sir, I am much obliged on many accounts, particularly for having recalled my mind to subjects of delight, to which it was grown dulled by age and indolence. In consequence of your reclaiming it, I asked myself whence you feel so much disregard for certain authors whose fame is established. You have assigned good reasons for withholding your approbation from some, on the plea of their being imitators—it was natural then, to ask myself again, whence they had obtained so much celebrity? I think I have discovered a cause, which I do not remember to have seen noted; and *that* cause I suspect to have been, that certain of those authors possessed *grace*—do not take me for a disciple of Lord Chesterfield, nor imagine that I mean to erect grace into a capital ingredient of writing—but I do believe that it is a perfume that will preserve from putrefaction; and is distinct even from style, which regards *expression*; grace I think belongs to *manner*. It is from the charm of grace that I believe some authors, not in your favour, obtained part of their renown. Virgil in particular—and yet I am far from disagreeing with you on his subject in general. There is such a dearth of invention in the *Æneid* [and when he did invent, it was often so foolishly]; so little good sense, so little variety, and so little power over the passions, that I have frequently said, from contempt for his matter, and from the charm of his harmony, that I believe I should like his poem better, if I was to hear it repeated, and did not understand Latin. On the other hand he has more than harmony; whatever he utters is said gracefully, and he enobles his images, especially in the *Georgics*, or at least it is more sensible there from the humility of the subject. A Roman farmer might not understand his diction in agriculture—but he made a Roman courtier understand farming, the farming of that age; and could captivate a lord of Augustus's bedchamber, and tempt him to listen to themes of rusticity. Statius and Claudian, though talking of war, would make a soldier despise them as bullies. That graceful manner of thinking in Virgil seems to me to be more than style, if I do not refine too much; and I admire, I confess, Mr. Addison's phrase, that Virgil tossed about his dung with an air of majesty. A style may be excellent without grace—for instance, Dr.

Swift's. Eloquence may bestow an immortal style, and one of more dignity; yet eloquence may want that ease, that genteel air that flows from, or constitutes, grace. Addison himself was master of that grace, even in his pieces of humour, and which do not owe their merit to style; and from that combined secret he excels all men that ever lived, but Shakespeare, in humour, by never dropping into an approach towards burlesque and buffoonery, even when his humour descended to characters that in any other hands would have been vulgarly low. Is it not clear that Will Whimble was a gentleman, though he always lived at a distance from good company? Fielding had as much humour perhaps as Addison; but having no idea of grace, is perpetually disgusting. His innkeepers and parsons are the grossest of their profession; and his gentlemen are awkward when they should be at their ease.

The Grecians had grace in every thing, in poetry, in oratory, in statuary, in architecture, and probably in music and painting. The Romans, it is true, were their imitators; but having grace too, imparted it to their copies, which gave them a merit, that almost raises them to the rank of originals. Horace's Odes acquired their fame, no doubt, from the graces of his manner and purity of his style; the chief praise of Tibullus and Propertius, who certainly cannot boast of more meaning than Horace's Odes.

Waller, whom you proscribe, sir, owed his reputation to the graces of his manner, though he frequently stumbled, and even fell flat: but a few of his small pieces are as graceful as possible: one might say, that he excelled in painting ladies in enamel, but could not succeed in portraits in oil large as life. Milton had such superior merit, that I will only say, that if his Angels, his Satan, and his Adam, have as much dignity as the Apollo Belvedere, his Eve has all the delicacy and graces of the Venus of Medici, as his description of Eden has the colouring of Albano. Milton's tenderness impresses ideas as graceful as Guido's *Madonnas*; and the *Allegro*, *Penseroso*, and *Comus*, might be denoted from the three Graces; as the Italians give singular titles to two or three of Petrarch's best sonnets.

Cowley, I think, would have had grace (for his mind was graceful) if he had had any ear, or if his taste had not been vitiated by the pursuit of wit; which, when it does not offer itself naturally, de-

generates

generates into tinsel or pertness. Pertness is the mistaken affectation of grace, as pedantry produces erroneous dignity: the familiarity of the one; and the clumsiness of the other, distort, or prevent, grace. Nature, that furnishes samples of all qualities, and in the scale of gradation exhibits all possible shades, affords us types that are more apposite than words. The eagle is sublime, the lion majestic, the swan graceful, the monkey pert, the bear ridiculously awkward. I mention these as more expressive and comprehensive than I could make definitions of my meaning; but I will apply the swan only, under whose wings I will shelter an apology for Racine, whose pieces give me an idea of that bird. The colouring of the swan is pure, his attitudes are graceful, he never displeases you when sailing on his proper element. His feet may be ugly, his notes hissing not musical, his walk not natural; he can soar, but it is with difficulty. Still the impression the swan leaves is that of grace—so does Racine.

Boileau may be compared to the dog, whose sagacity is remarkable, as well as its fawning on its master, and its snarling at those it dislikes. If Boileau was too austere to admit the pliability of grace, he compensates by sense and propriety. He is like (for I will drop animals) an upright magistrate whom you respect; but whose justice and severity leave an awe, that discourages familiarity. His copies of the ancients may be too servile—but if a good translator deserve praise, Boileau deserves more: he certainly does not fall below his originals; and, considering at what period he wrote, has greater merit still. By his imitations he held out to his countrymen models of taste, and banished totally the bad taste of his predecessors. For his *Lutrin*, replete with excellent poetry, wit, humour, and satire, he certainly was not obliged to the ancients. Excepting Horace, how little idea had either Greeks or Romans of wit and humour! Aristophanes and Lucian, compared with moderns, were, the one a blackguard, the other a buffoon. In my eyes, the *Lutrin*, the *Dispendary*, and the *Rape of the Lock*, are standards of grace and elegance, not to be paralleled by antiquity; and eternal reproaches to Voltaire, whose indelicacy in the *Pucelle* degraded him as much, when compared with the three authors I have named, as his *Henriade* leaves Virgil, and even Lucan, whom he more resembles, by far his superiors. The *Dunciad* is blemished by the offensive images of the games, but

the poetry appears to me admirable; and tho' the fourth book has obscurities, I prefer it to the three others. It has descriptions not surpassed by any poet that ever existed; and which surely a writer merely ingenious will never equal. The lines on Italy, on Venice, on Convents, have all the grace for which I contend, as distinct from poetry, tho' united with the most beautiful; and the *Rape of the Lock*, besides the originality of great part of the invention, is a standard of graceful writing.

In general I believe that what I call *grace*, is denominated elegance; but by grace I mean something higher. I will explain myself by instances; Apollo is graceful, Mercury elegant.

Petrarch perhaps owed his whole merit to the harmony of his numbers, and the graces of his style. They conceal his poverty of meaning, and want of variety. His complaints too may have added an interest, which, had his passion been successful, and had expressed itself with equal sameness, would have made the number of his sonnets insupportable. Melancholy in poetry I am inclined to think contributes to grace, when it is not disgraced by pitiful lamentations, such as Ovid's and Cicero's in their banishments. We respect melancholy, because it imparts a similar affection, pity. A gay writer, who should only express satisfaction without variety, would soon be nauseous.

Madame de Sevigné shines both in grief and gaiety. There is too much of sorrow for her daughter's absence; yet it is always expressed by new turns, new images; and often by wit, whose tenderness has a melancholy air. When she forgets her concern, and returns to her natural disposition, gaiety, every paragraph has novelty: her allusions, her applications, are the happiest possible. She has the art of making you acquainted with all her acquaintance; and attaches you even to the spots she inhabited. Her language is correct, tho' unstudied; and when her mind is full of any great event, she interests you with the warmth of a dramatic writer, not with the chilling impartiality of an historian. Pray read her accounts of the death of Turenne and of the arrival of K. James in France, and tell me whether you do not know their persons, as if you had lived at the time. For my part, if you will allow me a word of digression (not that I have written with any method), I hate the cold impartiality recommended to historians; *si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi fieri*—but that I

may not wander again, nor tire, nor contradict you any more, I will finish now: and shall be glad if you will dine at Strawberry-Hill next Sunday, and take a bed there; when I will tell you how many more parts of your book have pleased me, than have startled my opinions, or, per-

haps, prejudiced. I am, sir, your obedient humble servant, HOR. WALPOLE.

P. S. Be so good as to let me know, by a line by the post to Strawberry-Hill, whether I shall have the pleasure of seeing you on Sunday.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES, LETTERS, &c.

Characteristic Account of Foreign Literati.

SCHILLER.

THIS dramatic writer has acquired an uncommon degree of celebrity, as well among the Germans as the English. None of his performances have escaped the lash of criticism, which, perhaps, never has been more justly inflicted than upon his eccentric compositions. It will hence be understood, that, in his own country, particularly among critics who combine a correct taste with a judicious arrangement of facts—facts founded upon the *purity* of moral motives—he holds but a middle rank.

SCHILLER is a native of Stutgard, the capital of the duchy of Wurtemberg, born in 1760. As his father was an officer in the army of the late reigning Duke of Wurtemberg, who had erected a *military academy*, in imitation of that established at Berlin, by the late Great Frederick; our bard was naturally placed in this seminary, where he received the first rudiments of his education—by no means congenial to his talents. Under all the disadvantages of a military school, he, however, soon distinguished himself among his companions, by his metaphorical language in conversation, and his poetical turn in composition. Though the leader in almost every class through which he passed, his talents did not render him the object of envy and hatred among his schoolfellows; for he was a perfect stranger to reserve and artifice.

SCHILLER's parents obviously wished him to try his fortune in the army; but his natural propensity to dramatic studies soon determined him to prefer the elegant pursuits of the Muses, to the riotous and dissipating scenes of a military life.

We are not informed at what period of life SCHILLER left Stutgard; but he must have been very young (perhaps, not twenty years of age), when he wrote, at Mannheim, his famous tragedy, "*The Robbers*." Mannheim then possessed one of

the best theatres in Germany, and was well supported by the dramatic talents of Beck and Isand, two excellent performers: the latter of whom has also written a considerable number of good plays, amounting to 25 at least, with the various merits of which, his countrymen are well acquainted.

SCHILLER's next performances were "*Cabal and Love*," (translated into English by Mr. Lewis, under the title of "*The Minister*;"") "*The Conspiracy of Fiesco*," and "*Don Carlos*." Each of these plays, particularly the latter, met with a favourable reception on the German stage. It is, however, worthy of remark, that, though all SCHILLER's compositions bear the stamp of great genius, supported by a brilliant and fertile imagination, yet they are neither calculated to become completely popular, nor to withstand the attacks of the most lenient critics. In fact, they are meteors on the German horizon; they are not only deficient in the design, or arrangement of parts, but are likewise written in so extravagant, or rather infuriated a dialogue, as to excite the idea, that they must be addressed by beings inhabiting a very different world from that we live in. Besides, the style and phrasology of SCHILLER cannot be held out as a pattern of German writing, to those who apply to the study of that copious and energetic language. The natives of Germany, who have studied their language grammatically, and critically, are annoyed in every page of his earlier compositions, with Swabian and Bavarian provincialisms.

Soon after the four dramatic pieces above mentioned had made their appearance, SCHILLER presented the public with a volume of poems, which greatly increased his reputation, already established among a certain class of readers, who delight in the marvellous, and which, not undeserving, were the means of introducing him into the higher circles of life. The reigning Duke of Saxe-Weimar, a true Mæcenas in German literature, is said to have been so much pleased with

with SCHILLER's poems, that he appointed him one of his Aulic Counsellors*, and conferred on him a professorship of history and philosophy in the university of Jena. Here he composed his "*History of the Thirty Years War in Germany*;" a work of great merit, and, in the opinion of some Germans, not inferior to the compositions of Livy, Voltaire, or Gibbon. This, however, is a pardonable prejudice in favour of SCHILLER, since his countrymen cannot boast of many good historians, and perhaps of none of superior excellence, or at least equal to Hume and Robertson. So much is certain, that the last mentioned two writers greatly gain in the comparison with the best German historians, namely, Häberlin, the two Henrys (*Heinrich*), Schmidt, Galetti, Buchholz, Wagner, and Baczko.

The next work of SCHILLER's is, "*The History of the Netherlands*," which, however, he has not yet concluded; although it was begun several years ago.—Perhaps, the severe criticisms that appeared on this work in the German Reviews, have discouraged him from prosecuting this very important subject†.

Another work of SCHILLER's, that excited considerable attention in Germany, is "*The History of the most memorable Conspiracies*."—But, as a work of imagination, displaying all the powers of invention, his "*Ghost-seer*," may be ranked among the principal compositions of that kind. It has been very imperfectly translated into English; and many superficial readers have concluded, that the genius of the Germans strongly inclines to the marvellous and romantic, because this book was received with such satisfaction by certain classes of people in Germany, that it has been several times reprinted; though the first part of it only was published by the author. Another writer, of inferior talents, has published

a surreptitious continuation of the "*Ghost-seer*," which, notwithstanding its inferiority, has met with an unmerited degree of success.

SCHILLER now conducts a monthly publication, which is supported by the first German writers, among whom we find the names of DALBERG, ENGEL, GARVE, GLEIM, GOETHE, HERDER, HUFELAND, HUMBOLDT, JACOBI, MATTHISON, PFEFFEL, SCHUTZ, &c. This classical Magazine is printed at Tübingen, under the title, "*Die Horen*," alluding to the three graces, *Eunomia*, *Dice*, and *Irene*.

Besides these publications, SCHILLER is the editor of an annual poetical almanack, ("*Musen Almanack*,") which serves as a vehicle for the occasional effusions of young bards, who wish to bring their poetical talents to the test before the public, and to profit by the previous criticisms and corrections of the editor. In this almanack he also communicates the latest productions of his own muse.

Our poet is said to have displayed a strong propensity, in his youth, to whatever had the appearance of eccentricity. His dress, his mode of life, even his courthips, were as original as his mode of writing. It is, however, not very difficult to account for these peculiarities. If we consider him as a youth endowed with a fertile and active mind, with the strongest sensations of virtue and liberty, and, at the same time, checked in his intellectual career, within the narrow path of a military school, where every thing moves by the dimensions of space and time; his earlier productions, such as "*The Robbers*," and "*The Conspiracy of Fiesco*," are, in a high degree, characteristic of the situation and circumstances in which he was placed at a time of life, when the human mind is susceptible of the strongest and most lasting impressions.

We cannot suppress a singular anecdote which forms an epocha in the life of SCHILLER. As a distinguished favourite among the fair, his courthips in general were more of the passive than of the active kind. Thus it happened, that a young lady, of rank and fortune, in the vicinity of Jena, sent him an unexpected challenge, by offering him her hand at the altar of Hymen. This he could not easily refuse, without being guilty of great rudeness and cruelty; especially as the enamoured lady would undoubtedly have fallen a victim to an affection which he alone could relieve, and which she had contracted by the perusal of his poems.

* This is a mere title, attended with no other emolument than that of being called *Herr Hysrab*, instead of the simple word *Herr*, i. e. Sir, or Mr.—The Germans, however, are still very fond of titles—being an appendage of the old feudal system: and as the petty sovereigns rarely reward a meritorious literary man in a more effectual manner than by loading him with an empty title, the first characters in Germany are reluctantly obliged to submit to this farcical mode of rewarding literary merit, until a better prospect opens.

† Meanwhile, the Bishop of Antwerp has written a most valuable "*History of the Netherlands*,"

Such is the power of language, even in the dead letter of a book! SCHILLER married this frank and amiable lady, who now enjoys more favourable opportunities of studying his character, and of

testifying her esteem for his talents and conjugal virtues, than at the former distance, when reading his captivating poems.

[Kotzebue in our next number.]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

VERSES sent to a Lady with Dr. DARWIN'S
"Botanic Garden."

WHEN Eve walk'd forth at early hour,
Her only care was fruit, or flow'r;
Vacant of science was her mind,
To all the world of wisdom blind;
From idleness, her heart she set,
On the first prating* brute she met—
Do thou, whom early sense supplies
With all that's good, and fair, and wise,
Not like unbidden Eve of yore,
With furtive hand, these sweets explore;
Pluck knowledge with each flow'r and fruit,
Nor fear a tempter in a brute. R. L. E.

SONNET TO TRUTH,
By Mr. LUNDIE.

TO these sad eyes, 'mid wild'ring mazes
lost,
Lur'd oft by phantoms veil'd in garb like
thine,
Whose molds external thy pure radiance
boast,
Yet but to hide their inward darkness's shine,
Thy form, blest seraph, smile-begirt, unfold,
Thy genuine nameless graces blazon round;
May I thy sun-eclipsing charms behold
illumine all scenes in nature's ample bound.
Hence, when mild Morn unveils her radiant
eye,
Or gilds Eve's ling'ring ray th' Atlantic
deep;
When Cynthia's pearly host begem the sky,
Or midnight silence wraps the world in
sleep;

Thine ardent vot'ry, borne on Rapture's wing,
In Fancy's wildest strains, thy praise shall
grateful sing.
Banks of the Tweed.

SONNET,
Written near the River Dee.

WHERE rolls with rapid surge hoarse
Deva's flood,
O'er shelving rocks that break the foam-
ing wave,
On the green bank, whose margin fring'd
with wood
The darksome torrents of the river lave,
Pleas'd, I recline, what time, with western
beam,
The orb of heav'n illumines † Din-Bran's
Tow'rs—

* Milton, B. 9. l. 354.

† A ruin, well known to those who have
visited Llangollen.

With golden radiance glows the winding
stream;
Rich with the rainbow's varied hues, the
shower
Gleams from afar; the distant village church
Embow'r'd in gloom, in the sequester'd vale,
Peers o'er yon sloping hill, o'erhung with
birch,
Whose light thin foliage wantons in the
gale.

In scenes like these, contented I could dwell,
And bid, without a sigh, the world farewell.
G.

TO A ROBIN.

Written in the severe Winter of 1795.

POOR wand'rer! thou art welcome to this
shed,
For thou hast borne the pitiless cold storm,
Felt the keen blast on thy defenceless head,
And heard destruction threat thy gentle
form.

What though thy feeble wing now seeks its
rest,

Where sorrow's pallid victim sinks supine;
One genial glow still lingers in this breast,
To soothe the timid flutterings of thine.

Perchance, that sympathy may be as sweet,
As what festivity's gay child could give;
Perchance, thou know'st, no mercy gilds his
feat,

Who never in the tempest knew to live.

Come, then, mild sufter, my companion be,
Life yet shall know one charm, if I can bless
—e'en thee.

TO THE VIOLET.

NOW winter's dark and cheerless morns are
past,

And sol's warm, renovating beams prevail;
As wand'ring o'er the common's trackless
waste,

To breathe the perfumes wafted on the
gale,
From golden furze-bloom, or the primrose
pale,

I spy thy azure gems, so lowly spread,
Beneath some lonely thorn, adown the dale,
Scarce rearing from the ground thy hum-
ble head;

Methinks in thee, his hapless fate I view,
Who, shrinking from the world's unfeeling
gaze,

Seeks in obscurity to pass his days,
And, all unknown, fair nature's path pursue;
Till crush'd by rude misfortune, and de-
prest

By chilling penury, he sinks to rest!

LINES

Written in a Bower of Mr. SWAINSON'S
Botanic Garden, at Twickenham.
By the elder Capt. MORRIS.

HERE, to enjoy the silent and the cool,
Sat one unknown among the proud or gay;
Too wise was he to prove ambition's fool;
Too dull to learn to trifle life away.

Now, in the mansion, now, this secret bow'r,
Ten days of quiet did the muses spend;
There Swainson's mirth beguiled the tedious
hour,

Here little Robin was his guest and friend.

Perch'd on his book, and perking in his face,
The guileless Redbreast seem'd to watch
his thought:

Alas! he knew not man's perfidious race,
By whose allurements simple birds are
caught.

E'en man to man but rarely is sincere;
The love profess'd is interested art:
Tho' heav'n's bright image on his brow appear,
Yet honest Robin boasts a purer heart.

Despair not, Robin, tho' I take my flight;
The gen'rous host, who oft hath feasted me,
Shall, for my sake, thy amity requite,
And, when he treats his friends, remember
thee.

Written on seeing Mrs. SIDMONS, as Mrs.
HALLER, in THE STRANGER, Friday,
25th of May; and as ISABELLA, in THE
FATAL MARRIAGE, Monday, 28th, 1798.

By CAPEL LOFFT, Esq.

NO; we may speak of others:—but for
thee;—

'Tis not in poetry or mortal voice,
Thee, SIDMONS, to pourtray!—the form,
perhaps,

These may describe: the elevated mien;
The countenance of more than human air;
The awful eye; the stature goddess-like;
The step like her's who above equal reigns,
Queen of Homeric verse, and to her charms
Subdues th' all-dreaded sov'reign of the skies.
But who shall point that energy of soul
Which animates the wonders of that form,
Beyond all colours radiantly sublime;
Breathes in each part, and consecrates the
whole

To virtue, dignity, celestial grace!
Thy great idea, Reynolds, half express'd.
And here, could Fate re-animate their dust,
Here Raphael's self and Angelo would fail.
E'en had they seiz'd one attitude divine,
One look expressive beyond utterance,
On canvas or on deathless marble fix'd;
Yet more remains: while ever-varying pow'rs
Say, thou art Nature's;—Art must here
despair.

The poet's eye, in a blest frenzy rolling,
May range from heav'n to earth, from earth
to heav'n;

But never form like thine, or look, or mien,
Hath poet's fancy pencil'd on the heart.

O never, glowing with the tints of heav'n,
Such changeful splendour Iris gives the skies,
As from thy light'ning countenance beams
forth

Each moment new, and vivid beyond thought.
Thy soul inspires them; ours can ill contain.
And if of these some image could be given,
Still, still, thy voice..... that harmony which
earth

Wonders to call her own, and list'ning seems
To think the music of th' immortal spheres....
Benevolence, and tenderness, and joy,
A sadness most divine. Sublimest love,
And ecstasies that fill the soul with heav'n,
Thrill in that voice through all its faculties.
But when not e'en thy voice may touch the
ear,

Nor supplicate the bending of that neck,
Nor those extended arms call heav'n to aid;
When, in the majesty of sacred woe,
In the unutter'd stillness of despair,
Then, when thy form, in an astonish'd trance,
Stands like a statue; motionless, as dead:
O how unlike thy grief to other griefs!
The mind superior, in itself retir'd
Awakes to resignation, holy hope
To fortitude superior to all ills;
Smiling in pangs triumphant over death.
Or must thou paint the ruin of a mind,
Great is that ruin, and the wreck itself
Bears witness to its prime sublimity,
Like temples, 'mid their falling walls, pre-
serv'd.

O Haller; Isabella!..... to these names,
Living in thy action, by thy voice sustain'd,
Fill'd with the high affections of thy soul,
Weak are all words, and powerless ev'ry praise.
May 30, 1798.

LINES

On Valentine's Day.

AGAIN revolving time unfolds the day,
When each plum'd chorister, with heart
elate,

Salutes, O Nature! thy resistless sway,
That re-unites him to his long lost mate.

See, from the flocks dispers'd, yon happy pair,
No longer they the pendant willow seek;
To mourn divided love and season drear,
Or fly for shelter from the frost-wind bleak.

What pleasing rapture each fond breast in-
spires!

Each strives with each, as emulous to prove;
That wintry blasts ne'er chill'd their warm
desires,

Or cool'd the embers of their former love.
Sweet birds! gay Spring will soon with folli-
age deck

The laughing groves, to you a safe retreat;
There build, nor fear your much lov'd nest-
lings wreck,

By plund'ring wand'ring with intrusive feet.
Perhaps some youthful heart now fondly
throbs,

And feelings new it's little breast invade,
Tis

'Tis Love, sweet innocent, thy bosom robs,
'Tis Love, thy state of discontent has made.

Ah! do not murmur at thy hapless fate;
A heart with corresponding feelings fraught
May shortly bless thee, and a happier state
Dispel those fears that eager fancy wrought.

In vain will Spring's enliv'ning beauties bloom
To him who lonely seeks the verdant grove,
When silent thought depicts his mournful
doom,

To pine for ever, stranger to his love.

Oh! yet when circling pleasures round me
grow,

When all creation owes affection's sway,
Breathes, breathes my reeds, the raptur'd strains
shall flow,

'Tis Nature speaks, let all her sons obey.

F. LANTAFF.

SONNET TO EVENING.

By R. CARLISLE.

EVENING! I woo thy dim oblivious shade,
When twilight spreads her veil of misty
hue;

When day's bright garish tints begin to fade,
And from the distant hills, the vapours blue,
In wreaths fantastic, beautifully ascend;
And while the humid earth exhales the
dew,

To cool, sequester'd haunts, my steps I bend;
While in the west, where the bright sun
withdrew,

Still lingers many a streak of crimson glow,
And tints the azure face of spreading lake,
There blending softly into shadows gray:

Thro' the o'ergrown, and solitary brake,
In pensive mood, I often love to stray,
More than amid the scenes of pomp and
shew.

NEW PATENTS,

Mr. CHAPMAN'S, FOR A MACHINE FOR MAKING ROPES.

IN March 1798, a patent was granted
to Mr. WILLIAM CHAPMAN, of
Newcastle on Tyne, for a method of lay-
ing, twisting, or making ropes or cordage.

In the common method of making
cordage, a walk, or rope ground, is re-
quisite, of an equal length with the rope
or cable intended to be made; at each end
of which ground, are hooks, revolving
round their axis by means of various ma-
chinery, to which the yarns or strands of
which the rope is formed are fastened, and
by which they are twisted together. By
the machinery of the patentee, however,
a much shorter space is requisite, and the
whole process of the construction of a ca-
ble from the very yarn, is carried on in
regular uninterrupted succession, by the
same machine.

A cable is composed of three strands
or ropes twisted together, and each of
these ropes is again in like manner com-
posed of three strands or cords; each cord
consisting of a certain number of yarns.
A number of coils of yarn is therefore
procured, sufficient for the construction of
a cable, and of a proper length, each of
which is fixed on a separate revolving
axis. The yarns, as they are delivered
off the reel, are divided into parcels, each
parcel containing threads sufficient for
the construction of a rope: the parcels of
threads are then introduced into an equal
number of shafts, which revolving on
their own axis, twist the threads into
three ropes, coiling them up at the same
time into round boxes; each of these
boxes is then set in motion, and gradually
delivers out its rope; the ropes being
then divided into three parcels of three

ropes each, are introduced into three re-
volving shafts, by which they are twist-
ed into three shroud laid ropes, and coiled
up as before. The last process is perfectly
similar to the foregoing one, by which the
three shroud laid ropes are twisted into a
three strand cable. All these operations
may be carried on at the same time in
different parts of the cable, and the whole
machinery may be worked by a single
principle of motion.

Mr. HOWELL'S MACHINE FOR HOL- LOWING OR BORING WATERPIPER.

In May a patent was granted to Mr.
JOHN HOWELL, of Olvestry, Salop,
coalmaster, for an improved machine for
the purpose of hollowing or boring wooden
water-pipes, or aqueducts.

The usual method of boring is by an
augre, or similar instrument, which cuts
out the inner part of the wood in chips
or shavings. The new method is by using
a hollow iron cylinder with a circular saw,
by which means a solid cylinder of wood
is procured, of nearly the same diameter
as the bore of the pipe, instead of cutting
it up into useless shavings.

Mr. BELL'S, FOR A METHOD OF MAK- ING NEEDLES, BODKINS, &c.

In September a patent was granted to
Mr. WILLIAM BELL, of Wallall, Staf-
ford, for a method of making needles,
bodkins, fish-hooks, knitting-pins, net-
ting-needles, and sail-needles.

This new method consists in casting
the above-mentioned articles in moulds
of sand or iron, instead of making them
of wire. The steel, for this purpose, is
to be purified by stirring it when melted,
with a mixture of charcoal-dust and lime,
or common salt,

VARIETIES, LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE complete translation of the Voyage of LA PEROUSE round the World, will be published, in the course of a few days, by Mr. JOHNSON, of St. Paul's Church Yard. A short delay is occasioned, by the time that has been requisite to prepare the numerous plates. The course of LA PEROUSE, in this interesting voyage, was by the route of Cape Horn to La Conception in Chili, from thence to Easter Island, the Sandwich Islands, and the North West coast of America. He then sailed across the great ocean, in the parallel of the tropic of Cancer, to Macao, thence to the Philippines, Formosa, and through the Chinese and Japanese seas to Corea, Chinese Tartary, the Islands of Tchoka and Jesso, the Kuriles and Kamchatka. From Kamchatka he steered in a south east direction to the *Iles des Navigateurs* and the Friendly Islands, and from thence to Port Jackson in New Holland. In the spring of 1788, the two ships sailed from Port Jackson, and have not since been heard of. Fortunately, LA PEROUSE had taken every opportunity to dispatch copies of his journals, accompanied by drawings, memoirs, &c. &c.; in consequence, geography and the sciences are enriched by his discoveries, made in the extensive route above described. The two ships, when they sailed from France in 1785, were literally freighted with scientific men of the very first eminence; the work is therefore rich, beyond any which has preceded it, in new discoveries, connected with geography, astronomy, navigation, natural history, manners, customs, &c. &c. The knowledge of every place touched at or passed, in the course of the voyage, is either rendered more accurate, or perfected; the Chinese and Japanese seas, and the north east coast of Asia, were particularly explored, and that part of the voyage would, alone, entitle it to celebrity. The entire work in Mr. JOHNSON'S edition, will form three large octavos, which will be embellished by the various illustrative views, charts, &c. &c. engraved by the first English artists.

WELSH ARCHÆOLOGY.—For the gratification of those, who have a taste for researches into the more remote history of Britain, we are enabled to announce, that

a gentleman, a native of Wales, has generously resolved to publish, at his own expence, all the ancient Welsh manuscripts. With this view, the Rev. LL. LLOYD, of Caerwys, Flintshire; the Rev. W. DAVIES, of Meivod, Montgomeryshire; and Mr. D. THOMAS, of Amlwg, Anglesey, in North Wales; Mr. E. WILLIAMS, of Flimston, Glamorganshire, in South Wales; and Mr. W. OWEN, of Penton-street, Pentonville, London, have been appointed to arrange, and print such of the said manuscripts, as may be communicated to them, or as they may be able to collect, in addition to those which they now possess, in a regular series, from the earliest times; at least such of them, both in prose and verse, as may be deemed most curious for illustrating the language, or most useful for throwing light on the darker periods of our history. It is proposed that the collection shall be in an octavo form; and that one volume shall be ready for publication at the commencement, and at the conclusion, of each session of parliament, till the work shall be completed. For such a collection a popular sale cannot be expected; and, being designed chiefly for public libraries, and for individual admirers of ancient subjects, such a number of copies of it only will be printed, at first, as may be subscribed for, during the present summer. Names should be sent to any of the above-mentioned editors, before the first volume is put to the press.

Mrs. MARGARET LEE, authoress of *Clara Lennox*, or the *Distrest Widow*, is engaged in a *History of the Isle of Man*, to be comprised in two volumes. Mrs. LEE being a native of the *Isle of Wight*, some new and interesting information may be expected in this work.

Mr. JOLLIE, of Carlisle, the conductor of the *History of Cumberland*, is preparing to publish a weekly newspaper on an improved plan, under the title of the *Carlisle Journal*. It is remarkable, that on the north-west side of the island there has hitherto been published but one provincial paper. (Mr. Ware's, at *Whitehaven*), between *Manchester* and *Glasgow*. We are glad to observe, that Mr. JOLLIE promises a constant attention to local improvements and local facts, of every kind: neglect of these, greatly diminishes

minishes the value and importance of the provincial papers.

Mr. NICHOLS has almost finished the third volume of his large History of Leicestershire.

Mr. MUNGO PARK proposes to publish, by subscription, under the patronage of the African Association, Travels in the interior Parts of Africa, by way of the River Gambia, performed in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797, by the direction, and at the expence, of that association, to form one volume in 4to, and to be ready for delivery in the month of April next.

A History of the Mauritius, or the Isle of France, is announced, to be composed principally from the papers and memoirs of Baron Grant, who resided twenty years in that island, by CHARLES GRANT, Viscount de Vaux, son of the above baron. It is to contain interesting details of its natural and civil history, its maritime and military situation and establishments, with observations on the islands of Bourbon, Madagascar, &c. The work will be comprised in four vols. 8vo. illustrated with maps, &c.

The last public sitting of the *National Institute*, in Paris, attracted an amazing concourse of spectators, and excited the most lively curiosity. BUONAPARTE, the hero of Italy, having been chosen an associate of this learned body, and this being the day fixed on for taking his seat in the assembly, the benches, appropriated for the spectators, were filled at an early hour with a very brilliant audience. At five o'clock, the members of the Institute entered the hall; BUONAPARTE was among the rest, habited in a grey frock, without any marks of distinction to announce the hero, who had alternately subverted, supported, and created states and republics, and whose protection had been coveted by four monarchs, and a whole tribe of sovereign princes. Neither his figure, his step, nor his equipment, were characterised by any affectation of singularity, and yet, the moment he made his appearance, the eyes of the whole assembly were eagerly directed towards his person, and the hall resounded in every quarter with reiterated plaudits, which were repeated whenever the discourses presented a single idea that might be applied to the valiant chief.

The Secretaries of each respective class, gave notices of all the memoirs read in the Institute during the last quarter: after

which, LANGLES interested the company with the fragment of a translation of a journey from Persia to India.

FOURCROY commented on the various processes which have hitherto been discovered for painting on porcelain, and gave an account of the several experiments made to procure colours, which will not change in the furnace. He noticed the success which had attended the experiments of DILLÉ in this line.

CHENIER recited a poem, entitled, "*Le Vieillard d'Arcenis*," (dedicated to the memory of General Hoche) which was received with unbounded applause, on account of its animated allusions to the war between the Republic and the English nation, of which the poet predicted the speedy downfall, and the destruction of the empire which they have usurped over the sea. The presence of BUONAPARTE, to whom the accomplishment of this important event is to be entrusted, of course, added uncommon interest to the piece, and at the following passage:

"La grande nation, à vaincre accoutumée,
Et le grand general, guidant la grande armée."

the whole assembly rose from their seats, and fixing their eyes on the young conqueror of Italy, made the hall re-echo with thundering peals of acclamation.

DOLOMIEU communicated some interesting geological observations made on the summit of the mountains, in the departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dôme. MONGEZ imparted a project for enabling the spectators to take a share in the discourses and musical entertainments of the national festivals. GARAT concluded the sittings, with an analysis of the different memoirs transmitted to the Institute, on the subject of the influence of signs in the formation of ideas. But as none of these essays appeared to deserve the prize, the same subject was announced for the ensuing year.

GARAT preceded this Analysis with a very ingenious dissertation on metaphysics, which he concluded with an elegant compliment to the new-elected member (BUONAPARTE), who, he observed, in consideration of his taste for the tranquil shades of peace, the extent and multifariousness of his knowledge, and his talent for reflection and inquiry, would, on the consummation of his military duties, be regarded as a philosopher, who, at the call of his country, for a moment, quitted the groves of academies to shine at the head of armies.

PROGRAMMA of the premium, proposed

posed by the National Institute of Sciences and Arts, in their public sitting, Jan. 4, 1798.

GENERAL CONDITIONS, to be observed by the candidates in all cases :

"Persons of all countries, the members and associates of the institute excepted, are at liberty to contend for the prize.

"The candidates not to affix their name to their manuscripts, but only a sentence or device: or, they may, if they prefer it, attach a separate note, under seal, which, exclusive of the sentence or device, shall contain the name and address of the writer. This letter the institute engages not to open, except the manuscript to which it is affixed shall obtain the prize.

"The several essays, intended for the institute, may be sent under cover to the minister of the interior, or addressed, post-free, to one of the secretaries at Paris, of the class which has proposed the prize. In this latter case, the secretary will give a receipt, and minute down the sentence affixed to the works, with its number, in the exact order in which the several works come to hand.

"The commission of the funds of the institute will deliver the golden medal to the bearer of the receipt; but, in cases where the author has not obtained a receipt, the medal will not be delivered, except into his own hands, or to his trustee, producing a satisfactory certificate of his being duly authorized to receive the same."

CLASS of LITERATURE and FINE ARTS.

This class not having received any essay, which appears deserving of the grammatical prize, prorogues the distribution to the following year. The subject to remain as before, viz.

To examine the successive changes which the French language has experienced since Malherbe and Balzac, to the present period.

The several candidates are requested to consider this subject in its double relation, with respect to the mechanism of the language, and the character which the most celebrated French writers have successively impressed upon it.

The prize a gold medal, of the weight of five hectograms; to be presented in the public sitting of the institute to be holden Jan. 4, 1799, being the seventh year of the republic. The memoirs to be written in French, and transmitted to the institute previous to the 22d of September at the latest.

VAUQUELIN has made an analysis of the emerald of Peru, in which he recognises the new metallic substance discovered by himself, in the red lead of Siberia. It is to this metal that the emerald owes its green colour. **VAUQUELIN** designs to repeat his analysis, to deter-

mine, with greater precision, the exact proportion of the several component parts.

The art of *Mosaic Painting* being very little understood in France, the government, on learning that an Italian, who possessed great skill and eminence in this line, resided at Paris, have employed him to finish several pieces of workmanship, and commissioned him to instruct a number of pupils; by which means, France will owe the acquisition of a new art to her Italian conquests.

The Citizen **CASSEL**, one of the directors of the national menagerie, who was deputed by the French government to Tunis, to collect animals for the above institution, has been prevented, by the plague, which desolated that city, from accomplishing the object of his mission so completely as he could have wished. He has only been able to procure the following; viz. a beautiful lion and lioness, both three years old, another lioness, eighteen months old, and extremely fierce, presents from the Dey of Constantine; two ostriches, a female *lionceau* (a species of small lion), two white camels, and two antelopes, presents from the Dey of Tunis; and three vultures, which he purchased.

A literal translation has been published by **DUSAULT**, at Paris, of the Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic; a work which was published in London last winter. A German translation of the same work, has appeared at Leipzig. A second volume of new characters is in the press in London.

The Academy of Sciences, in Goettingen, has advertised a premium of 50 ducats, for the best essay on the following question:—"Quæritur in quibusdam insectorum et vermium ordinibus, respirationis, seu spiritum ullo modo ducendi functio et effectus ejus primarius, qui vulgo processus phlogistici, combusturæ certo respectu comparandi nomine venit, observationibus et experimentis demonstrari possit."

A very valuable treatise on *metallic irritability*, involving a discovery which promises to prove highly beneficial to the interests of humanity, has been lately published in German, by **C. C. CREVE**, Professor of Medicine at Mayence. **M. CREVE** maintains, from a number of experiments made on the corpses of persons just deceased, as well as on animal bodies, that the symptoms of putrefaction do not constitute an infallible evidence of the actual death of the individual; and that the application of the principle of *metallic*

tallic irritability will, in all cases, establish the fact of life or death beyond the possibility of mistake. By this means, the danger of premature inhumation may be effectually obviated. The work is accompanied with appropriate and illustrative plates.

Of the state and probable progress of scientific information, in Russia, we leave our readers to judge, after informing them, that a late and formidable ukase has, with one blow, annihilated the liberty of the press, and taken the business of printing from private persons into the hands of government. In the immense empire of Russia, no printing, in future, will be suffered to be carried on, except in some of the chief cities, to which, of course, all works intended for publication must be transmitted. Offices for licensing the printing of books, are established in only five towns, so that authors will be under the necessity of sending their manuscripts the distance of three or four hundred miles to be examined. All writings, which appear of a suspicious character to the commissioners of the licensing board, are to be burnt upon the spot; and, if written in a foreign language, they must be translated into Russian, previous to their being sent to the office. The board, at Riga, has already condemned several numbers of the "*Gazette de Literature Universelle de Jena*," and similar honours have been paid to a variety of other works; among the rest, to Madame MEREAU'S "*Bluthe aller der Empfindung*," (the Golden Age of Sentiment), which these judges have pronounced a most dangerous and pernicious publication. Without stopping to animadvert on the impolicy of a measure, by which thousands of mechanics are now thrown out of employment, we cannot refrain from commenting on a singular circumstance, which proves that similar effects frequently result from very opposite principles. Notwithstanding the amazing difference of political opinion which obtains at Petersburg and at Paris, the "*Spektateur du Nord*," is alike prohibited by both governments; so true is it, that extremes meet and touch each other.

The following extract, from M. WIELAND'S Mercury, throws considerable light upon this subject. "It is not yet ascertained how far the licensing board at Riga, will stretch their authority; but this much is certain, that M. HARTKNOCK, the most eminent bookseller in Koenigsberg, has no less than seven large packages of books, in sheets, from the last Leipzig fair, waiting, on the frontiers,

for permission to pass into Russia. His application having been written in German, has been sent back to him to be translated into the Russian language. We do not hear that any public burnings of books have taken place, but the following have been confiscated, and placed on the condemned list: "*The Livonian*," (in German), by M. MERKEL. The "*Spektateur du Nord*" (in French). "*Voltaire's Correspondence avec l'Impératrice*." "*Le Salon de Diderot*." The 4th number of M. ARCHENHOLZ'S "*Minerva*, for 1797." NICOLAI'S "*Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*," (Universal German Library), which stands at the head of all the German literary journals. The first number of the "*Universal Literary Gazette*," (likewise a German publication). The first volume of the "*Annales Europeennes*," by Professor POSSELT; and volumes 43 and 60, of "*Krunitz's German Encyclopedia*," &c. &c. &c.

In Denmark, it should seem, that the liberty of the press is likewise much more limited and circumscribed than we have lately been led to believe. P. COLLET, assessor of the tribunal of the court and city at Copenhagen, has been dismissed from his employments for publishing an "*Analysis of BIRCKNER'S Treatise on the Liberty of the Danish Press*." Among other paragraphs, which have incurred the displeasure of the monarch, we find the author accused of atheism, for maintaining, that it is possible for morality to exist independent of religion. And his loyalty has been impeached, for asserting, that it is lawful to expose the errors of a corrupt government.

If the illumination of a people depends upon the number of writers and new publications which it produces, Germany certainly ought to claim the first rank among the nations of Europe. The last Leipzig fair was frequented by no less than 314 booksellers of eminence, who have added upwards of 6000 new works to the vast stock of German literature. Great part of this acquisition, as may easily be supposed, falls under the description of trash and scribbling; but the following articles are truly valuable and meritorious:

GOESCHEN, who may justly be styled one of the best informed and most liberal-minded booksellers in all Germany, has published a magnificent edition of "*Klopstock's Odes*," in 2 volumes, large 8vo. edited by the celebrated Dr. AUGUST BOETTIGER. GOESCHEN is the same person, who has

time since published a very splendid edition of Wieland's Works; which, however, falls infinitely short of the present article, in point of grandeur, ornament, and beauty. This edition is enriched with 60 additional odes, which have never appeared in print before. Each volume is decorated with a beautiful engraving, executed by JOHN, of Vienna, and representing the sacred and poetical Muse. There is likewise a smaller and less costly edition.

Voss has produced a very elegant and classical translation of "Ovid's Metamorphoses," in German hexameters. This work was undertaken, by way of recreation, after a tedious and painful indisposition. Voss is now employed upon a translation of "Virgil's Æneid."

A work highly interesting to the lovers of astronomy, geography, travels, voyages, &c. has made its appearance with the commencement of the present year, under the title of "The Universal Geographical Ephemeris," by M. VON ZACH, major and astronomer in the service of the Prince of SAXE-GOTHA. This work, which is published in monthly numbers, forms a complete register of all occurrences and transactions that relate to the above branches of science, giving a regular account of all geographical and astronomical discoveries, together with notices of new maps, and recent or intended journeys and voyages of discovery. The epitulary correspondence is particularly valuable and instructive, being enriched with the communications of the *literati* in every part of Europe. It is published at Weimar; and to every number is prefixed an engraving of some eminent astronomer, geographer, tourist, &c.

Interesting particulars relating to Mr. Hornemann, the Gentleman lately deputed by the African Association, to explore the Interior of Africa.

FREIDRIC HORNEMANN, is the only son of a respectable deceased clergyman, whose widow resides at Hildesheim. Being intended, by his parents, for the church, he studied divinity at Goettingen; but his genius, irresistibly impelling him to pursuits of a very different nature, he returned in the summer of 1795 to Goettingen, and waiting upon Dr. BLUMENBACH, professor of natural history in that University, informed that gentleman, that it had for years been the most sanguine wish of his heart, to explore the interior of Africa. He flattered himself, he added, that he possessed, in an eminent degree, all the physical and bodily qualifications, indispensably requisite to give a probability

of success to the undertaking; and ever since his wish to engage in the expedition, had assumed the character of a firm, mature, and well deliberated plan; he had devoted his time, to those studies which bore analogy to his project, and had diligently consulted every authentic source of information, respecting this vast continent hitherto so little known to Europeans. He concluded with requesting, that Professor BLUMENBACH would recommend him to the African Association in London.

The Professor designedly raised several objections, to convince himself whether his design was the result of sudden impulse, or actually founded in mature deliberation. But HORNEMANN gave such pertinent replies, and was so well prepared for every objection, that BLUMENBACH could no longer oppose his wishes, especially when he found that his mother had acquiesced in the project. The Professor therefore made several private enquiries into his character, which proved perfectly satisfactory. He was informed, that the usual diseases of infancy excepted, HORNEMANN knew sickness but by name; that nature had assisted him with an excellent constitution, that he was remarkable temperate and abstemious, stout, athletic, indefatigably patient of fatigue; of great vivacity and a cheerful disposition, and that, in addition to his literary acquirements, which were great and truly respectable, he possessed an adequate knowledge; both theoretical and practical of mechanics. BLUMENBACH now no longer hesitated to propose the young adventurer to the African Association, through the medium of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, who wrote word back: "If M. HORNEMANN be really the person you describe, he is the very identical man whom we are in search of."

This favourable reply BLUMENBACH immediately communicated to HORNEMANN, who happened to be at that time in Hanover, and before the professor could suppose that his letter had reached him, he was surprised to see HORNEMANN enter his apartment (having hastened immediately from Hanover on foot) to make the necessary enquiries in person. In the course of one night, he drew up a most excellent plan in writing, for the inspection of the African Association, which BLUMENBACH forwarded to London, and, in a little time, received an answer from the committee of the Association, signifying their approbation and acceptance of his friend.

HORNEMANN accordingly repaired once more to Goettingen, in the summer of 1796, that nothing might be neglected in qualifying himself for his intended expedition. Here he attended the lectures on Natural History, and applied himself to the study of the Arabic and other oriental languages. In February 1797 he repaired to London, and being introduced to the African Association, his appointment was sanctioned by the unanimous approbation of the Members.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS next applied to the French government for a passport for HORNEMANN, which the directors readily granted. In July HORNEMANN left London, and on his arrival in Paris was most kindly received by the justly celebrated LALANDE. Here he formed several very valuable connexions. Especially useful to him was his acquaintance with a Turkish corn-factor from Tripoli, who not only gave him the best counsel and advice respecting his journey, but recommended him likewise in very strong terms to one of his friends, a person of note at Cairo. From Paris HORNEMANN repaired to Marseilles, where he embarked for Cyprus, designing to prosecute his journey to Cairo by way of Alexandria. His temporary sojourn in Cairo he intends to employ in collecting as much intelligence as he possibly can respecting the interior of Africa, and then to set out on his expedition with the Negro caravan, that trades annually from Cahna to Caïro. These Negroes are represented as a very courteous and humane people, among whom HORNEMANN may confidently look for much better treatment than he has reason to expect from their neighbours, the Mahometans, or Arabs, who are of a ferocious and treacherous character.

Extract of a Letter from Professor BLUMENBACH to Major VON ZACH.

"Our friend, Mr. HORNEMANN has arrived in safety at Cairo, from which place he has favoured me with a letter, dated Oct. 24, 1797. Not meeting with any vessel at Marseilles bound directly for Alexandria, he engaged a passage on board a Cyprus trader, and on the 11th of August the ship got under weigh. They steered along the west coast of Sardinia, passed between that island and St. Pietro; then approximating towards Cape Bona, our traveller for the first time obtained a glimpse of that continent, the interior of which he is destined to explore. Then passing Malta and Candia, after a voyage of 20 days, the vessel came to an anchor, August 31st, in the offing of Larnica in

Cyprus. Here Mr. HORNEMANN was informed, on landing, that a Venetian vessel would shortly set sail for Alexandria, from another bay in the island, called Cape Caroubé. Unwilling to lose such a favourable opportunity, he engaged a boat the third day, and after two days sail arrived at Caroubé. This is a safe and commodious anchorage, but has neither town nor village, and takes its name from the vast quantities of St. John's bread (*Ceratonia Siliqua*, Linn. *Siliqua dulcis*, Officin. Arabic *Caroubé*,) which grows in this district, and with which a number of vessels are freighted. Of the incredible plenty of provisions on this island some idea may be formed from the low prices they bear. A pound weight of grapes, peaches, apricots, or figs, costs one *pfennig* (not quite a farthing); a pound of fresh meat, six *pfennings*. Poultry is the only dear article: a hen sells for, from six to eight *groschen* (from one shilling, to one shilling and fourpence, English money). But what gave M. HORNEMANN infinitely greater surprize than any other proof of the wonderful fecundity of nature in this island, were the early maturity and *embospoint* of the females.

After a short stay at *Caroubé*, they proceeded to *Limosel*, and from thence straightway to *Alexandria*, where the ship cast anchor on the 10th of September. M. HORNEMANN was lodged in the house of the English Consul, and improved the ten days, which he spent in this city, in mineralogical researches in the neighbourhood, notwithstanding the danger of venturing much without the walls at this season, on account of the Arabs, who sally from the deserts, and extend their depredations to the very town.

By an incident of uncommon good fortune, M. HORNEMANN met in one of the Convents, with an aged monk, Father *Christianus*, a native of Germany, but who, from his long residence in this country, speaks Arabic more fluently than his mother tongue, and who was on the eve of setting out for Cairo, in which city, he proposed to reside some months. In company with his friendly monk; our traveller left Alexandria, on the 21st of September, and sailing by Rosette, on his passage on the Nile, arrived in Cairo on the 27th at the exact season, when this most celebrated of all rivers, had risen to its utmost height. In Cairo he met with Major Schwarz, who travelled the Levant with Monsieur Hope, and in his company, made an excursion to the Pyramids at Gize.

A Collection of favourite Songs, sung by Mr. Dignum, Mr. Denman, Mrs. Mount-ain, the two Miss Howells, and Mrs. Franklin, at Vauxhall Gardens; composed by James Hook. 3s. 1st book.

Bland and Weller.

Mr. HOOK, who is still the Vauxhall ballad-master; fills that department with novelty and sprightliness of fancy. In the present collection we find, many sweet and striking passages to prove, that voluminous as his efforts are in this way, he has by no means out-written himself. The first song, "Lillies and Roses," sung by Miss F. HOWELLS, is a pleasing little air in 6-8 *andantino*; many bars of which, if not perfectly new, are engaging and animating; and the notes given to "Buy my Sweet Briar, Sweet Lillies and Roses," most happily expressive of the words. "Come buy my Wooden Ware," sung by Mr. DIGNUM, is not among the best constructed melodies in the collection, but certainly carries with it the character of the composer, and is well adapted to Mr. DIGNUM's voice and style of performance. The third song, "The Little Singing Girl," sung by Mrs. MOUNTAIN, is gaily conceived, and leaves an interesting impression on the ear. "As forth I rang'd the Banks of Tweed," sung by Mrs. FRANKLIN, is in the Scottish taste, and possesses much merit; but, like most of Mr. HOOK's Caledonian melodies, loses its truth of character, by the too frequent introduction of the *fourth* and *fifth* of the key. The fifth air, "Love's Telegraph," sung by Mr. DIGNUM, is not remarkable for its animation or pleasantness; but "Drink to the Girls left behind us," sung by Mr. DENMAN, is characterised by that vivacity and loose easy cast of air which form the distinguishing features of a sea song. "How tedious, alas! are the Hours," sung by Mrs. FRANKLIN, is a sweetly simple little melody, and calculated to produce as agreeable an effect in the chamber, as in the gardens or theatre. The last song, "Young Jenny is a pleasing Youth," sung by Mrs. MOUNTAIN, though not strikingly new, is smooth and natural, and finishes the collection in a style creditable to the author.

The three Sonatas for the pedal harp, with an Accompaniment for the tambourino, ad libitum; composed and dedicated to Miss Saunders, by G. G. Ferrari. 7s. 6d.

Skellern.

After a minute examination of these

Sonatas, we have the pleasure to be able to pronounce them excellent compositions. They are written in a style rather familiar; yet display much elegance of imagination. The several movements are calculated to relieve each other, and to produce, by their well-disposed lights and shades, that picturesque effect which every composer of judgment endeavours to attain. Were we to point out the best piece in the set, perhaps strict justice would direct us to the third; but the first and second are the most popular in their cast, and of merit sufficient to support the reputation of their author.

Fifty select Tunes, carefully adapted to the best parts of the first ninety-six Psalms, by J. Charlesworth. 7s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

These tunes are chosen with judgment, and adapted with ability. A second, or under part, is added throughout the collection; and the whole forms a publication particularly eligible for the Sunday use of private families.

We entirely agree with Mr. Charlesworth, that all psalm tunes ought to be so composed as that people in general may readily acquire the melody: we also subscribe to his opinion, that the best are the easiest; but we cannot think with him, that what he terms lively psalmody is more impressive than the grave and slow. Without a certain degree of that dignity and importance which results from the majestic march of notes properly *held out*, the mind is not exalted to that holy fervour, that pious solemnity, characteristic of sacred worship, and which leaves, in the heart, an impression greatly superior to the light and transient effects of a more volatile succession of sounds.

No. III. Of Guida Armonica; or, an Introduction to the General Knowledge of Music, Theoretical and Practical, by J. Relfe. 4s. 6d.

Skellern.

The author having, in the two former numbers of this didactic publication, exhibited the diatonic arrangement of the seven notes of the major and minor scales in melody, or succession of sounds, now proceeds to shew the principles on which these sounds are combined; elucidates the first principles of resonance, and enters upon the doctrine of the harmonics. The student is then presented with the harmonic triad, or perfect common chord; the different positions of combination; and with examples for filling up the exercises in all the various keys, major and minor. The great labour which this work must have cost Mr. RELFE, has

has been, for the most part, very successfully employed. The different objects of instruction are arranged with judgment, and his ideas explained with perspicuity. We cannot, therefore, dismiss the article without bestowing upon it a considerable portion of praise, and recommending it to the sedulous attention of all musical students.

"Black Beard," a grand ballet spectacle, as performed at the Royal Circus; composed and adapted for the piano-forte, by *J. Sanderson*. 3s. Longman and Broderip.

Mr. SANDERSON, in the ballet of "Black Beard," has evinced increasing musical knowledge, and an improving fancy. The overture possesses much variety, and is so ingeniously constructed in its parts as to produce an effect at once striking and truly theatrical. The first chorus "While the jolly Grog's afloat," is an open, generous strain, and the different voices are well combined. Some passages in the "Boatswain's Solo," are much above mediocrity, particularly the division given at "We dash o'er the Deep." The pirate's glee, "An Enemy appears," is characteristic, but certainly somewhat common-place. "My Willy was a sailor bold," sung by Mrs. HERBERT, is tenderly expressive, and relieved with a powerful effect, by the succeeding Battle Piece, in which we find much fire and energy of expression. "In the good ship Revenge," sung by Mr. HELME, is bold and broad in its style, and happily contrasted by the smooth, easy flow of "My friend when a captive," sung by Mrs. HERBERT. The slave's dances are prettily imagined, and exhibit a lively conception of character and scenic effect, while the dialogue and duett "No longer heave the heart-felt sigh," sung by Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT, is ingeniously constructed, and concludes the piece in a style consonant with the composer's general success in this species of composition.

The Sylvan Oracles and the Sylphids, two songs, containing four airs for the voice, harpichord, or violin; composed by *Richard Rhodes*. 3s. Preston.

We find much native taste in these compositions. The passages are all pleasing, and many of them somewhat original; but we are obliged to observe, that they are not sufficiently connected to disguise that the author is but little in the habit of composing. The expression is just, the modulation good, and the bass frequently well chosen: in a word, the present work is an indication of real

genius, and induces us to recommend Mr. RHODES to a close and constant study of composition; by which we are certain he would soon arrive at excellence as a composer.

The favourite duet of "Tink a Tink," sung by Mrs. Bland and Mr. Bannister, jun. in the opera of Blue Beard; arranged as a rondo for the piano-forte, by *D. Steibelt*. 2s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

"Tink a Tink," as here ingeniously arranged by Mr. STEIBALT, forms a pleasing rondo for the piano forte, and will be found improving to the finger of the young practitioner. The favourite duet sung by Mrs. CROUCH and Miss DE CAMP, in the blue chamber, is introduced in the piece, as also the two principal choruses in the opera, the whole of which are incorporated with much theoretical address, and reflect considerable honour on this ingenious musician.

Overture to the Algerine Corsair, as performed at the Royal Circus; composed and arranged for the piano-forte, by *J. Sanderson*. 2s. Riley.

This overture comprises two movements; the first of which is in $\frac{1}{2}$ *large*, the second in common time, *allegro moderato*. The one is happily introductory to the other, and the general effect perfectly adapted to the subject of the piece. We are obliged to observe, that some little negligences in the harmony occur; such, for instance, as the two consecutive octaves in the fourth line of the fifth page, which we notice rather, to point out to Mr. SAUNDERSON how easy such disallowances are to be avoided, than to infer that they form any great drawbacks to the general merit of the composition.

Numbers V and VI. Of Apollo et Terpsichore, continued monthly. 1s. 6d. each number. Rolfe.

The present number support the credit, and compleat the first volume, of this agreeable and serviceable little work. Upon reviewing the contents of this volume, we find in it thirty-seven movements, vocal and instrumental; much the greater part of which are selected with taste, and greatly calculated to improve the tyro in music.

Numbers V. and VI. Of the Naval and Military Gentleman's complete Musical Compendium. 1s. 6d. each number. Rolfe.

This work, so accommodating in its plan, to those who are partial to martial music, proceeds with articles of the same rank of merit as those with which it commenced. Such pieces as the Grand March in Rinaldo, The Westminster March

March, and the London Volunteers' March, do credit to the taste of their compiler, and cannot but be attractive to the judicious amateur.

"Country and Town," a parody on Captain Morris's "Town and Country;" sung by Mr. Dignum, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; composed by Mr. Moulds. 1s.

Skilfern.

"Country and Town," is not one of those productions that can greatly add to the reputation of Mr. MOULDS as a composer: its material defects are the want of originality, and the ill choice of

the bass. The passages, however, flow into each other with a natural ease, and the effect of the whole is tolerably engaging.

"I'm an Irishman born," sung by Mr. Johnstone, in the Raft; composed by Mr. Reeve. Longman and Broderip.

This song is tolerably characteristic, but wants that vivacious, penetrating effect which the best lively airs of the Hibernian muses are found to produce. It is Irish in every thing but spirit: it has the style to a certain degree, but does not sufficiently enforce it.

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ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 10th of May to the 10th of June.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA	
Typhus Mitior	3
Intermittent Fever	1
Measles	4
Chicken Pox	5
Acute Rheumatism	2

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough	6
Dyspnoea	4
Cough and Dyspnoea	10
Hæmoptysis	2
Pulmonary Consumption	2
Hydrothorax	1
Ascites	2
Anasarca	6
Ophthalmia	2
Fluor albus	7
Menorrhagia	2
Menorrhagia Gravidarum	2
Abortus	1
Amenorrhoea	4
Chlorosis	3
Gastrodynia	6

Dyspepsia	-	-	5
Vomitus	-	-	2
Enterodynia	-	-	4
Procidencia Vaginae	-	-	2
Hernia	-	-	1
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	3
Dysuria	-	-	3
Enuresis	-	-	1
Scrophula	-	-	4
Hypochondriasis	-	-	2
Hysteria	-	-	3
Palpitation	-	-	2
Hemiplegia	-	-	1
Paralysis	-	-	1
Vertigo	-	-	4
Cephalalgia	-	-	6
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Herpes	-	-	6
Pustulosus	-	-	4
Prurigo	-	-	4
Nettle rash	-	-	2
Chronic Rheumatism	-	-	5

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Ephamera	-	-	3
Puerperal	-	-	

Puerperal Fever	-	-	1
Menorrhagia lochialis	-	-	1
Mastodynia	-	-	3
Rhagis Papillae	-	-	4
Swelling of lower extremity	-	-	1

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Aphthae	-	-	3
Convulsions	-	-	2
Hooping Cough	-	-	6
Hard lip	-	-	1
Tooth rash	-	-	2

During the last few weeks, troublesome affections of the head have been very frequent. In some instances, considerable pain, particularly in the forehead, giddiness, slight coma, or transient phrenitis, seemed to constitute the primary and idiopathic disease, whilst, in other instances, they have been symptomatic. Fevers have been attended with a more than usual determination to the head, and, in some cases, after the remission of other symptoms, these affections of the head have continued. They have also been the attendants of some chronic diseases. Rheumatism has, in some instances, been accompanied with pains in the head, and transient giddiness, frequently returning. In dyspeptic and hypochondriacal patients, these symptoms have been more frequent than usual, and have produced in the mind of the patient, an apprehension of a more serious attack of the paralytic, or apoplectic kind. These symptoms have been relieved by very different treatment. In some cases, either spontaneous vomiting,

or the emptying of the stomach by a gentle emetic, has produced relief, and where the stomach has thus appeared to be primarily affected, a slightly bitter infusion, accompanied with the occasional use of gentle euoprotics, has removed the complaint. In other instances, where the appearance of the countenance and the sensations of the patient indicated some plenitude in the vessels of the head, the application of leeches to the temples and of blisters behind the ears, followed by the use of cathartic remedies, appeared to be the most successful treatment.

Different species of eruption of the skin have lately prevailed, particularly amongst children. They have, in some instances, assumed the appearance of that which is attendant upon the measles. In some patients, the eyes were affected with slight inflammation, in others, some difficulty of breathing, with a quickness of the pulse, and in others, a very troublesome itching attending the eruption. In a few instances, pustules were formed, and in one instance, small vesicles appeared. These symptoms, when accompanied with heat and quickness of pulse, were most easily removed by gentle purging; and the use of antimonials, in small doses: but where the disease appeared to be merely cutaneous, small doses of calomel, with a lotion of kali sulphuratum, and now and then a gentle cathartic, proved sufficient for the removal of symptoms.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In June, 1798.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE official journals, since our last, have been replete with the most melancholy details. The nature of these events continue to be the more enveloped in darkness on account of the usual channels of parliamentary intelligence, upon this subject, being cut off. Under the head of Ireland, however, we have selected, from the official reports, a brief account of the several engagements between the king's troops and the people.

The parliamentary proceedings, since the publication of our last number, have been principally confined to the completing of the several bills before the two houses. Mr. PITT, on the 25th of May, observed to the commons, that on the Wednesday following, he intended to bring forward a motion for the augmentation of the number of seamen; to second this purpose, he immediately moved for leave to bring in a bill to suspend two

acts of parliament which granted protection to persons of various classes. The necessity of the measure was obvious, and to carry it into immediate effect; he wished the bill to go through all its stages that day, and to be sent to the lords in the evening.

Mr. TIERNEY said, he had not heard any thing offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to justify so precipitate a measure. Mr. PITT replied, that any gentleman who was hostile to a measure necessary to defeat the object of France, possessed sentiments respecting liberty, totally different from those which he would ever maintain. Mr. TIERNEY conceived this assertion as a personal attack, and therefore intirely unparliamentary, and threw himself on the protection of the house; after having heard such a charge made against him, as that he was desirous to impede the defence of the country. The Speaker said, that if the language used

by the Right Hon. Gentleman, was the same as the other Hon. Gentleman complained of, it certainly was disorderly and unparliamentary. Mr. PITT replied, that if the house waited for an explanation from him, they would wait a long time indeed. The bill for the suspension of protections, was then hurried through all its stages, carried to the lords, and the next day received the royal assent; and in the evening, carried into effect upon the river Thames and other places,

Upon the second reading of the land-tax redemption bill, in the house of lords, on the 8th of June, the Earl of SUFFOLK strongly contended, that the landed interest would be seriously affected by its operation, and, that to add fresh burdens to those which already existed on that very valuable part of the community, would be highly imprudent. Lord THURLOW observed, upon this occasion, that he opposed the measure from his judgment and conscience, and viewing it in every possible light, he did not hesitate to pronounce it unjust and dangerous. His lordship then went at some length into the legal consideration of different clauses of the bill, which he pointedly condemned. Lord AUCKLAND, on the contrary, urged, that from the plainest and most concise arithmetical calculations, the most material benefits would result from the financial operation of the bill, which would evidently extinguish from 60 to 80 millions of the 3 per cents. The Lords HOLLAND and CAERNARVON argued against the bill. Upon a division, there appeared for the bill 27, against it 7. This bill was passed into a law a few days afterwards.

The house of commons, on the 5th of June, went into a committee on the newspaper bill. The Attorney General observed, that however gentlemen might have understood it otherwise, this bill would attach no responsibility to proprietors of newspapers, but what the law at present imposed; and to accommodate the objections of gentlemen, he should propose that "Responsibility should attach to only three proprietors." The Speaker said, that he thought two instead of three proprietors, would be sufficient responsibility, added to the printer and publisher. The Attorney said, that from the very respectable quarter from whence the amendment came, he should agree to it. This bill was passed a few days afterwards.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS, on the 12th of June, presented a message to the commons from his majesty, purporting that his Majesty depended, at the present cri-

tical conjuncture, on his faithful commons to provide such means and measures as the exigencies of affairs might require. This message was ordered to be taken into consideration the next day. A similar message was presented on the same day to the house of lords, by the Lord Chancellor. The earl of SUFFOLK rose, and said, he wished to obtain some information from the noble secretary (Lord GRENVILLE) with respect to the object of the message. Lord GRENVILLE replied, that it was usual for his Majesty to send a message of that nature to the house in time of war, and at the close of the session.

Mr. St. JOHN, in the house of commons, on the 11th of June, rose to make his promised motion respecting Messrs. ARTHUR and ROGER O'CONNOR. In what he had to suggest, he said, every thing would be avoided that related to the unhappy state of Ireland. After contending that the 12th and 16th clauses of the Habeas Corpus act, were, in the case of these gentlemen, grossly infringed on, if not wholly violated; he entered into a detail of Mr. ROGER O'CONNOR's case, from his confinement in Ireland till his acquittal; his arrival in England, his transmission to Ireland; and, finally, the occurrences regarding him at Maidstone; together with the arrest there of Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, at the moment of acquittal, and the transportation of the two brothers to Ireland, under fresh charges of treasonable practices—the whole of which, he contended, were a chain of infringements on Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and the palladium of English liberty, the Habeas Corpus act. The history of England, he said, produced no parallel to the cases of these two brothers. He then moved for copies of the warrants upon which Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR and Mr. ROGER O'CONNOR were lately apprehended. He next moved for copies of extracts of all letters and communications from Lord CAMDEN, which contained any account of the charges against those gentlemen. Mr. SHERIDAN seconded the motion. The Attorney General contended, that these motions were hostile to public justice, as well as to the persons who were the objects of them. He had reason to presume there was ground for the arrestation of Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, at the conclusion of his trial; at any rate, he was bound to believe that the noble secretary, under whose warrant he was detained, had documents authorising such a transaction; nor would he presume,

presume but that *prima facie* he was right. He shewed how the law applied in several instances, which had occurred of persons for felony and other high crimes, being tried in one county and acquitted; sent to the next, and so on progressively, until they were at length put on their trials in those counties, where they had actually committed offences, and therein convicted; as mail robbers for instance. Messrs TIERNEY, NICHOLS, SHERIDAN, JEKYLL, and Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, spoke in favour of the motion; the Solicitor General, Mr. WINDHAM, and Mr. DUNDAS against it. The house divided—Ayes 15—Noes 104.

On the 13th of June, when the house being in a committee, upon the message sent from his Majesty the preceeding day, Mr. DUNDAS moved "that the sum of one million, be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to disappoint the designs and enterprizes of the common enemy; and to be employed, as the exigency of the state may require." General Tarleton and Mr. TIERNEY opposed this motion, and wished some explanation to be given, as to the application of the money. On the other hand it was supported by Messrs. DUNDAS, ROSE, and WINDHAM. Mr. BAKER moved, that this grant should be two millions, this was opposed; and the original motion was passed. Mr. ROSE then moved, that three millions and a half be granted to his Majesty, to be raised on Exchequer Bills—ordered.

On the 14th of June, previous to the order of the day, for Mr. SHERIDAN's motion upon the state of Ireland; Mr. BAKER moved the reading of the standing order of the house, excluding strangers from the gallery, during the debate, which was read, and the SPEAKER immediately desired the gallery to be cleared. While strangers were departing, Mr. ABBOT observed, that, if any person whatever, presumed to publish, or represent what passed, or might be supposed to have passed in the house that night, he would be considered as guilty of a breach of privilege, and punished accordingly. No strangers were admitted, but it has been said, that Mr. SHERIDAN, after a speech of an hour and a half, in which he quoted LORD FITZWILLIAM's letters to LORD CARLISLE, and Mr. BURKE's letter to Sir HERCULES LANGRISHE, moved for a committee, which should be either public or private, to inquire into the conduct, which had led to the present unhappy rebellion; and before which he said, he would examine LORD FITZWILLIAM,

Mr. GRATTAN, SIR RALPH ABERCROMBIE, &c. This motion was opposed by Mr. CANNING, LORD HAWKESBURY, Mr. DUNDAS, and Mr. WINDHAM. It was supported, by several members in opposition, and also by DOCTOR LAWRENCE, who spoke an hour and a half, the sentiments of the late Mr. Burke and LORD FITZWILLIAM upon this subject. The house divided, Ayes 43—Noes 159. Mr. Sheridan then, without any debate, moved for an address to his MAJESTY, upon the state of Ireland, which was negatived without a division.

On the next day in the house of Lords, the same business was brought forward, under the same restriction. As the business was coming on, and LORD SURFOLK was proceeding to make some remark, the BISHOP of ROCHESTER called out, clear! clear! of course strangers immediately withdrew. The DUKE of LEINSTER, it was understood, then made a motion relative to Ireland, which was negatived by 70 against 19.

Mr. DUNDAS, on the 18th of June, brought up a message from his MAJESTY, importing, that several regiments of militia, had made a voluntary tender of their services, to assist in suppressing the rebellion, that now unhappily prevails in Ireland; his MAJESTY, therefore, recommends it to his faithful commons, to consider of the means of enabling him, for a time, and to an extent to be limited, to accept of the services of such militia regiments, as might wish to be so employed.

This message was taken into consideration by the house the next day, upon which a debate of considerable length, and of great warmth took place; Mr. DUNDAS moved the address. It was opposed by Mr. NICHOLLS, upon the ground, that the measure was unconstitutional, and that no communication had been made to that house, from the executive power explanatory, of the causes of the existing rebellion in Ireland. If the Irish government had acted agreeably to the wishes of the people, it would have been impossible, that such a situation as the present, could have occurred; the house ought to know, something of the foundation of the dispute, before they proceeded to sanction the measures adopted against the people of Ireland: some explanation was necessary, previous to the parliament of England, taking part with the executive government. Mr. M. A. TAYLOR, SIR LAWRENCE PALMERSTON, and Mr. PIERREPONT considered the measure not only as hostile to the constitution of the

the country, but tending to lessen the respectability of the service; because gentlemen of rank and property, would have an objection to accept commissions in the militia, if they were liable to be sent out of the kingdom.

Lord W. RUSSEL spoke also against the measure, and said, that he remembered too well the American war, ever to vote one man or one shilling, for subjugating Ireland, until conciliatory measures shall have been tried.

The original address, after an amendment, proposed by Mr. BANKS, had been negatived, was carried.

IRELAND.

According to the accounts from Lord CAMDEN, orders had been issued by the leaders of the United Irishmen, previous to the 24th of May, directing their partizans to be ready at a moments notice as the measures of government made it necessary for them to act immediately. On the 23d of May, information was received by administration, that it was probable the city of Dublin, and the adjacent districts, would rise in the evening. In consequence of this intelligence, notice was sent to the general officers in the neighbourhood, and the capital was put in a state of defence. These measures prevented any movement in the metropolis; but acts of open revolt, were committed in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare. About two o'clock, in the morning of the 24th, there was a regular attack, made by a rebel force upon the town of Naas, where Lord GOSFORD commanded, with a part of the Armagh Militia, and detachments of the 4th dragoon guards and Ancient Britons. The populace consisted of about a thousand men, armed with muskets and pikes; they made their attack with regularity, but were soon repulsed, with a loss of about 200 men killed. Two officers, and a few privates of his majesty's forces were lost, a small detachment of the kings troops, were surprised at the same time, at the town of Prosperous, and a detachment at the village of Clare cut their way to Naas, with considerable loss. On the same day, General DUNDAS came up with a considerable body of the people, near the hills of Killcullen—"the slaughter was considerable, for such an action, 130 lay dead—no prisoners." After these attacks, the insurrection spread southward, and broke out in great force in the county of Wexford; the people assembled in such force in that quarter, as to cut off a party of 100 men of the North Cork Militia, who

were sent to meet them; they were 4000 strong, and many of them mounted. Colonel CAMPBELL, however, in partial engagements with the populace at Monastereven and Carlow, killed 450 of them. According to accounts from Major-general Sir JAMES DUFF, he took the town of Kildare from the rebels on the 29th of May, and killed between 2 and 300. Major general FAWCETT, however, was surrounded by a large body of the populace between Taghmon and Wexford, and defeated. General FAWCETT effected his retreat to Duncannon Fort.

On the 1st of June, the populace from Vinegar Hill attacked the town of Newtown-Barry, but were defeated by the troops under Colonel L'ESTRANGE, with the loss of about 500 killed.

The troops under Lieutenant ELLIOT of the Antrim militia, attacked the people at Ballycanoe on the 3d of June, and killed above 100 of them.

It appears that Colonel Walpole met with the main body of the insurgents about the 3d of June, in a strong post near Slieveing Mountain, and having attacked them, he was unfortunately killed, by a shot in the head, in the beginning of the action: when his corps, being in a situation where it could not act with advantage, was forced to retire to Arklow. The loss on the king's side was 54 men killed and missing, and two six-pounders.

The most bloody of all the engagements took place at New Ross on the 5th of June, between the people and the king's troops, under the command of Major-general Johnson; when colonel Lord Mountjoy was killed, and near 100 rank and file, with 57 wounded, and about the same number missing. The loss on the side of the populace was exceeding great.

While the insurgents were sustaining these several defeats in the south of Ireland, government received intelligence that the insurrection had broken out with great fury in the north. Major-general NUGENT, on the 7th of June, was informed at Belfast, that an insurrection was intended in the county of Antrim: but he received the intelligence too late to prevent the people from taking possession of the town of Antrim. He therefore collected a considerable number of troops, and attacked them in that place. The king's troops were fired upon from the houses as they entered the town, and were at first obliged to retreat with considerable loss. Soon afterwards Colonel DURHAM, with the troops under him, proceeded to a distance of about half a mile from Antrim, and commenced

a brisk

a brisk cannonade upon it; and drove the populace out of the place, and retook two curdle-guns which had fallen into their hands. At this time almost the whole of the counties of Antrim and Down were in a state of insurrection.

On the 11th of June a very large body of the Wexford insurgents was driven back with great loss from their attack upon Major-general Needham's post at Arklow. As soon as the enemy approached, the king's troops opened a heavy fire of grape-shot, which did much execution: this firing continued incessantly from six until eight o'clock in the evening, when they fled on every side in confusion.

The next intelligence from General Nugent was not so favourable as his last details had left room to expect; but it had been reported to him, from Antrim, by Colonel Clavering, that the disaffected in that neighbourhood had expressed a desire to return to their duty; and that at Ballymena 150 musquets and 800 pikes had been given up to the magistrates. Many arms, 500 pikes, and a brass field-piece, had also been surrendered to Major Seddon.

Lord Camden received intelligence, on the 12th of June, that Sir Charles A'gill had attacked a rebel camp at the Boar, near Ros, which he dispersed, and killed 50 people, including their leader.

On the 12th of June, General Nugent

defeated a large body of people near Ballynahinch, who, at the close of the action, fled in all directions. The populace fought with great obstinacy, and lost about 400 men. They attacked impetuously Colonel Leslie's detachment, and even jumped into the road from the Earl of Moira's demesne, to endeavour to take one of his guns, but they were repulsed. The loss on the part of the king's troops was stated to be but five rank and file killed, and 14 wounded, with the loss of Captain Evatt, of the Monaghan militia, killed.

After these various actions in the north, intelligence arrived, that the people had assembled in great force in the south. The town of Wexford had been for some time in the hands of the insurgents; they accumulated every day, till their number was announced to be at least 20,000. The government, in order to repel this formidable force, took measures to form a regular cordon round the town of Wexford, the common rendezvous of the insurgents; in which place they are stated to have had their bulletins, as well as government, and they issued proclamations, imploring their adherents "to spare the effusion of human blood." In this state of affairs, the cabinet of St. James's sent Lord CORNWALLIS to Ireland, to take upon him the superintendence of the military and civil government of that kingdom.

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Alchorne, of Trinity-lane, to Miss Cobham, of East-lane, Rotherhithe.

Mr. Thomas Dickenson, of Whitechapel, to Miss Sarah Arundel, of Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

At St. Bride's, by the rev. Weldon Champneys, sub-dean of St. Paul's, the rev. Wm. Lens, of Bunhill-row, to Miss Simmons, of Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, a descendant of Richard Pendliff, preserver and conductor of King Charles II. after his escape from Worcester fight, in the year 1651.

Mr. J. Smith, banker, of Lombard-street, to Miss B. Remington, of the same place.

Mr. Oliver, of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, to Mrs. Mackintosh, of Kensington-square.

In London, General Duboyne, of the East India company's service, to the daughter of the Marquis de Desmond.

Mr. Sisson, surgeon, of Brydges-street, Covent-garden, to Miss Sethree, daughter of Mr. S. Hatter, of the same place.

In London, Major James Rooke, son of Lieut.-general Rooke, M. P. to Miss Mary

Rigge, an amiable lady, with a fortune of 40,000*l*.

At Mary-le-Bone church, the hon. Wm. Gore, second son of the Earl of Arran, to Miss Caroline Hales, youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart.

At Hornsey, Benjamin Boddington, esq. to Mrs. Boddington.

George Ayscough, esq. of New Basinghall-street, to Mrs. Niell, of Horton-cottage, near Windsor.

In London, Charles Buckner, esq. vice-admiral of the white, to Mrs. Frewen, relict of the late Charles Frewen, esq. of Clewer, Berks.

Joseph Smith, esq. of Hereford-street, to Miss M. Cocks, niece to Lord Somers.

Mr. Wm. Thompson, to Miss Bell, of Mincing-lane.

Mr. Rogers, of Swithen's-lane, to Miss Elizabeth Wellford, of Tower-dock.

In London, the rev. Wm. Lockwood, Maydwell, of Giddington, Northamptonshire, to Miss Matilday Lockwood, youngest daughter of Thomas Lockwood, esq. of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

At St. Mary's, Whitechapel, Tho. Berdmore, esq. only son of the rev. Samuel Berdmore, D. D. to Miss Sidney Reynett, third daughter of the rev. Henry Reynett, D. D. one of the justices of the new police.

Andrew Loughman, esq. of New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, to Miss Mary Ann Hamilton, of the island of Grenada.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. J. Turner of New Bond-street, to Miss Susan Feltbam, of Hampton-court.

At St. James's church, Mr. Henry Marsh, of Reading, to Mrs. Stone, of Hatherden, in the county of Hants.

At Mary-le-bone church, John Opie, esq. of Besser's-street, to Miss Alderson, daughter of James Alderson, M. D. of the city of Norwich.

At Clerkenwell church, Mr. Sam. Smith, accountant to the mercers' company, to Mrs. Ann Fletcher, of Chad's-row, Gray's-inn-road.

Prof. J. In the Strand, Mr. Thomas Cahusac, sen. the oldest musical-instrument-maker in London.

At Kingland-green, aged 66, Mr. H. Rayner, Shuttleworth, optician of Ludgate-street.

At Thomas's hotel, in Berkeley-square, her grace the Duchess of Leinster. She had been about six weeks at Bristol hot-wells for the recovery of her health; but the continued in a very weakly state; and being of a nervous, timid nature, the death of Lord Ed. Fitzgerald is supposed to have precipitated her death. Her grace had been married to the present Duke about twenty years. She was the only daughter of Lord St. George, and brought with her a very large fortune. She has left behind many children; but the Marquis of Kildare, the eldest boy, is only five years of age.

In Oldporter-street, Portman-square, Mr. John Radhall, jun.

Mr. Wall, attorney; he dropped down suddenly, in his chambers, in Paper-buildings, Temple, and instantly expired.

At Walthamstow, in the 82d year of his age, Anthony Todd, esq. secretary to the general post-office, in which department he had served the public upwards of 60 years.

In Pall-mall, aged 71, Mrs. Porter.

At his apartments in Gerard Street, Soho, Charles Jackson, esq. late comptroller of the foreign general post-office.

At Uxbridge, aged 53, Edmund Higginson, esq.

In Ironmonger-lane, Charles Lynd, esq. of Mullanteau, near Stewart's-tower, Ireland.

At Knightbridge, Mrs. Pybus, wife of J. Pybus, esq.

Mr. A. Grove, attorney, of Villier's-street, Strand.

Mrs. Carr, wife of Mr. Carr, of St. Paul's church-yard.

At his chambers, in Gray's-inn-square, of a popliteal aneurism, Mr. John Marshall, attorney, formerly of York. He was at-

tended by Dr. Wallis, Dr. Marshall, and Mr. Home, who performed the operation recommended by the late John Hunter for the cure of the aneurism.

Near Hampstead, Capt. Ovensnap, of the royal navy.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, Sir Charles Henry Talbot, bart.

At Ball's Cross, Bedford, Mrs. Elizabeth Jennings.

After a very severe indisposition, Mrs. Schneider, of Bow-lane, Cheap-side.

In Pall-mall, aged 73, Mrs. Mantel.

Mr. Joseph Willson, of Milk-street.

In Southampton-street, Covent-garden, in his 84th year, William Sheldon, esq.

[The late Earl of Gainsborough, whose death was mentioned in our last, succeeded to his title, when very young, by the death of his brother Raphaële, who died, 1770, at nineteen years of age. His lordship was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. M. in 1761. The ancestor of his family came into England with the conqueror, who granted him some lands. The title of Baron and viscount was conferred on Edward, who was created Baron Noel in 1617, and succeeded to the title of Viscount Campton on the death of his father-in-law, who had possessed the title for him by reversion. The title of Earl of Gainsborough was conferred, in 1672, on Edward, the third viscount. The late Henry Noel was the sixth and last earl of the family; for, dying without issue, the titles are extinct. The paternal estates descend to Gerald Noel Edward, the M. P. for Bathwick. His lordship was never very conspicuous in political life; but was by no means one of those useless men of fortune who pass through life unknown and unknown. He applied to, and encouraged the study of natural history, in which science he had collected a very valuable library, and was considered by the Linnean Society as a man proper to be one of the four honorary members, together with Sir J. Banks, Mr. Pennant, and the late Marshal de Noailles. His character, a few years since, suffered considerable tarnish by some severe oppressions of his tenants, in compelling each of them to keep one or more of his hounds, of which he always had a large pack. Several of them were actually dispossessed of their farms for refusing, with manly perseverance, to submit to so insulting a badge of vassalage.]

At Grenier's hotel, George James Hay, late Earl of Errol. He was descended from one of the most ancient families in Scotland. In 1680, one of his ancestors, then a husbandman, with two of his sons, who happened to be at plough, boldly defended a strong pass against the invading Dutch, with the instruments of husbandry only, until their countrymen came to their assistance and repulsed the enemy. As a reward for this

service, the King of Scotland bestowed on him a large portion of land near the river Tay, called *Errol*; and also an appropriate coat of arms and motto, at once displaying his valour, and his humble occupation. The descendants of this hero are frequently mentioned; their pedigree, from the reign of Robert Bruce, is clear and uninterrupted.

The lairds of Errol were elevated to the rank of earl in 1492. They had before been honoured with a charter constituting them heritable high-constables of Scotland*. In 1717 the male line failed, and the title descended to Lady Margaret, daughter of the thirteenth earl, who married the earl of Linlithgow; and their grandson, John Boyd (Lord Boyd), by a daughter married to Lord Kilmarnock, succeeded to the title of Errol, and took the name of Hay, from whom the late earl is descended.

His lordship was born in 1767, and succeeded to the title at a very early age. The paternal estate which fell to his share being small, he embraced a military life; and, entering into the guards, attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army.

The gay life usually led by the officers of this corps, drew his lordship into expences which his fortune could by no means support; and to secure himself from the inconveniences attendant on the state of a debtor in this country, he, at the last general election, stood a candidate for one of the sixteen elective peerages of Scotland.

On this occasion he was opposed by the Earl of Lauderdale, who conceived he had discovered a flaw in his lordship's title†. With this view Lord Lauderdale attended at Holyrood-house; and, after objecting to Lord Errol's claim as a peer of Scotland, declared himself a candidate in opposition to him; concluding, that if he could defeat his title to a peerage, the votes given to him, after this notice, would be deemed void, and Lord Lauderdale, succeed of course, as one of sixteen. However, the ministerial majority for Lord Errol was decisive, and he was re-elected. Lord Lauderdale tried the event of a petition to the house of lords, but did not succeed; and Lord Errol consequently keeps his seat. It has been remarked, that Lord Lauderdale's peerage is held precisely in the same manner as that of Lord Errol; and that had he prevailed against his opponent, he would have lost his own; an event his lordship is said to have wished for, as it would have qualified him for being a candidate for the house of commons. Lord Errol was now eased from any fears for the liberty of his person; but too free a habit of living

* The late earl's father, in this capacity, walked at the procession on the coronation of George III. and the patrimony of the family has not yet recovered the splendour of that day.

† Lord Errol, on this occasion, very gallantly observed, "By — he may smart, but he shall never unfriend me."

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had greatly impaired his constitution. His lordship was attached to the light infantry battalion of the guards; and when the late expedition was undertaken against Ostend, his corps being ordered on that service, he accompanied it. The men under his command not being landed, luckily escaped being captured; but something improper appearing in his own conduct, occasioned, as it is said, by intoxication, he was put under arrest on his return, and at length permitted to resign his company. The chagrin occasioned by this untoward circumstance certainly hastened his end. He died at Grenier's hotel a short time after. Thus perished a young man who, but for the possession of a title, without a fortune to support it, might have been an ornament to his country. An account of his demise, authorised by some of his relations, has appeared in the papers, in which he is said to have been delirious, and to have been indisposed sometime previous to the expedition. Lord Errol married a lady, a native of Ireland, but has not left any child; consequently his brother, who, in pursuance of the will of a relation, had assumed the name of Boyd, succeeds. This gentleman has been in possession of a very good fortune by a very singular tenure. In case of the lapse of the earldom to him, the fortune was to go to the next. Luckily there is no other brother; and therefore he succeeds to the title without losing the estate.

After a lingering illness, Sir James Sanderfon, bart. alderman of London, and member for Hastings. He was a native of Yorkshire sent to town, by his friends, in search of employment; his first was with a Mr. Goulding, his second with a Mr. Hunter, both hop-factors. He had a good natural capacity, and afterwards was engaged as clerk by Mr. Judd, an eminent hop-factor, near London bridge. By assiduity and attention to business, he gained the favour of his master, and his person recommending him to a daughter of Mr. Judd's, much older than himself, Sanderfon became that gentleman's partner and son-in-law; and when Mr. Judd retired, with a very ample fortune, to Chelmsford, in Essex, he succeeded to the principal share in the business, in which, had not ambition prompted him to be a distinguished man, he might have accumulated as large a fortune, and with as much credit, as his predecessor. During the riots of 1780, Sanderfon was first noticed as a public man. A party of the guards had been sent for, to preserve the water-works of London-bridge, and other public buildings: the officers of the corps were provided for, with dinners, &c. at the expence of the ward, and Alderman Woolridge, with Mr. Sanderfon, Mr. Brown, and other common-council men, had the care of providing for their accommodation. Soon after, a proposal was made to form a volunteer association, for the defence of the ward, and to check the progress of future riots, about

seventy respectable house-keepers enrolled their names for that purpose. They had thought of choosing Mr. Sanderson as their captain, but that gentleman panting after courtly honours, proposed, that application should be made to procure the king's commission; this, by no means, according with the plan of the association, the scheme dropped. Disappointed in his ambitious projects, by this plan, he, on the resignation of lord North, commenced patriot, and insisted under the banner of the Whigs, attending the meetings of the societies famous for their exertion in the cause of parliamentary reform, and once or twice was in the chair at a meeting of a society held for that purpose, called the Quintuple Alliance. He also attended Mr. Price's meeting at Hackney; and when the society for celebrating the anniversary of the revolution met, on the 4th November, 1782, Sanderson had the honour to preside. Honours now came thick upon him; when Woolridge was removed from being alderman, in 1789, he was elected in his room, served the office of sheriff with Brook Watson, and, we believe, this year received the honour of Knighthood, and rose to the prestonian chair in the ever memorable year in which war was declared against France. But city honours alone would not satisfy the boundless ambition of our hero. He stood candidate for the borough of Hastings, and began to shine in that capacity. He first shewed his zeal in dispersing a debating society, and this very essential service was rewarded by Mr. Pitt, by selecting him to move the address to the king, on the opening of the session of parliament. Nothing but most egregious vanity could have tempted him to accept such a nomination. His speech was (says the reporter), remarkable for bad grammar and bold assertion. His oratory made every one laugh, who was not on the treasury bench, and decorum only obliged them to keep their countenances. He asserted, that he was possessed of information which convinced him that seditious practices prevailed in several parts of the kingdom; but very prudently, did not offer evidence to substantiate his charge. This, we believe, was Sir James's first and last speech of any moment in that house. He did not go unrewarded for these exertions, for, in 1794, he was created a baronet of Great Britain. Sir James had some time before engaged in a banking-house, which severely felt the great stagnation occasioned by the war, and was further rewarded by a very warm exertion of government in his behalf. Sir James having lost his first wife, married some time since, Miss Skinner, daughter of the worthy alderman of that name; a match, which from the difference on the politics of the two aldermen, and the difference in the ages of the two lovers, was thought rather a singular one.

In London, Sir John Riggs Miller, bart.—This singular character was a native of Ireland, and born to a small patrimony in the

county of Cork. After he had finished his education, he repaired to England, and procured a commission in the Army, being first a cornet, and afterwards a lieutenant, in Elliot's light horse; with which regiment he served in Germany, during the seven years war. After the peace, Sir John relinquished the profession of arms, and, like many of his countrymen, sought to make his fortune in a softer path; he accordingly succeeded in his pursuits, and obtained an opulent spouse, whose fame has been long celebrated in the world, for who has not heard of Lady Miller, and her Bath Easton Villa? Her ladyship was equally celebrated for writing miserable travels, and her rage for receiving bad poetry: the latter, however, has sometimes redeemed its character, by conveying to the world the elegant effusions of a Seward and others. On the death of his lady, Sir John quitted his pleasant and harmless retreat in Somersetshire, and coming to London, embarked in a new career. He procured a seat in the house of commons, we believe under the auspices of Mr. Pitt, but soon became distinguished by the name of the *armed neutrality*. He was, however, most conspicuous for his attempt to reform the *weights and measures* of the kingdom, and, as the French national assembly were, at the same time, engaged in a similar plan, which they actually carried into execution, Sir John was drawn into a literary intercourse with the celebrated Talleyrand, *ci-devant* bishop of Autun, and now secretary of state for foreign affairs. This correspondence, and the speeches Sir John made in the house of commons, on this subject, he has given to the world in a pamphlet. However, the dissolution of parliament in 1790, put an end to his parliamentary efforts, and to all his prospects of reforming our weights and measures, which still remain in *statu quo*. Being now freed from the cares of the nation, he again embarked in matrimony, with Lady Davenport, widow of the late, but well-known lawyer, Sir Thomas Davenport, with whom he gained another addition to his fortune, and passed the remainder of his life in one of the first circles of fashion. For many years past, his great amusement has been a constant inquiring after, and as constant circulation, of the news of the day: so that his life would have afforded, to the pen of an ingenious dramatist, a great improvement to the character of *Quidam* in the *Upholder*. Wherever news was to be had, Sir John was present; among the gray readers at Hookham's; the fiery politicians at Stockdale's; the facetious disputants of the Westminster Library, or even the sapient money-lending herd of Lloyd's coffee-house, if news was to be had, Sir John was there to glean it, and, to do him justice, was equally alert in retailing it again to his friends. In this innocent method he passed his latter days, until he was arrested by sudden death.

[For Sir Joseph Morley, see head entry; and for emigrant Irishmen, see head Ireland.]

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES, and of DIVIDENDS announced between the 1st of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazette.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

(The Solicitors' names are in *Italics*.)

- [illegible]

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- A. Adams, Gratton-rt. Solo, ironmonger, June 23, July 20
 J. Ainslie, Edinburgh, curm-chandler, June 30
 B. Ainslie, Green-fair-green, shopkeeper, June 16
 J. Ainslie and H. Sawyer, Dudley, curm-factors, July 18
 W. Allen, Fenchurch-victr, iron-draper, July 17
 Banner, Water-lane, ironer, July 3
 B. Bird, New-castle, draper, June 16
 J. Black, N. E. St. Edmunds-Cathedral, linen-draper, June 21
 Baynate, Saltbourn, iron-holer, July 17
 Bigney, R. Stowell, and W. Smalley, blackburn, July 3
 Blackbridge, Spilins, iron-keeper, June 30
 Bradley Sturt, paper-maker, July 6
 M. Blandford, Lambeth, timber-merchant, June 20
 R. Boulton, Lambeth, ironer, June 1, July 5
 C. Clegg, Northam, draper, June 21
 C. Crompton, Cock-fair-victr, tailor, June 1
 Clarke, Oxford, woollen-draper, July 7
 Capper, White-horsham, dray-lane, woollen-draper, July 7
 R. Canaway, Waltham, buckram-maker, July 9
 P. Tyler, Ancaster, builder, June 10
 W. Tigg, Saltbourn, iron-main, June 10
 E. A. Thomas and J. V. Clarke, Bristol, shoe-keepers, June 20
 O. Tomlinson, Silke-victr, navy-gene, June 14
 J. Tomlinson, Kew-bridge, iron-merchant, June 16
 J. Tomlinson, Kew-bridge, iron-merchant, June 16
 D. Trough, Cockham-victr, merchant, June 20
 A. Trowell, Waltham-victr, merchant, June 20
 T. Underhill, minories, linen-draper, July 3
 E. Walker, Kew-bridge, iron-maker, July 2
 J. Wenlake, Led-wich, rug-maker, June 10
 H. White, 4 Lamb-victr, July 2
 W. Whitcomb, St. Agoston, draper, June 30
 W. Whitcomb, Manchester, ironer, June 30
 B. F. Webb, the Change, woollen-draper, July 14
 M. Waghorn and J. Ficker, Lamb, woollen-draper, June 14
 J. Watson, White-church, draper, July 2

ERRATA in the Magazine for May.—P. 350, column 1st, line 1st, for "strong," read "strongly." P. 350, column 2d, line 3d; for "within the vertebral arteries, with the cranium," read "about the vertebral arteries within the cranium." Page 361, line 9, 10. Dr. Anderson's letter for "1798," read "1788." Page 385, line 10 from bottom, for "it is 64 miles," read "6 miles." Page 388, line 6x from bottom, for "small, but," read "it is large." Page 307, vol. 2, in notice of Jenkins, for "seven feet nine inches," read, "six feet four inches." 1800.

To Correspondents. In general, communications intended for the subsequent Magazine, ought to reach us before the 10th of the month, or they cannot be expected to appear. Biographies, Memoirs, and Literary Notices, are in sufficient time on the 20th. Anonymous Communications, of which the names are not told, are returned to the post-office.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A remarkable large skate was lately sold in Sunderland market, which far exceeded in size any fish of that species described by Ray and other naturalists. It measured five feet six inches across the back, from the extremity of each fin, and weighed 14½ stone. Another skate was found in its belly, which resembled the seat of a common chair.

A most tremendous and extraordinary storm of thunder, lightning and hail, was experienced in some part of the coast of Northumberland on the 5th instant. At Seaton alone not less than 700 panes of glass were destroyed by the hail-stones, which measured upwards of half an inch in diameter.

Married.] At Newcastle, Benjamin Browne Dv's, esq. of the island of Antigua, to Miss Darrell, of the former town. Mr. Innes, of London, to Miss Stodart, of Elswick, near this town.

At the Quaker's meeting-house in Sunderland, Mr. John Smith, jun. merchant of Thirk, to Miss Eliza Harris, of Maryport, in Cumberland.

At Workington, Mr. Henry Salkeld, master of the Green Dragon inn, to Miss Steele.

Mr. Maughan, of Whitely, to Miss Dixon, of Hexham.

At Persland, Mr. John Mason, of Wyham, farmer, to Miss Mary Grace, of Mason Dennington.

At Westward, Mr. John Milbarne, of Cardew Hall, to Miss Huntingdon, of Curthwaite.

At Haydon Bridge, Mr. Thomas Maughan, of Peelwell, to Miss Jane Wears, of Langhope.

Died.] At New Hall, near Cromerly, Dr. Hugh Gillies, physician to the embassy to China, under Earl Macartney, and physician-general to the army at the Cape of Good Hope, from which place he had lately returned on account of ill health.

At Newcastle, Mr. Edward Kidd. Mrs. Coats, of the Crown public-house. In her 80th year, greatly and deservedly lamented, Mrs. Munton, widow of the late rev. Anthony Munton. Miss Torrence, formerly a haberdasher in the Side. Mrs. Skelton. Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Storey.

At Caulfield, near Langholm, in his 98th year, Mr. William Nicol, farmer. Till within a week of his decease, he constantly attended the Langholm markets, and had the character of a very punctual and upright man in all his dealings. He was thrice married, and was attended to his grave by children of each marriage. He espoused his last wife, by whom he had left three children, at the age of eighty-one.

At Durham, Mr. James Young.

Mrs. Harle, of Garshead, innkeeper.

At Alswick, Mrs. Wilson, of the White Swan inn. Aged 72, Mrs. Woodhouse.

At Hexham, Mr. Wm. Pearson, surgeon.

At Broughton Loan, aged 100 years and some weeks, Lewis Bisset.

Miss Hudson, aged 24, only daughter of Mr. Christopher Hudson, of Hall Clit, and niece of the rev. Dr. Hudson, prebendary of Carlisle.

At Loughrigg, in the parish of Goswame, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, butcher. As the friends of the deceased were returning from the grave, they were met by a messenger, who had been sent to acquaint them with the death of Atkinson's widow, since the corpse of her husband had left the house.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Aaron Nicholson, to Miss Sibson. Mr. Robert Gibson, to Miss Elizabeth Janson.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Stuart, master of the Fleece inn, to Miss Lamb.

At Harrington, Captain Benjamin Crosthwaite, of the Nelly, to Miss Crosthwaite.

The rev. Robert Spencer, of Bishop Auckland, to Miss Maclellan, daughter of the rev. G. Maclellan, rector of Great Staughton, Durham.

Died.] At Whitehaven, aged 79, Mrs. Nixon. Suddenly, Captain Madders, of the Britannia. In her 90th year, Mrs. Ann Peale. In her 26th year, Miss Agnes Atkinson. Aged 77, Mr. James Dawson, minister. Mr. John Benson, aged 84.

At Penrith, Mr. Richard Carmalt.

At Carleton, near Egremont, in his 83d year, Mr. John Fears, Slater.

At Kewick, aged 77, Mr. Wm. Atkinson, formerly an officer in the militia.

At Talking, aged 93, forty of which he had been a widower, Mr. Thomas Milburn. In the parish of Cleator, in her 70th year, Mrs. Jane Palmer.

At Brigham, aged 69, Mrs. Fanny Wilson.

At New Town, Mr. Hugh Kewick.

At Outcay, near Hawkehead, aged 93, Thomas Grimrod. He had been 54 years a gatherer of rags in that parish and neighbourhood.

At Morckerkin, in the parish of Lowwater, Mr. James Graham; aged 79.

At Thackwood Nook, Mrs. Graham, sister to Dr. Blamire, of the Oaks, near Dalton.

Aged 73, Mr. Braithwaite, of High Wray, in the parish of Hawkehead, and the Wednesday following his widow, aged 59.

At Silloth, in the Abbey Holm, in Cumberland, Mr. Henry Willis, farmer, aged 84. During the course of a long and useful life, he had devoted almost every hour that could be spared from his labour to the devout and serious perusal of the Holy Scriptures; in which it cannot, after this statement, appear extraordinary to add, he was veridical above most men. With the most minute attention he had read all the books of the Old and New Testaments eight successive times, and had proceeded

proceeded in his ninth lecture as far as the book of Job, when his plans of disputation were terminated by dissolution.

YORKSHIRE.

A school has lately been erected without Walmgate bar, in the city of York, by John Doddworth, esq. for the education of several poor children, residents of the parishes of Walmgate, and that without the bar, whose parents are incapable of having them properly instructed. An institution so laudable, and replete with the most salutary consequences to the rising generation, highly merits the warmest commendation.

About three months ago, a ewe belonging to Mr. John Cooke, of East Cottingham, yeamed two fine lambs, which she brought up till the 3d of June, when the ewe died, without any apparent cause. On opening the animal, she was found to contain another full grown lamb, in a state fit for yeaming.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Gill, printer and stationer, to Miss Smith.

At Sheffield, Mr. Palmore, of Doncaster, to Miss Binks, of the former place. Mr. John Broadhead, grocer, to Miss Hannah Hobson, daughter of the late Mr. Hobson, of Heeley Mill.

At Hull, Captain König, of the Dorothea Hamburg trader, to Miss Georgelennor, daughter of Dr. Georgelennor, of Hull. Mr. Forster, merchant, to Miss Sarah Ker.

At Knaresborough, Charles Quinter Berry, esq. of the 47th regiment of foot, to Miss Freeman, of Little Ealing, Middlesex.

At Scarborough, Captain Wilkinson, of the Lancashire militia, to Miss Bates, of that town.

At Bramham church, John Cayley, esq. of Brompton, to Miss Stillingfleet, only daughter and heiress of the late rev. Edward Stillingfleet, of Kelfield.

Mr. Thomas Clark, surgeon, of Knottingley, near Ferrybridge, to Miss Dickson, of Kelfield.

At Barton upon Humber, Mr. John Lunn, of Richmond, to Miss M. Welbar, of the former place.

At Qarfield, Mr. Thomas Garland, second son of John Garland, esq. of Wood Hall, to Miss Ann Parkin, of Ardley, near Barnsley.

At Peniston, Mr. Charles Gbwyne, minister in the methodist connexion, to Miss Sarah Hardy, second daughter of Mr. John Hardy, surgeon and apothecary.

At Ripon, Captain Boyd, to Miss Cattaneo, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Cattaneo, merchant, of Leeds.

At Newton upon Ouse, Mr. N. S. Lunn, of Richmond, to Miss Jane Allen, youngest daughter of the rev. Thomas Allen, rector of Yarnburgh, in Lincolnshire.

John Eamsonson, esq. paymaster of the 61d regiment of foot, to Miss Wile, only daughter of Mr. Wile, of Beale, near Ferrybridge.

Died.] At Scarborough, in his 34th year, the rev. Digby Cayley, rector of Thormanby,

in the north riding, and fifth son of the late Sir George Cayley, bart.

Aged 61, Mrs. Gbty, of Howde clough, near Birstall.

In the 97th year of her age, Mrs. Doddworth, widow of the late John Doddworth, esq. of Thornton Watliss, and sister to Matthew Hutton, late archbishop of York, and who was afterwards translated to the see of Canterbury.

At Halifax, after a severe and tedious illness, Miss Holland.

Quite suddenly, in the prime of life, Mr. Mark Bell, of Leccopfield, near Beverley, one of the most opulent farmers in this county.

Likewise suddenly, in his 76th year, the rev. John Whaley, rector of Huggate.

At Sandall, near Doncaster, Mr. John Martin.

At Workop, in the prime of life, Mr. Wilmont, attorney, of Rotherham.

At Skelton, near York, Mr. Watterton.

At Knaresborough, after a long indisposition, Mr. Richard Tuton, jun. linen-draper.

At Pontefract, suddenly, Mrs. Coates, widow of the late Mr. James Coates, wine merchant. She had on that very day removed into a new house, which she had not occupied two hours before she expired. She was deservedly esteemed, and will long be regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

At the same place, Mrs. Braham.

At Marton, in the north riding, in his 83d year, the rev. John Grenside, nearly 50 years vicar of that place. He was greatly beloved and respected by all his parishioners.

At Pickering, Mr. Thomas Atkinson.

At Wetherby, Mr. George Dewar.

LANCASHIRE.

About three months ago an Inhabitant of Liverpool had the misfortune to be bitten by a mad dog. As the wound was very slight, he omitted to employ the necessary precautions in such cases. He continued in perfect health till the 28th of May, when he complained of the head ach and languor. This continued all night and the following day, during which time some difficulty of deglutition was observed, and he grew more and more enfeebled. On the 5th he was visited by a medical gentleman, when the fatal symptoms of hydrophobia manifesting themselves, he was immediately taken to the infirmary, where every possible assistance was administered, without effect. About four in the afternoon death put a period to his misery. During the whole of his complaint his mind was perfectly collected.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. John Knowls, merchant, to Miss Dunbabin. Mr. Richard Dobb, merchant, to Miss Stordy. Mr. Robert Worrall, painter, to Miss Totty, milliner. Mr. Thomas Chaffers, to Miss Wynne. Mr. Thomas Ashcroft, to Miss Willoughby. Mr. William Jones, pilot, to Miss Bristol.

At Manchester, Mr. Turpin, late of York theatre, to Miss Smith, of the Manchester theatre. Mr. James Gaunt, woollen-draper, to Miss Harrop. Mr. Richard Travis, to Miss Thrale. Mr. Richard Jones, to Miss Sophia Oshliffson.

At Lancaster, Mr. Cox, liquor merchant, to Miss Sedgwick.

At Preston, Mr. Stonor, attorney, of Bolton, to Miss Chadwick, of the former place.

At Walton, William Nelson, esq. to Miss Backhouse, of Everton.

At Billinge, near Wigan, Mr. William Gidlow, to Miss Langley.

At Greenock, Mr. Wm. M'iver, of Liverpool, to Miss Anne Clarke, of the former place.

At Ulverston, Captain Dawson, in the Dublin trade, to Miss Beck.

At Warrington, Mr. John Leigh, of Manchester, to Miss P. Grimshaw, of the former place.

At Ormskirk, Mr. John Jones, of Burrough, to Miss Woods, of Walton.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. Wm. Kew, to Miss D. Robinson.

Died.] At Liverpool, Captain John Robinson, late of the Loyalty. Mrs. Kendall. Mrs. Schofield.

At Manchester, Mr. Robert Gregson. Mr. Edward Molincux. Mr. John Lever. Mr. Ralph Kirkham, cotton merchant. After a short illness, very much regretted, Mrs. Neap. Mr. John Upton, timber merchant.

At Lancaster, Mr. Thomas Bland.

At Blackburn, Mr. Robert Ashburner, attorney. Mr. Edward Wilson, ironmonger.

At Preston, Mr. Josiah Thorpe.

At Salford, Miss Ann Wroe.

At Lea, near Preston, Mr. Richard Johnson, maltster.

At Deanwater, near Prestbury, Mr. Richard Garton, formerly of Manchester.

At Cornbrook, Mr. Robert Twysford, late of Didsbury.

At Hungrill, in the parish of Bolton, Juxta Bolland, at the advanced age of 93, Mrs. Shuttleworth, widow of the late Edmund Shuttleworth, esq. of Horrocksforth.

Mr. Samuel Travis, of Blackley.

At Rochdale, Miss Hok.

At Aspull, near Wigan, Mrs. Law, wife of Mr. John Law, of Rochdale, tanner.

At Stone Wall, near Manchester, Mr. Charles Wood.

At Chorley, suddenly, aged 74, Mr. R. Platt.

CHESTER.

Married.] At Chester, Philip Humberston, esq. to Miss Cotton, eldest daughter of the dean of Chester. Mr. William Burton, to Miss E. Shaw. Mr. R. Broad, to Miss Sudlow. Mr. Charles Potts, to Mrs. Kennedy, of Manchester. Mr. John Evans, to Miss Jane Shaw.

At Nantwich, Mr. Coddington, printer, of Chester, to Miss Dudley, of the former place.

At Rathin, Mr. Nicholls, to Mrs. Price Jones.

At Walton, William Nelson, esq. to Miss Backhouse, of Everton.

Died.] At Chester, in the bloom of youth, Miss Leadbeater. Mrs. Keanerley. Mr. Jackson, of the Cross-Foxes public-house. He was in good health at ten o'clock, and a corpse the next morning. Mrs. Frances Hunt. Mr. Daniel Bonnett, druggist, and a member of the Loyal Cheshire volunteers.

At Upton, aged 51, Mr. Robert Ellishol.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Deansley, of Hadfield, to Miss Bretland, of Banker's Hill, near Mottram, in Longendale.

At Glossop, Mr. Thomas Winterbottom, to Miss Ruth Platt.

At Duffield, Mr. Richard Holden, to Miss Turner.

Died.] At Derby, aged 69, Mr. William Staneksky, cooper. In her 73d year, Mrs. Blakewell.

At Melbourne, Mr. John Orme, who had been upwards of 53 years master of the endowed school at that place.

At Alderwasley bridge, in his 79th year, Titus Carline. He was a hardy veteran, and the Worksworth volunteer infantry paid him the compliment of attending his funeral.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Sleight, of Wellaton, to Mrs. Towle, of Broxtows Hall.

At Nottingham, Mr. Shuttleworth, of Bristol, to Miss Smith, youngest daughter of Wm. Smith, gent. Major John Grey, to Miss Elizabeth Sophia Boot, youngest daughter of Thomas Boot, esq.

Died.] Aged 85, the rev. Thomas Wakefield, vicar of East Stoke, in this county, and of Strubby, in Lincolnshire.

At Corgrave, much regretted, the rev. Mr. Smith, nearly forty years curate of that place.

At Newstead Abbey, in his 86th year, the Right Hon. Wm. Lord Byron. His Lordship was born Nov. 5, 1712, and succeeded to the title and estate in August ad, 1736. His mother was Frances, daughter of Wm. Lord Berkeley, of Stratton. The title of Lord Byron was originally conferred on Sir John Byron, on the 24th October, 1643, by Charles I. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his great nephew, son of the late Admiral Byron; now Lord George Byron, a minor.

A pauper lately died in Nottingham workhouse, who had lived there 16 years, and always passed for a man; but who is appeared after his death belonged to the other sex. She had formerly figured on the turf, under the name of *Jockey Jack*. She had been a groom to the late Sir Harry Harpur, and was esteemed an excellent rider.

RUTLAND.

Married.] At Hambleton, Mr. J. Fryer, grazier, to Miss Ann Healey.

At

At Casterton, Mr. Waring, farmer, to Miss Barron.

Died.] At Market Overton, Mr. Draycott, master of the Horse-shoe public-house.

Also Wm. Necks, esq. many years a captain in the Rutlandshire militia.

At Greettham, in his 73d year, Mr. Sharman, master of the Crown public-house.

At Oakham, Mrs. Pole, draper.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Lemuel Goodrich to Miss Kirk.

At Abby Magna, the rev. James Bowyer, rector of Roche, Cornwall, to Miss Goodacre, daughter of John Goodacre, of the former place.

Mr. Watts, of Sheegy, to Miss Kettleby.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Tiptaff, baker. Samuel Miles, esq. a gentleman much and deservedly respected.

At Kibworth, after a few days illness, in his 52d year, Mr. R. Wilson, son of the rev. Mr. Wilson.

At Blaby, in the 93d year of his age, and the 50th of his incumbency, the rev. Edw. Stocker, rector of that parish. Though blind from the age of 9 years, he was not only admitted into orders, but obtained, in succession, two very good livings in the county of Leicester. He lost his sight at school, in 1724, by a pistol undesignedly discharged by his own brother. Notwithstanding this misfortune, he performed the service of his church for many years, with only the assistance of a person to read the lessons. The poor of his parish have to lament in him a most liberal benefactor, among whom he lived to expend nearly the whole of a handsome private fortune.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Tho. Pooler, to Miss Mary Langford, of Sheffield.

Died.] At Longbitch, near Wolverhampton, almost suddenly, the right rev. Charles Berington, D. D. and catholic bishop in this part of the island, a prelate, whose amiable virtues gave an impressive charm to the truths of religion; a scholar of great classical taste; a man, whose judgment was profound, whose manners were peculiarly conciliating, and whose hilarity of conversation rendered him the delight of society. [*A more particular account of this eminent person will be given in our next number.*]

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. R. Sherrat, to Miss Thoenley, of Mariton Hall.

At Warwick, Mr. Arkelden, to Miss Bevans.

At Halford-bridge, George Fletcher, M. D. of Chesterfield, to Miss Caroline Venour, daughter of the late John Venour, esq. of King's-mead.

At Penkridge, Mr. Webb to Mrs. Wright, of the hilteton arms.

Died.] At Birmingham, the rev. J. Taylor, lecturer of St. Bartholomew's.

Suddenly, Mrs. Cartwright and Mrs. Jones.

At the same place, aged 26, Mr. Travel Fuller, ironmonger, of Yarmouth, and one of the fraternity denominated quakers. He was making a tour to the north and west of England, accompanied by his wife.

At Warwick, in an advanced age, Mrs. Cattell.

At the college-school in this city, master Richard Cleaver, youngest son of the bishop, of Chester.

Also Mrs. Partington, Mr. Goodo, and Mrs. Ward, formerly mistress of the George-inn.

At Handsworth, after a lingering illness, Arthur D. Banner, esq.

Miss Caroline Harbopp, of Four Oaks hall.

SHROPSHIRE.

A curious phenomenon, in natural history, occurred lately at the table of a lady in Shrewsbury. A pigeon being, among other things, served up for supper, was found, on carving it, to have *three hearts*. The bird was remarkably large, and of the hearts, *one* was very large, the others rather below the ordinary size.

Married.] At Ludlow, Mr. John Dyke, mercer, to Miss Eliz. Langford.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, after a lingering and painful illness, Mr. Henry Dana, aged 20, third son of the rev. Mr. Dana, and nephew to the Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird.

At the same place, Mrs. Bennett, of the Crown Inn. Mr. Sandford, father of Mr. Sandford, bookseller.

At Whitechurch, Mr. Wobrich.

At Newton, Mr. Buckerton, farmer.

Mr. Smith, of Pitchford Park.

At Dallicote, Mr. William Smith Wilkes.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Richard Pruett, of Cheltenham, to Miss Sarah Lettingham, of Powick, near Worcester.

At Arley, the Rev. George Edward Leigh, son of John Leigh, esq. of Odington, to Miss Phillips, daughter of John Phillips, esq. of Bink.

At Feckingham, Mr. William Johnson, to Miss London. Mr. Francis Chattraway, to Miss Dav, of Droitwich. Mr. John Baker, to Miss E. Willmore.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Borker. Aged 81, Mr. Wells. Mr. Griffiths, organist. Returning home from Evesham, he fell from his horse, fractured his skull, and expired the following morning.

At Feckingham, Mr. Thomas Field, of the White Hart inn.

At Evesham, aged 99, Mr. William New.

At Bishop's-Cleeve, Mrs. Pickering.

At Crowle, the rev. Richard Harrison, vicar of that place.

At Bignorth, the rev. Dr. Thomas Paul, rector of St. Thomas's D. b n, and for many years of St. Michael.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The apple trees throughout Hertfordshire and Worcester are enabled a very unassuming appearance of fruit; but the crop of pears is expected to be very abundant.

Died.] At Hertford, at the extraordinary age of 100, Mrs. Alice Sharple is, a maiden lady, and daughter of the late rev. Mr. Sharple. She retained the full possession of her mental faculties to the last hour of her life, and withstood about till within a few days of her death.

At Yarkhill, aged 90, Mr. Thomas.

At Yotton, in his 64th year, W. Taylor, gent. His unbounded liberality, procured him the blessing of the poor and unfortunate.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Pontypool, Mr. Charles Williams, maltster, to Mrs. Phillips.

Died.] At Cadouxon, near Monmouth, aged 53, the rev. William Thomas, a Justice of the peace for the county of Glamorgan, and rector of St. Columb Major, in Cornwall.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The culture of a very useful vegetable, altogether unknown in England till within these two years, is at length brought to perfection in and near Bristol. This is the Anjou cabbage, perhaps the most profitable and useful leguminous plant that can be raised. The seed was supplied by a French emigrant. It is so tender that it is dressed in three or four minutes boiling. It is an excellent food for cattle, which feed upon it greedily; and it has the valuable property of occasioning cows to yield abundance of milk at the same time preserving them from declining in flesh. In rapidity of growth, its great bulk, and the little culture it requires, this cabbage exceeds all other of the Brassica species. The stalk, which is commonly as thick as a man's leg, is used, when dry, as fuel; and it was a common saying at Anjou, of which part of France it is a native, that every cabbage was worth, (before the late alteration in the value of money) five sols (two pence half penny) each. Though the plant is at the present day scarcely known at Paris, yet at Anjou, Poitou, and Brittany, particularly in the former province, the farmers are bound by their leases to plant a certain number of them, in proportion to the extent of land they occupy, and to leave a certain number standing when they quit their farms.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Joseph Brittan, to Miss Blason. Mr. Willis, to Mrs. Cunningham. Mr. John Brown, to Miss Mary Ann Jones. Mr. Ansell, to Miss Joanna Giles. Mr. Sheppard, to Miss Sarah Dowling. Mr. Charles Partridge, jun. to Miss Mary Oliver. Mr. Wright, glover, of Worcester, to Miss Hyatt, of Bristol. Mr. Jackson, to Miss Maria Ralph. Mr. Wignam, to Mrs. Jones.

Died.] At Tewksbury, after a lingering illness, Miss Elizabeth Beilingham.

At Hill, near Thornbury, Mr. Hobby, a weakly farmer.

At Chipping Sodbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Herwell, late of Malmesbury.

At Stapleton, most deservedly lamented, the lady of Charles Joseph Herford, &c.

At his house in the Lower Green, Bristol, the rev. James Brown, preacher of Bristol cathedral, and lecturer of St. Nicholas. The partiality of surviving relatives often tempts them to exaggerate the merits of their deceased friends; but in the present instance there is no room for exaggeration. As a man he was scrupulously just, and his heart overflowed with the milk of human kindness towards his fellow-creatures. As a minister of the gospel, his talents and abilities were fully adequate to the task he undertook, his natural genius being cultivated by an excellent education, and the most studious exertions. Religion in him was exemplified, not by gloomy moroseness, or superstitious bigotry, but by a cheerful devotion, and animated piety. He practised faithfully the doctrines he laboured to inculcate, and preached the gospel of his great Master in its primitive purity. His powers and abilities are too well known to stand in need of comment. As a companion he was cheerful and affable, of the most unaffected deportment, and the most conciliating manners. In his domestic circle he was a dailful son, a fond husband, a faithful friend, and a kind master. No man will die more, few so much respected and regretted; and his friends have to lament his early decease in the prime of life, when his talents promised to be of the greatest utility to his fellow-creatures.

At Bristol, Mr. Walters. Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Hillier. Mr. Isaac Troubridge. Mr. T. Phillips, undertaker. Miss Ann Spiring.

At the same place, Mr. Benjamin Donne, maker of mechanics to his majesty, and many years teacher of the mathematics and lecturer in philosophy, in this city.

Likewise, Mr. Clarke, schoolmaster. Mr. Gingell. Mr. Walter Swayne, ironmonger. Mr. Weeks. Miss Waite.

At the Hotwells, Captain Caulfield, of the 1st regiment of foot-guards.

On Kingsdown, to the unspeakable grief of her friends, and the irreparable loss of the numerous poor, who constantly experienced her bounty, Mrs. Merlott, widow of the late Alderman Merlott, of Bristol.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Chancellor's prizes, for the present year, have been adjudged to Mr. Phillimore, A. B. Student of Christ church, for the English essay on Chivalry; and for the Latin verses on *Vin Magnetics*, to Mr. Rathbone, fellow of New College.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. William Freeman, of Lincoln College, to Miss Dora Gray.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 68, Mr. Fletcher, bookseller. Aged 80, Mr. Wm. Roughton.

who for 60 years past, has carried on the business of a painter in this city.

At Bampton, aged 36, Mrs. Susannah Frederick, a maiden lady, by whose death the name becomes extinct. She has, by her will, contributed largely towards the future comfort and support of the poor of Bampton. She is succeeded in her estates, which are considerable, by her relation, Edward Whitaker, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Northampton, after a very lingering illness, Mrs. Gibson, wife of Mr. Alderman Gibson.

At Harebeech-Hall, of a paralytic disorder, on her return from Bath to Yorkshire, Mrs. Alcock, relict of Archdeacon Alcock, youngest daughter of the right rev. Denison Camberland, Lord Bishop of Kilmore in Ireland, and sister to Richard Camberland, esq. the author of several learned and entertaining works.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

At the general assembly of the proprietors of the Grand Junction canal, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, the committee reported, that the canal was now navigated from the Thames at Brentford to Two Waters at Hemel Hempstead, a distance of 29 miles; that in three weeks it would be completed to Berkhamstead, and by Michaelmas to Tring and Wendover, amounting in the whole to 47 miles of canal navigation. But the committee called the attention of the assembly to an act of parliament lately passed, enabling the proprietors to supply the metropolis with good and wholesome water. The bringing the pure waters of the Colne to the vicinity of London, having always been considered a desirable acquisition for the convenience of its inhabitants, and an additional security from the dreadful ravages of fire; it has not only been long called for by the public, but even engaged the attention of parliament as long ago as the year 1650, (vide Journals of the House of Commons), though, from various causes, it has never been effected. In attempting to carry this beneficial plan into execution, the line is found capable of being cut on an entire level, and the bason at the termination, higher than any other head of water in the environs of London; and as the advantage resulting to the public, as well as to the proprietors, was so manifest, it was determined to prosecute the works with expedition.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Markham, merchant, to Miss Short. The rev. Thomas Finch, A. M. vicar of Harrington, to Miss Sophia Leach, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Barnard Leach, cook of Trinity College.

The rev. Mr. Rose, of Ely, to Miss Wray, daughter of the rev. Mr. Wray, of Haddenham.

Mr. H. Lyle, of Wexley, to Miss Catharine Hart, of Binkley.

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Died.] At Cambridge, in his 74th year, Mr. Joshua Finch, alderman. Mr. Flyer, surgeon. Of a consumption, Mr. George Favell, a member of the Cambridge Jockey association.

The rev. Edward Pemberton, A. M. rector of Upwell, in the Isle of Ely, and of Foxherde, in Essex, and formerly of King's college. He commenced B. A. 1757, and M. A. 1760.

At Baldock, Mr. Joseph Barker, master of the White Horse inn.

NORFOLK.

The Norfolk Ham meeting, for sheep-shearing and show of rams, was attended by many of the principal gentlemen and yeomanry of the county of Norfolk. Much merit is due to Mr. Coke, for his endeavours to ascertain the most probable breed of sheep, his exertions in improving the same, and of rendering them more general.

Married.] At Yarmouth, the rev. J. Wallace, of Braxted, Essex, to Miss Lucas, only daughter of the late Gibson Lucas, esq. of Fillby, in this county. Mr. John Thordbury, chemist, to Miss Ann Uttling.

Mr. Richard Lorke, attorney, of Acle, to Miss Palmer, of Elsing Mills.

Philip Cate, esq. of Tetteston, near Fakenham, to Miss Wythe, of Eye, in Suffolk.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. Cooke. In his 80th year, Mr. Thomas Barber. Miss Mounteney, of the Swan inn. Mrs. Coleby; she fell down, as she was looking into the drawers of her bureau, and expired immediately. Aged 58, Mrs. Hannah Dickerson.

Also Mrs. Dix, aged 72. Mr. Thomas Weaver. Suddenly, Mrs. Constance; she went to bed in good health, and was found dead in the morning.

At the Porter's Lodge of the Bishop's palace in the above town, at the advanced age of 97, Mrs. Bardwell, widow of Mr. Bardwell, formerly gardener to the palace; she had resided there during the episcopacies of seven successive bishops.

At Fakenham, Mr. Jefferson Miles, a surgeon of great respectability; he was an intimate friend of the late celebrated Dr. John Brown, whose system of practice he adopted with judgment and success. Repeated attacks of the gout had latterly rendered him incapable of pursuing his profession, in which few men possessed greater merit. The public in general, and his friends in particular, have to regret the loss of a skilful and experienced practitioner, and a valuable member of society.

Aged 71, Mrs. Malden, widow of the rev. George Malden, vicar of Mundham, Seething, and Felmingham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Sudbury, the rev. Matthew Black, to Mrs. Carter.

Mr. David Wade, jun. of Handon, to Miss An. Everson, of Cowlinge.

Mr. Joseph Stammers, miller, of Melton, to Miss Mary Ann Ellis, of Tuntall.

3P

Died.]

Died.] At Welnetham, Miss Martha Upson.

At Worsham, after a long and painful illness, Miss Betts, daughter of the rev. George Betts.

At the same place, at the very hour appointed for his wedding, Mr. J. Jermyn.

At Acton Place, near Long Melford, aged 99, Wm. Jennens, esq. supposed to be the richest commoner in England. King William was his godfather.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stapleford, Thomas Blore, esq. to Mrs. Gell, relict of the late Philip Gell, esq. of Hopton, in Derbyshire, and youngest daughter of the late Wm. Milnes, esq. of Oldcar Park.

Colonel Bulwer, of the Norfolk militia, to Miss Lytton, of Knebworth House.

Died.] At Hartbourne, Manor-place, Edward Gray, esq. of Edward-street, Portman-square, and a justice of the peace for Middlesex.

In his 55th year, deservedly lamented by all who knew him, Michael Harvey Breton, esq. of Epping Green, in this county.

At Bovingdon, in his 76th year, the rev. Thomas Parkins, formerly of Lincoln college, Oxford. Well known among a numerous acquaintance for the great singularity of his character: his zeal in the cause of religion bordered upon enthusiasm: his exertions in the cause of humanity were indefatigable; and, while he was constantly employed in promoting acts of charity, or the interest of others, he was remarkable for the total neglect of his own.

ESSEX.

Married.] The rev. Job Wallace, vicar of Braxted, to Miss Mary Ann Lucas, of Yarmouth.

At Saffron Walden, the rev. Mr. Newton, rector of Tewin, Hants, to Miss Douglas, only daughter of the late J. C. S. Douglas, esq. of Jamaica.

At Dunmow, John Clapton, to Miss Dobson.

Died.] At Great Baddow, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Lieut. Wilson, adjutant of the West Essex regiment of militia.

Also Mr. Archer, of the Bellinn. Aged 91, Mrs. Godfrey.

KENT.

Married.] At Rochester, Mr. Charles Paine, to Miss Horne.

At Whitstable, Mr. T. Gann, boat builder, to Miss Mary Kemp. Mr. Rodney Warlow, to Miss Jane Giles.

At Tenterden, Mr. S. Timson, to Miss Milsted.

At Hythe, Mr. Charles Miles, of the Grange, in Southwark, to Miss Woolly, of the former place.

At Langley, Mr. James Alexander, banker, of Maidstone, to Mrs. Elgar, widow of Mr. Elgar Taylor, of Frant, in Sussex.

Died.] Wm. Henley, esq. of Gore Court, near Maidstone.

At Canterbury, Mr. Philip Chapman. Mrs. Tritton. Mrs. Robinson, wife of Charles Robinson, esq. recorder of this city. Mr. Thomas Hudson. Miss Drew. Mr. Grove. Mr. John Mocket, distiller. In her chair, whilst eating her breakfast, Mrs. Blake. Mrs. Friend, mistress of the ladies' boarding school in Margaret-street. In an advanced age, Mrs. Benson, widow of the late Thos. Benson, esq. auditor of the cathedral.

At Feverham, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson. Mr. Thomas Gibbs, 44 years serjeant at mace to the corporation.

At Whitstable, aged 45, Mrs. Minter.

At Isledon, Mrs. Payler.

At Ashford, in his 42d year, Mr. William Clark, serjeant in the West York militia.

At Brompton, in an advanced age, Mr. Robert Dadd, many years a quarter-master of the ship-wrights in Chatham dock-yard.

At Hearn, Mrs. Holborn.

At Elham, Mr. John Wood, farmer.

SURREY.

Married.] At Camberwell, the rev. Wm. Priestley, pastor of the independent congregation of Protestant dissenters at Deal, to Miss Jane Hutton, of Buckingham.

Died.] At Croydon, Simon Baratty, esq.

At his house at Clapham Common, aged 71, Samuel Smith, esq.

At Ewell, in a fit of apoplexy, Alexander Brydges, esq.

At his house on Richmond Hill, in his 63d year, Thomas Allen, esq. formerly a commissioner of the customs.

At Cobham, John Freeland, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 76, Josiah Mannery, esq. Also, Mrs. Langton.

At East Sheen, James Weatherstone, esq.

At Bottleys, in Surrey, Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. many years celebrated as a senator and magistrate. Notwithstanding the boasted magnitude of our commerce, and the immense increase of our manufactures, it is but comparatively of late years that they have attained their present consideration. The reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth first witnessed any beneficial intercourse with distant nations, and, but a little before that period, the fleeces of England were worked into broad cloths by the looms of Flaners. There is one important branch of trade that has been almost created, and most certainly has attained its present consequence in our own days; this is the *distillery*. Along with it has arisen a new race of men, whose wealth has obtained for them considerable eminence in the state, enabled them to cope with the nobility in point of riches, and to procure seats in at least one portion of the legislature. The subject of this short memoir, during a large portion of his life, appertained to this class to which we have just alluded. If high birth depended either upon, or were even accompanied by virtue and talents, it might have been a reproach to the late Sir Joseph Mawbey, that he first saw the light

in a cottage. His father was a peasant, and he himself was born at Ravenstone, in Leicestershire, where a sister of his still resides: she married a farmer, and the wealth attained by her brother did not so far harden his heart, as either to make him desert or disown her. The schoolmaster of the little village, proud perhaps of having educated such a pupil, is accustomed to narrate, with great satisfaction, how young Mr. Mawbey set out from home for the county town, in order to travel in the stage coach to London, *where he became a great man, &c.*

It was to a rich uncle, at Lambeth, that he was sent by his parents; by this relation he was adopted, and at his death became principal proprietor, in perhaps the greatest distillery in England.

In the year 1760, it was his good fortune to marry Miss Pratt, an amiable woman, with whom he lived many years in great conjugal felicity; by this lady he had several children, and he lamented her death with the sincerest affliction.

The reign of George II. closed, and that of George III. opened with the brightest prospects. But these were soon clouded, and a system is then thought to have commenced, which led to the American war, and the still greater calamities of the present day.

At the general election in 1761, Mr. Mawbey stood a candidate *on the popular interest*, to represent the borough of Southwark in parliament; and, notwithstanding a very warm opposition from the *court party*, happened to succeed. No sooner had he taken his seat than he opposed the *Bute administration*, then supported by a *junto*, who affected to arrogate to themselves the title of "the king's friends," a class of men, happily characterised by Davenant, as "an ignorant, mercenary, and servile crew; unanimous in evil, diligent in mischief, variable in principles, constant for flattery, *talkers for liberty*, but slaves to power; styling themselves the *court party*, and the prince's only friends."

On this occasion, he conducted himself with such spirit and uniformity, that his conduct was noticed by the heads of the opposition, and when the Rockingham party came into favour, Mr. Mawbey had the offer of a baronetage †: this was at a period when titles were offered with a more sparing hand than at present.

During the Grafton and North administrations, Sir Joseph steadily adhered to the cause of the people; exhibiting the most marked dislike to the conduct of the ruling powers, and proving to his constituents, and the nation at large, that he had not bartered his principles for a *bit of parchment*.

Conceiving the rights of every freeholder in the kingdom to be injured in the person of

Mr. Wilkes, he supported that gentleman in his contest during the Middlesex election, and not only countenanced him with his presence, but aided him with his purse. His exertions were also conspicuous in the memorable contest about *general warrants*.

When the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver were imprisoned in the Tower, for so nobly maintaining the franchises of the city of London, we find Sir Joseph Mawbey walking in procession with the society of Antiquarians, to pay his respects to them.

On the appearance of Serjeant Glynn, as a candidate for the first county in the kingdom, he contributed his assistance and support, and subscribed thirty pounds towards the necessary expenses ‡.

In common with the other friends of freedom throughout the kingdom, he expressed his indignation at the conduct of government, in respect to the "Brentford riots," and protested loudly against the extension of the royal mercy to the guilty M^rQuirk, convicted on this occasion of murder. The "masacre in St. George's Fields," as it was then termed, was another subject of just animadversion and rigorous inquiry: in that case also, the culprits did not feel the weight of the avenging laws.

A conduct so uniformly hostile to ministerial despotism, of course drew down upon his head the vengeance of the *court party*: their hatred and persecution, indeed, seem to have ended only with his retirement from public business. Sir Joseph's "hogs" became the standing jest of all the minor wits, and Mr. Burke himself, with a professional allusion, unworthy of his talents, happening to be opposed by the "popular baronet," as he was then called, affirmed, that all his arguments confuted his principles, "and that, like a pig in swimming, he was only cutting his own throat." He is also said to have been an object of daily ridicule, in a newspaper conducted by a man who was a disgrace to his cloth, and supported by one of the most abandoned miscreants that ever disgraced nobility.

At the general election in 1768, Sir Joseph was once more returned for the borough of Southwark. On a vacancy taking place for the county of Surry, he was soon after chosen one of its representatives, and in this capacity was always found steadily opposing the encroachments of the prerogative, and voting on the side of the people.

Let it be recorded to his honour, that he was uniformly a foe to the American war, and constantly opposed the raising of the supplies by which it was carried on. On Monday, Nov. 13th, 1776, he objected to the additional shilling on the land tax, proposed by Lord North, and said, "that it was unnecessary and wanton;" adding, "it was difficult to determine, whether it was most founded on folly or injustice."

† He purchased a freehold in Middlesex, expressly for the purpose of a vote in that county.

* Whatever may have been the case in Sir William Davenant's time, it is but justice to remark, that they have of late years been too busy to make any pretensions of this kind.

† The patent is dated July 30, 1765.

Objecting to hostilities, it may be necessarily supposed, that he warmly animadverted on some of the cruelties with which that contest was disgraced. To the honour of the British name, it must, however, be confessed, that the soldiers were not let loose on the people. The burning of *Æolopus*, indeed, occurred, but it was allowed on all hands to be an unworthy measure, and there was not found a single man base enough to enter on its justification. *Martial law* was then only employed against those subjected to its operations, by the mutiny bill; and the idea of "tortures and scourges," (at which the adherents of Robespierre would have started with abhorrence!) was not even dreamed of by the British government, although it was childishly supposed, that the cabinet of that day had attained the maximum of human guilt!

"*Gnoffus hæc Rhodamanibus habet durissima regna,*

"*Cæstique, audique deos, subigitque facti.*"

Sir Joseph Mawbey was a constant friend to the liberty of the press. In 1773, when Mr. De Grey, brother to the chief justice, and a member of the house of commons, happened accidentally to include another gentleman's estate * in an inclosure bill for the parish of Tottington, in Norfolk, this extraordinary proceeding was quashed by the author of "the Diversions of Purley," who reprobated the measure with a masculine indignation, attacked the impartiality of the speaker (Sir Fletcher Norton, afterwards Lord Grant), and finally saved his friend's property. On this occasion, Mr. Sampson Woodfall, printer of the Public Advertiser, was brought to the bar, and a motion was made for his commitment to Newgate, but this was strenuously opposed by Sir Joseph; and Mr. Tooke, who avowed himself the author, after displaying wonderful powers, and even calling up a blush on the then *siftaker's* cheek, was dismissed from the bar.

In 1779, we find the member for Surry, in execution of his parliamentary duty, moving in his place, that Lord George Germaine should vacate his seat in parliament, in consequence of his having accepted of an office †, created posterior to the statute of queen Anne. On this occasion he entered into a history of the question, and proved himself to be a man of considerable research.

In the same year, he seconded Colonel Barre's motion against "contractors;" and in 1784, when a change of administration took place, so careful was he of the public money, on all occasions, and under all ministers, that he opposed the expensive establishment conceived by a noble duke, then at the head of the ordnance board, for purchasing Sir Gregory Page Turner's splendid house at Black-

beath, in order to convert it into a Military school, for the cadets of Woolwich warren.

It was thus that Sir Joseph Mawbey, in a venal age, supported the reputation of an English senator. At length the memorable epoch of the "coalition," the bitter fruits of which we are at this moment digesting, occurred. A scheme, so thoroughly devoid of principle, as that of the junction of the "friends of the people," with "one of the authors of the American war," was not relished by a man, uniform in his support of public liberty, and now becoming grey in the public service.

He accordingly supported Mr. Pitt, a youth whose principles appeared to be bottomed on the ancient constitution, and whose professions were so plausible, that, young as he was, he must have been fit

"To teach even the hoary Numidian guile!"

if he had already become such an adept in premature deception.

To this beardless statesman, Sir Joseph, like many other worthy men, gave a liberal, but not a blind support. This circumstance, however, proved unfavourable to his interests in the county, and we accordingly find, that at the general election, in 1790, he did not meet with that warm support, which he had formerly experienced. He therefore retired to the comforts of private life, the consciousness arising from honest exertions, and the enjoyment of a liberal fortune.

Some time before this, he had withdrawn from all concern in the distillery, having received, as it is said, about seventy thousand pounds, for his share in that extensive concern.

Having already been at a considerable expence in some contested elections, he was determined not to risk the independence of himself and family, for a vote in the house of commons; scorning, therefore, to buy a borough, he put a period to his parliamentary career.

He, however, took frequent opportunities of declaring his opinions relative to public affairs, and, in a particular and pointed manner, expressed his disapprobation of the present disastrous war.

He still continued the exercise of his duties as a magistrate, and presided with great ability as chairman at the quarter sessions, until his official functions were suspended, by an unfortunate event. A dispute having arisen about a road, he and another magistrate were requested to *view and certify* on the occasion. Some mistake unluckily took place, and political enmity is supposed to have had its share, in a business, that is said to have proved on his spirits, until the last moments of his existence. Malice itself could not, however, impute a *corrupt motive* to his conduct, and the unanimous testimony of the Bench ‡, exhibited the honourable feelings, and particular regard, of his brother magis-

* That of — Tooke, Esq.

† That of secretary to the American department.

‡ This alludes to a letter signed by the

trates, respecting a justice of the peace, who had given an assiduous attendance to the duties of that office, for upwards of forty years.

Sir Joseph, after this, resided almost continually at his house at Botleys, in Surry, where he lived with great hospitality. He occasionally cultivated the muses, and we have seen some of his poetical effusions, which were certainly above mediocrity. On the death of Lady Mawbey, he penned some verses to her memory, which are spoken of as abounding in sensibility.

Sir J. Mawbey carried along with him to his grave the character of an *independent man*. In a corrupt age, this is no small merit, and it perhaps created some, as it certainly added to the number and animosity of his enemies; for what can be a greater stigma on those who are wallowing in the spoils of the public, than to behold a respectable distiller contented with an honourable competency, and scorning to increase it by augmenting the distresses of the nation?

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Irfield, 'alter Gray, esq. of Southgate Grove, to Miss Rickman.

At Heathfield, Mr. Charles Goringo of Whiston Park, to Miss Elisabeth Luxford.

Died.] At Lewes, Mr. Charles Rider.

At Chichester, in her 66th year, Mrs. Anne Pilkington, widow of the rev. Dr. Pilkington, late vicar of Findon.

At Highdown Hill, in the parish of Weston, Mr. Oliver, miller.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, Joseph Lawrence Dowell, esq. to Miss Kingbury.

At the same place, the right hon. earl of Yarmouth, eldest son of the Marquis of Hertford, to Miss Fogaini.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. Rogers. Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Mr. R. Hopkins, maniple to the college.

At Portsmouth, Mr. John Shoveller, sen. merchant. Lieut. William Christmas.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Rawlings, of Fordingbridge, to Miss P. Curtis, of Breamore.

At Bishops Cleeve, Mr. Thomas Harding, to Mrs. Clark.

At Bemerton, Mr. Meredith, land-surveyor, of London, to Miss Page, of the former place.

Mr. Savory, jun. of Purton, near Swindon, to Miss Rogers, of Rambury.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Saffery. Mr. Edward Seymour, jun. In her 93d year, Mrs. Goldwyer. Dr. William Hancock, formerly a physician of eminence, but who had for many years retired from business.

At Wootton Bassett, aged 73, Mr. Stephen Brown.

At Breamore, suddenly, Mr. Holloway.

magistrates of the district, in which they conveyed their opinion of his conduct in a manner highly honourable to all parties. It was written and transmitted after his retreat from the bench.

He was greatly noted for his extraordinary skill in curing the distempers of cattle.

Miss Frances Arundel, of Ashcomb.

June 7th, after a short illness, at Devereil, Mrs. M. A. Goddard, widow of rev. W. Goddard, of Stargroves, Berks.—As an apology for intruding these imperfect outlines upon the public, it may be observed, that in every point of view the representation of a valuable life, promises some utility to mankind. The present design is drawn with as much faith and candour, as the partiality of an ardent friend may be supposed to possess. The desire of being correct, and of doing the subject justice, is of more powerful influence in the mind of the artist, than to display his own feelings, or compose a flattering panegyric on a person whose memory could not be embellished by either. Mrs. M. A. Goddard was the daughter of Major Prince, in his majesty's service. She was born in the year 1774, but her parents dying at an early period of her age, the care of her devolved on general Sir R. Sloper, under whose liberal guardianship she received a good education. At the age of 13, she married the rev. Mr. Wm. Goddard, of Stargroves, in Berkshire; he was a man of an excellent heart, and they lived very happily together until the autumn of 1797, when Mr. Goddard, attacked with a complaint in the lungs, for which he was advised a voyage to Lisbon, unfortunately died on the passage, leaving a wife and three infant children. When Mrs. M. A. Goddard returned from this melancholy duty, she arranged her affairs to live with a brother-in-law, at Devereil, where the event happened which occasions the present attempt at portraying her character. In person she was delicately feminine, her form was neat and elegant, her complexion pure and fair; she was allowed, by both sexes, to be handsome.—Her expression was peculiarly pleasing, accompanied with a gentleness and affability of manner, which was extremely captivating. She was modest and graceful in her deportment, without the smallest appearance of acting;—there was nothing theatrical about her. In company, and in conversation, her mildness of temper led her to assume an inferior part: She seldom obtruded observations or arguments of her own; the violence of disputation, and the gabble of impertinent folly were equally repugnant to her disposition. Her passive conduct, on these occasions, could not be considered a fault: whenever the suggested any thing, it was either founded in good sense, or it was a simple expression of pure affection and benevolence. She preserved that equality of temper which assuages and disarms anger; she was always ready to forgive, and bountiful in her efforts to do good. A modest dignity presided over all her conduct: She never said a foolish thing. In domestic life, in worldly business, in the duties of a mother, a wife, and a friend, she can never be excelled. Although she had a very unusual share of the most difficult transactions in worldly affairs, yet she always appeared

peared above the task; cheerful, patient, and persevering under fatigue, her labour was ever beforehand, and the preserved abundance of leisure for the enjoyments of society. She was generous, humane, and charitable in all her dealings. Her accomplishments were not of that glaring kind, which often tempts the possessor of them to make a display; neither would her natural good sense and refined taste have permitted her to make a show of gaudy acquirements. Her affections were all pure and susceptible; she felt keenly the aim of sentiment; received and communicated every species of kindness with ardour, and left no attempt to interest her friendship unrewarded. In literary correspondence, the force of her mind became more evident: every one who enjoyed this happiness, knows how to value her talents. As a private character, she was beloved by all who knew her. In the relation which her widowed state had placed her towards an infant family, she was invaluable. In herself she knew no vice, she had no faults, and her foibles, if she had any, were undiscoverable. She was one of those rare human beings, who approached, if she did not in reality attain, the limits of the perfection of our nature. May her orphan family learn the true value of such virtues and endowments, and may they ever emulate their mother's excellencies.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. Thomas Wood, to Miss Gibbons, niece to Mrs. Carter, of the Antelope inn. Mr. George Frampton, to Miss Nelson.

Died.] At Blandford, Mr. Thomas Waters.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

F The Caiffon lock, erected on the Somerset canal at Combbay, lately underwent a complete trial before the gentlemen of the committee, and a numerous assembly of spectators; when the principles of its action and utility were fully established. The descent of the caiffon, from the upper to the lower level, the passage of the boat therefrom to the end of the tunnel, its return, and admission into the caiffon, and its subsequent ascent and anchorage, may be regarded as a complete operation, and establishes beyond all controversy, the process of an invention which, in point of ingenuity and utility, may be considered as the greatest discovery of the present age. After the first experiment, several gentlemen, struck with the facility and safety of its operation, went down in the caiffon to a depth of more than 60 feet, and in like manner returned to the upper level. In some parts of the machinery, the working was retarded by a few obstacles altogether casual, and which may easily be obviated in future. However, to remove all doubt and anxiety on the subject, Mr. Weldon, the inventor, has undertaken to pass through the caiffon lock 1500 ton of goods in 12 hours, with only one man to work the machine, and assistance of the boatman.

Married.] At Bathford, the rev. John Genger Barnes, M. A. fellow and tutor of Balliol college, Oxford, to Miss Anna Maria Belcher, daughter of Geoffrey Lovett Belcher, esq. of Lovett-hall, near Maldon, Essex.

At Glastonbury, Miss Mary Willey, a young lady of genteel fortune, to one of the privates of the Cheshire supplementary militia.

Mr. John Light, of Midgill Farm, to Miss Parsons of Timbury.

At the Quaker's Meeting, at Sidcot, Mr. Self, druggist, of Bristol, to Miss Tanner, of Woodborough.

At Bath, the hon. and rev. T. S. Twissleton, to Miss Ashe, daughter of Benjamin Ashe, esq. formerly in the service of the East-India Company. Mr. Chapman, of Rodney Stoke Lodge, to Miss Joan Saunders Brooks, daughter of Joseph Brooks, esq. of Cosley House, near Wells. H. Brumgatten, esq. to Miss Brydges. The rev. William Ruch Hallet Churchill, of Dorchester, to Miss M. Turner, of Walcott Farm, Bath. Mr. J. Hillman, jun. of Chilton, to Miss E. Spencer, of this city.

At Wells, Mr. Oram, of Chilhampton, Wilts, to Miss Crois.

At Twerton, near Bath, Mr. Spencer, an opulent farmer of Newton St. Loc, to Miss Dafter, of the former place.

Died.] At his lodgings in Bath, on the 28th ult. the rev. Jesse Anker. The servant had just taken up his breakfast, and was gone to call the landlord, whom his master wished to speak to; but before he had reached the bottom of the stairs, he heard the explosion of a pistol, and instantly returning to the room, found the unfortunate gentleman weltering in his blood, the ball having entered the right temple. Mr. Anker had resided several months in Bath, and was highly esteemed for his affability, and frank and generous behaviour. About 18 months ago he lost his lady, which circumstance he took deeply to heart, and has been inconsolable ever since. The writer of this article, who has been honoured with his acquaintance many years can testify, that he has seldom known him pass an hour without bewailing his lady with the most tender poignancy. To dissipate the gloom which now settled on his mind, he had recourse to gaming, and is said to have lost considerable sums; but not so as materially to injure his fortune, which was very ample. That he was not impelled to the commission of the above rash act by pecuniary distress, was sufficiently evinced by the great amount of cash, notes, and valuable effects, which he possessed at the time of his death. The coroner's jury, from these considerations, returned a verdict of lunacy.—Mr. Anker was a Norwegian of a noble family.

At Bath, Mr. Barlow, late an eminent merchant in London. The hon. William William Hewitt, second son of the late Viscount Liford, late lord chancellor of Ireland. Mrs. East.

East. Herbert Sawyer, esq. of Wellington House, in this county, and admiral of the blue Squadron. Also Mrs. Davis. In an advanced age, Mr. Poole. Mrs. Harrest. Mr. Cheefeman.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. James Green.
At Yeppill, Samuel Daniell, banker.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, Joseph Martyr, esq. of Greenwich, and one of the coroners for the county of Kent, to Miss Cobham; daughter of the late T. Cobham, esq. of the Grove, near Plymouth.

At Bridgewater, Mr. C. Trevor, to Miss Catherine Weatherell, of Bristol.

At Uffculm, Mr. Garmsay, to Miss Hurly.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Taylor.

At Plymouth, the rev. F. Goodwin, fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

At Dawlish, the right hon. Laura, Lady Southampton, one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to her royal highness the Princess of Wales. Her ladyship was second daughter to the hon. Mrs. Keppel.

At Taunton, in his 54th year, major-general Douglas. This officer, after serving his country 40 years, fell a victim to the fatal effects of the West India climate.

Also, Mr. Fisher. In his 75th year, Mr. Henry Fyth, of Lynn, in Norfolk.

WALES.

Died.] At Swannsea, Glamorganshire, at the very extraordinary age of 110 years, Esther Davies. She retained the full enjoyment of the faculties till within a few hours of her death.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At King's College, Aberdeen, Dr. J. Dunbar, late professor of philosophy in that university.

At Glasgow, Mr. Hay McDowall, 7th son of James McDowall, esq. lord provost of that city.

Near Edinburgh, in consequence of a fall from his horse in a fit, lieut. colonel Bygrave, of the 65th regiment.

IRELAND.

Died.] The right hon. John Scott, earl of Clonmell, baron Earlsfoot, chief justice of his majesty's court of King's-bench, one of his majesty's privy council, and patentee clerk of the pleas of the court of Exchequer.

In Dublin, Mrs. Ormsby, widow of William Ormsby, esq. M.P. for Sligo, in Ireland, and sister of the right hon. Owen Wynn.

In the New Prison, Dublin, the hon. Edward Fitzgerald, commonly called Lord Edward Fitzgerald. This unfortunate nobleman's death arose from two pistol shot wounds, which he received in a scuffle with two men of the name of Swan and Ryan, by whom he was apprehended, in consequence of the reward of a thousand pounds offered by government. The crime with which he had been charged was *high treason*. In the history of this lamented and much beloved nobleman, a branch of the first family in Ireland, and

connected, by affinity, with the most noble families in England, we behold a melancholy instance of the instability of human happiness. He was youngest brother to the present duke of Leinster, and nephew to the duke of Richmond; of his mother he was the favourite son; and from every branch of the numerous family to which he belonged he experienced the most tender affection. Having finished his juvenile studies, it was his lot to arrive at Paris, in his continental tour, at the commencement of the revolution. Smitten with those ideas which the resurrection of a great people from the tomb of despotism exhibited, he made the cause of France his own, and entering into their feelings and sympathies, he exulted in their success, and feared for their depression. During the progress of the revolution, through some of its most interesting and warmest stages, he remained at Paris, and associated with some of the prime movers. It was in this school of freedom and revolution, that his lordship's strong, susceptible, and warm mind, received that cast of sentiment which, during the subsequent period of his short life, influenced the tenor of his conduct. It was here too, if we are rightly informed, that he formed a connexion with a lady nearly related to the *ci-devant* duke d'Orleans, whose elegance of mind and manners, and whose principles so congenial to his own, formed a source of domestic happiness which, in some degree, compensated for his sufferings in public life. When his lordship returned to his native country, he found little in the state of its people which weakened his detestation of despotism. In parliament, where the advice and influence of his brother, the duke of Leinster, placed him, he was the bold, though seldom the eloquent, opponent of the ministerial party, and uniformly supported opposition in the contest in which they were then engaged (during the administration of lord Westmoreland) with administration, for those popular measures, many of which the perseverance of that body at last extorted, such as the Place-bill, Pension-bill, &c. &c. Lord Edward, indeed, seldom spoke in the house. He had none of the qualities which constitute the orator. His person was low; his countenance expressive of little else than a simple, bold, and honest heart; his voice weak, and incapable of variety; his vocabulary rich only in strong and unadorned expressions of his unbounded love of freedom, and hatred of every species of public or private oppression. Of the simplicity and fearless tenor of his parliamentary conduct, a remarkable instance occurred during the Westmoreland administration. It was on a night of debate in the House of Commons on one of the popular questions. The arguments adduced in support of the measure were answered by an oblique attack on the motives of those who brought it forward; it was insinuated that the men who agitated the public mind with such questions, did not act as

became

became good subjects. Lord Edward, regardless of what is called parliamentary decorum, which very properly forbids the expression of any sentiment disrespectful of the sovereign, or his representative, began his harangue in these words: "Mr. Speaker, I am so far from agreeing with the right hon. member, that I think his excellency the lord-lieutenant is the worst subject the king has"—The house was immediately in an uproar; his words were ordered to be taken down, and the gallery instantly cleared; three hours passed in debate, during which his friends used every endeavour to persuade him to explain away or soften his expression; to which, at length, after a long and obstinate refusal, he agreed. It was about this time that popular discontent in Ireland was becoming serious. The society of United Irishmen had been formed, and was spreading rapidly over Ireland; shortly afterwards it fell under the displeasure of government. What his lordship's connexions with that society were, or whether he was at all connected with it after it became illegal to be a member of it, we do not pretend to know; still less can we pretend to say, whether his lordship was prompted by any zeal for the interest of his countrymen, to enter into measures inconsistent with his allegiance to his sovereign; it is certain only, that from that time he became the intimate friend, and almost perpetual companion of Mr. O'Connor, whose name his enemies have long been in the habit of calumniating with charges of treason. Information on oath, it is however said, the government in Ireland did receive, that his lordship had committed an act of high treason: a reward of 3000*l.* was issued for apprehending him, and, in consequence, he was soon afterwards taken by the two persons above-mentioned, Swan and Ryan. Whether these men acted legally in their manner of arresting him, is a point on which public opinion must at present be suspended; his lordship certainly resisted; they came upon him in bed; he rose, seized a dagger, and in the scuffle which followed, he wounded mortally, Ryan, one of the parties, and received two pistol shots, which, by the verdict of the jury, (a verdict which merely stated the facts which were proved before them, without attempting to determine whether the death was murder or not), contributed to his death. After being secured, he was committed to Newgate; where he languished for a few days, and expired. We could detail the many interesting circumstances which occurred in the interviews that took place in his last dreary abode, between his lordship and those tender connexions whose lives were bound up in his. But the human mind feels deeply enough at the abstract story of a noble youth, surrounded by all the happiness which a subterranean state can afford, sinking at once into the lowest state of human wretchedness—transmitted in a moment from a palace to a dungeon—from the embraces of a young and beautiful wife, to the arms of death in its most

hideous form! It is unnecessary to heighten the picture! His character, drawn by that great man, Mr. Fox, in a speech at a meeting of the Whig club, a few days before his melancholy exit, is, perhaps, the best which can be transmitted to posterity.—On Mr. Fox's health being drunk, with deserving enthusiasm, "he rose, seemingly in much agitation, and spoke in so low a tone, that he was but very imperfectly heard. He said, he felt himself, at the moment, extremely unfit to address an assembly even of his friends. The afflicting situation in which a near relation of his was involved, (he hoped he should not be considered as unmanly in saying), affected him so much, that he was unable to say much on every subject. The unfortunate gentleman to whom he alluded, was endeared to him, not duly from the connexion of blood, but from the warmest friendship. He had known him from his earliest youth, and more private worth he never knew to exist in any man."

Of the wounds which he received, in apprehending Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Capt. Ryan, of the St. Sepulchre's yeomanry, formerly called Surgeon Ryan, and for some years previous to his death, acting editor of the Dublin Journal. Of this man, all that it is interesting to the public to know is short. The obscure circumstances of his birth, family, and education, we have been unable to learn; the first information procured of him is, that when he ceased to be a boy, he became connected in such a manner with an apothecary, as gave a sort of sanction to his subsequent assumption of the title of *surgeon*; whether Mr. Ryan entitled himself afterwards to that appellation we know not, but it is certain his *prædix* was not confined to surgery. About the year 1787 he was one of the intimates of the well known John Giffard, formerly an apothecary of Dublin, but principally known as a very active and intelligent agent of administration in Ireland, and whose zeal in the service has been marked, in the most distinguished manner, at the public meetings of the metropolis, for several years back. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Ryan was a note-taker in the Irish House of Lords, while Mr. Giffard, his patron, took care of the more important business in the Commons. For these services, it is understood, Mr. Giffard was paid by a place in the Dublin custom-house, worth 600*l.* per annum; while he settled with Mr. R. for his subordinate labours in the common cause. The Dublin Journal had now become the advocate of government measures; and these two, Mr. Giffard being the principal in the management, are supposed to have filled, with some casual aids from other quarters, its pages. If an author then is known by his writings, the character of Mr. Ryan may be, in some measure, known from the complexion of that print. The friends had now passed some years in this way, when the time arrived that Mr. R. was to be something more than a

were writer; Mr. Giffard became a militia officer, and Mr. R. succeeded him as editor. The character of the print, now under his sole auspices, bespoke still more strongly the character of Mr. R.'s mind. According to some, it was conducted with zeal and intelligence; according to others, it was marked by the most detestable scurrility, and irritating insolence. Little of importance occurred in his life from that period, until the embodying of the yeomanry, in which he obtained a command of some men, in a remote part of the town, and until the commencement of the present troubles in Ireland, when his zeal became more than ever conspicuous. Of the circumstances of his arresting Lord Edward Fitzgerald, from whom he met his death, and the melancholy consequences attending that transaction, the public are fully in possession.

On the 14th of June, Dr. Esmond, a lieutenant of the Kildare yeoman cavalry, was executed on Carlisle-bridge, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial, by whom he was found guilty of having assisted the people in their attack on Prosperous, a manufacturing village, in the county of Kildare. Of the history of this gentleman the public know little, nor is there much in it which can interest them. To him life was an untroubled stream, down whose placid current he glided, tasting every sweet which improving fortune, and increasing friends, successful love, and domestic happiness, could offer, until the political tempest thickened round him, and plunged him into ruin! He was the younger brother of Sir Thomas Esmond, the present head of a very old family in the county of Wexford, but of which the patrimony had been considerably diminished. Mr. Esmond, however, though a younger brother, was not at any time a distressed man. He was early apprenticed to a surgeon of eminence, with whom having completed his apprenticeship, he entered into business for himself. His family connexions, and an easy elegance of manners, which added considerably to the recommendatory influence of a fine person, soon procured for him a degree of practice in his profession which enabled him to live in a style of something more than comfort; but he was not long to depend on his practice as a surgeon. A lady, possessed of a personal fortune of 12,000*l.* and a considerable landed property, encouraged his addresses, and accepted his hand. With her he had now, for a considerable time, enjoyed every comfort, and every pleasure, which such a connexion may be supposed to afford, when the breaking out of the insurrection, and the attack on Prosperous, near which he lived, called him to the commission of the crime for which his life has been the forfeit. It is impossible to conceive, but that Dr. Esmond's first motives to engage in what is called the popular cause, must have been honourable and patriotic,—but, *in pejus rursus*

is the weakness, the misfortune of human nature. How few can ascertain the precise point at which, in the process of the most laudable principle towards its extreme, virtue begins to be a vice, and wisdom gives place to folly. His conduct at the place of execution, was that of a man neither insensible to his situation, nor sinking under its horror; he was collected, but he appeared to feel the seriousness of death. By his rejection of the comfort derived from clerical assistance in the last moments of life, he seemed to disbelieve the efficacy of the mechanical appendages of devotion.

Killed, in an action with the insurgents, at Ross, on the 5th of June, Luke, Baron Mountjoy, a nobleman whose public conduct made no man his enemy, and whose private life was embellished by every grace, which taste, learning, and mild manners, could throw around it. His lordship was not illustrious by birth. His grandfather was, in the early part of his life, an hired domestic; but the caprice of fortune left him at his death in possession of a very considerable fortune; which, by the successful exertions of his son, the father of his lordship, and an assiduous partizan of the Irish court, was yet farther increased. His lordship having succeeded to the possession of property thus prepared for him by the good fortune and industry of his two ancestors, and having finished his collegiate studies at Cambridge, was elected a representative in parliament for the county of Dublin, which he continued to represent, until he was called to the House of Peers. In no part of his parliamentary career, did he affect the character of a zealous patriot; and yet, in some occasions, he exerted himself, on the popular side, with zeal and ability. Of these intermittent efforts for the people, the most splendid was that which his lordship made to obtain a system of protecting duties for the manufactures of Ireland. Since the opening of Irish commerce, in the year 1779, this measure had become a great favourite of the public; it had been found, that the mere privilege of exporting their manufactures could be of little real use, while the superior skill, industry, and capital, of Great Britain, enabled her to undersell the Irish in their own market; it was therefore desired that parliament should impose such duties on the importation of British manufactures, particularly woollens, as should counteract the superior advantages which she enjoyed over the Irish manufacturer. By these, it was said, Ireland would be able to stand a competition with the manufacturer of Great Britain, and ultimately avail herself of her many natural advantages which, without that protection, must for ever remain useless. —Mr. Gardiner was of this opinion; and after the question had long been agitated, indeed influenced the public mind, he proposed to the house of commons a motion declaratory of the necessity of such a system of duties. In the speech by which he prefaced his mo-

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tion, he displayed a deep and thorough acquaintance with the principles of commerce, and a great deal of that learning which the mind of a man of business would only seek for in the history of manufactures. The motion, after a very long debate, was lost; nor has it since been revived, unless the celebrated commercial propositions of Mr. Ord, in the year 1785, may be considered as including it. Previous to this time, Mr. Gardiner had married the eldest of the three celebrated Miss Montgomeries, daughters of Sir Wm. Montgomery, of Macbie Hill. By this marriage, if he did not greatly enlarge his fortune, he secured a very wide and useful extent of family connection, the other two sisters of his wife being shortly married, the one to the Right Hon. Mr. Beresford, first commissioner of the Irish revenue, a man of well known and powerful interest; the other to the present Marquis of Townshend. This lady, whose personal and mental accomplishments were of the most extraordinary and captivating kind, Mr. Gardiner idolized. By

her he had four children. Charles, born in 1782, who succeeds his Lordship, and three daughters, the eldest of whom was recently married to the Rev. Mr. Fowler, son of the Archbishop of Dublin. It was by his connexion with this lady, that Mr. G. was enabled to establish a claim to the Mountjoy estate. This led the way to his subsequent application for the title, which had long lain dormant. The application was favourably received, and in 1789 he was created Baron Mountjoy. But conjugal happiness is not immortal; this beloved wife his Lordship was doomed to lose. He bore the loss like a lover, but also like a man. The wound was deep which this calamity inflicted, but not incurable, for in the year 1795, his Lordship, after a long period of wooing, espoused a Miss Wallace, who had been bred to the occupation of a milliner. The public are in possession of the train of public events which brought on the catastrophe of his death, at the head of the Dublin militia, of which he was colonel.

Report of the present State of Commerce, Manufactures, &c.

(To be continued monthly.)

IT being intended to give, in the succeeding numbers, a monthly report of the state of the commerce and manufactures of the country, it may not be improper to introduce it by a general view of the extent and nature of our foreign trade.

The commerce of Great Britain, and its colonies, at present employs about 16,000 vessels, the navigation of which requires near 120,000 seamen; of this number of vessels, about 10,000 annually arrive in, and as many clear out from, the different ports of England and Scotland. Some idea may be formed of the immense value of our commerce from the custom-house accounts of the *exports and imports*, by which the total of the exports of Great-Britain for one year, ending 5th January 1796, amount to 27,270,000*l.* and of the imports to 21,360,000*l.*: it is well known that these accounts are formed according to rates established a century ago, and which must, therefore, in many instances, give the value of the articles at a very different rate from their present price, and in general much below it, consequently the extent of our foreign trade would appear much greater, if a real valuation of the different articles could be obtained.

The great increase which has appeared in our exports and imports since the commencement of the war, obviously arises, principally, from the situation of other powers; the colonial trade in particular, of France and Holland, was very great, a considerable part of which must at present be in the hands of the English merchants; although, whenever a peace is concluded, it may possibly, in a great measure, revert to its former channels. The increased expenditure of government also contributes, in many instances, to cause the appearance of an increase of trade, as estimated from the custom-house accounts; and if the late increase has not, in some degree, arisen from this cause, it is a very singular circumstance that it should not have produced a greater increase in the revenue of the customs.

The value of goods imported by the EAST INDIA COMPANY, amounts to about one-fourth of the total of our imports; their exports consist chiefly of woollen-cloths, metals, and naval and military stores; on the sale of the woollens they generally experience a loss, notwithstanding which, the export is continued regularly, as without this article they would be obliged to carry out a greater quantity of bullion, or to substitute some other manufacture, which certainly could not be done with equal advantage to this country.

The capital employed in the WEST INDIA TRADE is estimated at 70,000,000*l.*; the value of goods exported from Great Britain and her dependencies, including the profit of freight on the several branches of supply, insurance, &c. 3,800,000*l.*; the imports from thence into Great Britain and Ireland, and other ports, the profits of which center in Great Britain, 7,200,000*l.*; the duties paid to government 1,800,000*l.*; the shipping employed direct 150,000 tons.

THE MEDITERRANEAN TRADE, in time of peace, is very valuable; but of late many of the principal articles come by way of Hamburg.

THE BALTIC TRADE, consisting of more bulky articles, employs a much greater number of shipping, and the value of the imports from thence, which are chiefly articles of the greatest importance to our manufactures, and for the support of the navy, is estimated at 3,000,000*l.*

Of the AMERICAN TRADE, which formerly was wholly engrossed by this country, and which, since that period, has been rapidly increasing, we still retain about one half; and should the dispute with France continue, it will probably throw a greater proportion into our hands, if a more favourable state of trade in America should render it advisable for our merchants to extend their engagements with a people who pay little or no regard to punctuality of remittances.

The present state of our TRADE WITH PORTUGAL, upon the whole, may be considered as flourishing; the increasing commercial consequence of Brazil, annually demands larger supplies of woollens and other articles of British manufacture—a considerable intercourse with Spain, is now carried on through the medium of Portugal.—Yet it must be acknowledged, that within these two last years, the importation of wine from Portugal and Lisbon, has decreased, owing to the impolitic and exorbitant duties recently laid on that article by the British minister. Great Britain exports to Portugal and her colonies, to a large amount in woollens, hosiery, hardware, coals, iron, tin, &c. Ireland supplies her with vast quantities of provisions and butter, and linen. From our colony of Newfoundland is exported to Portugal, a large supply of bacalas, or salted cod-fish. That kingdom makes large returns to Great Britain and Ireland, in wines; fruit, dry and moist; olive oil, salt, &c.—with sugar, hides, drugs, gold, and other productions of her rich and extensive colony of Brazil.

THE TRADE OF IRELAND, till within the last twenty years, was shackled with the most unjust restrictions, for the purpose of favouring the commerce of this country. Prior to the year 1779, linen was almost the only manufacture exported in any considerable quantity from that country; the others were either in a low state from the general poverty of the country, or the exportation of the article was prohibited by law. The removal of the impolitic restraints, under which the commerce of Ireland laboured, called forth the exertions of the manufacturer and merchant, and the event has sufficiently shewn, that though freedom of commerce cannot create capital and industry, it materially tends to promote both. The linen manufacture has made a gradual progress in proportion to the growing wealth and population of the country; the check and sail-cloth branches have, however, greatly decayed since the increase of the manufacture of these articles in Great Britain. New drapery, compared with its state previous to the war, is declining; in 1792, near 400,000 yards were exported; in the last year, not more than 100,000. Of old-drapery, the quantity made within the last year has equalled that produced in any year since the export trade was permitted. The manufactures of silk, cotton, and hosiery, have become of little importance. Tanning, in consequence of the duties imposed, and the high price of bark, has been almost annihilated, and a great number of the tan-yards are broken up. The glass manufacture, both of bottle and the white kind, continues to flourish, particularly the crown glass branch; it is feared, however, that the recent glass duty will tend to embarrass and discourage the trade. Paper-making is much decayed. The present state of Ireland, which must have much interrupted the manufactures in many districts, has had little effect upon their export trade; the arrivals from thence at London, Liverpool, and other parts, in the course of the present month, have been numerous; the cargoes chiefly linen cloth, salted provisions, and grain.

One of the principal commercial occurrences of the month, has been the unsuccessful termination of the attempt of the ship-owners, to remove the great responsibility they at present lie under: the bill, after passing the commons, was lost in the house of lords.

From the account of the late tea sale, at the India house, low greens appear to have fallen about 6d. per lb. the prices of the other teas, notwithstanding the new duty of five per cent. took place at this sale, have not advanced, and a fall may be expected in the September sale, from the quantity now in the market.

Sugars are at a higher price than for several years past. Raw sugars fell from 84s. to 112s. Brown lumps, from 115s. to 118s. Middle ditto, 119s. to 122s. Fine ditto, 124s. to 128s. Single loaves, 128s. to 134s. Ground sugars are from 86s. to 112s. A fall of raw sugars may be looked for, from the expected arrivals. The average price, on the 20th of June, was 72s. 6d. exclusive of duty.

Coffee continues high, middling, from 7l. 5s. to 7l. 9s. fine, from 7l. 15s. to 7l. 17s.

Of Manchester goods, the quantity manufactured of late, has been smaller than usual; the demand for the foreign trade has considerably diminished, on account of the stock of those goods on hand at Hamburgh, and the curtailed orders for the fairs at Frankfort and Leipzig: the home trade, however, has been tolerably brisk. The market is at present overstocked with muslins of the Manchester fabric; but the manufacture of those of Glasgow and Paisley has been better accommodated to the consumption.

Irish linens are becoming exceedingly scarce, in consequence of the stagnation of the manufactures in that country; Russians are also very scarce at present.

For west-country woollens there is little demand, except for blues, scarlets, and other military colours: the market has been so overstocked with kerseymeres, that they are sold considerably below the manufactured cost.

The *Cocoonry, or ribbon-trade*, has been reduced to a state of much less importance than a few years since, from the two principal markets of France and Holland being shut, and the American trade being in a state of much insecurity; the prevailing fashions at home have also, in a great measure, excluded ribbons as an article of female decoration.

The price of *thrown silk* is at present declining, and probably will continue so, from the exportation to Ireland and America being at present suspended. *Raw silk* continues much the same in price as for some time past; Italian raw, from 33s. to 34s. *Fedolomban*, about 39s. China, from 24s. 6d. to 25s.

The price of *stocks* has, during the month, continued nearly stationary; and very little business has lately been transacted. As the bank have agreed to make the payments due upon the loan, small quantities of stock are brought to market. *Bank stock*, on the 25th last month, was at 118; and was on the 26th June at 118½. *5 per Cent Annuities* shut for the dividend on the 6th June, at 76. *4 per Cent consols.* were, on the 27th last month at 60½, and have since risen to 61½, at which price they continue. *3 per Cent consols.* shut for the dividend on 25th May, at 48½, and will not open till the 10th August, on account of going into new ledgers.

N. B. In the prosecution of this plan, we shall be happy to avail ourselves of respectable communications on the subject, especially when confined to facts indicative of the real state of any branch of trade, its extent, value, advance, or decline. This first paper is rather general and introductory, than a correct specimen of the useful practical mode in which the article may in future be conducted.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN the southern districts of the kingdom the weather has still continued favourable to the process of vegetation, and for the various purposes of practical husbandry; but our accounts from the northern parts of England are not, by any means, so flattering. In many places the season has been so droughty as to render the hay-crops slight; and the corn-crops have not altogether passed without injury. Our correspondent, also observes, that, in Wales, peas, oats, and barley are almost burnt up with the long continuance of dry weather; and I have, says he, seen some pieces of wheat which, in addition to the shortness of the straw, are almost as sear at the roots as old stubble after the harvest. The rain which has been flying about these three or four days, in some degree revives our hopes; but much injury is already done. In the districts of Scotland, particularly the southern, it does not seem to have operated in an equally unfavourable manner: our reporter speaks of crops being extremely forward. On his own farm he mentions having seventy English acres of wheat now in the ear; and that winter-sown wheats are in general shot out. The harvest promises to be general in those parts at an early period, perhaps so soon as the first or second week in August. Crops have, indeed, here suffered little, except on poor thin clay, or gravelly soils. The crops of clover and rye-grass in these parts are tolerably good, though by no means heavy.

For the preparation of turnip-grounds the season has every where been uncommonly fine; and the showers that have lately fallen in many districts, have been very suitable for the sowing and sprouting of the seed, a large portion of which would otherwise have been lost.

Our communications respecting fruit from some counties are flattering; but, in Wales and the neighbouring districts, we are informed that there is a general disappointment. "Peas, indeed," says the reporter, "will be plentiful in this part; but the apples, notwithstanding the long continuance of favourable appearances, almost entirely fail. We have been visited by a great blight, even after the time when every thing is generally deemed secure. In this part of the country, indeed, there hardly ever fails to be something of a crop; but in Herefordshire there are none. This circumstance has produced a great rise in the price of cyder. Good family cyder sell, at Hereford, as high as 8 guineas, and the best at 10 or 12 guineas per hoghead of 110 gallons."

The blight of fruit, we are inclined to believe, has been pretty general throughout the kingdom.

The prices of grain have not varied very much since our last.

The average price of WHEAT, throughout England and Wales, is 50s. 9d.—Of BARLEY, 29s. 3d.—Of OATS, 21s. 10d.

In some parts the price of cattle has lowered, in consequence of the dryness of the season.—BEEF, averaged in Smithfield on the 25th, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. the stone of 14 lb.—MUTTON, from 3s. to 3s. 6d.—VEAL, from 4s. to 5s. 2d.—PORK, from 2s. 4d. to 3s.—And LAMB, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. The number of BEASTS in the market were 1800—of SHEEP 12000—and LAMBS 2000.

HOPS.—Although the prospect of the growing crop of hops is less favourable than a week ago, the duty being now laid at 60 instead of 65,000l. the market is dull, and prices lower, probably, from their being previously pushed up too high, or the quantity on hand being considerably greater than at any former period at this season of the year.—Peckets 6l. to 8l. to 8l. 8s.—Bags 6l. 6s. to 7l. 12s.

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[VOL. V.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT of DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

SINCE our last retrospect of letters, a great variety of works has come before the public—*vos, sur, sus, atque sacerdos*; the mass of ephemeral matter, indeed, as usual, is motley and unmeaning, but with pleasure we have remarked, that many of the publications of the last six months are distinguished by recondite learning, some by laborious argument; and others by taste and versatility of genius. We shall offer as fair an estimate as we can of their respective merits.

HISTORY.

A very important period of more than forty years of the history of England, has lately been illustrated, by a gentleman well-known and respected in the literary world, the Rev. Mr. COXE, in his "*Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford*." This work consists of three very bulky quarto volumes; the first of which embraces that portion which will be most generally interesting, namely, the '*Memoirs*;' the two latter being chiefly devoted to original correspondence, to notes, authentic documents, and state papers. Mr. COXE possessed the most ample sources of information relative to the period, of which he is the historian, and such as are open to very few; if, therefore, he be found impartial in narrating transactions, his claim to authenticity stands high. Sir Robert Walpole has been almost universally reprobated for introducing corruption, as a *system*, into the various departments of administration: when secretary at war, it is well known, that he was accused of breach of trust and corruption, was expelled the house of commons, and committed to the tower. His biographer attempts to justify him from this disgraceful charge, but his success, in our opinion, is very unequal to his zeal: the bare unsupported *assertions* of Walpole, are not to be received in proof of his innocence. In honour to Mr. COXE, however, and in order to anticipate any hasty charge of partiality which may be brought against him, we rejoice to state, that, with every honest man, he censures, with

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becoming severity, the conduct of Walpole, as a systematic and unprincipled oppositionist, after the dismissal of the Townshend administration. We must enter our complete and unqualified protest against Mr. COXE's opinion on the subject of the Septennial bill, which he considers as "the bulwark of our civil and religious liberties," but which we regard as an act of usurpation, to the deplorable success of which, the people may attribute every subsequent invasion of their freedom. These volumes of Mr. COXE throw considerable light on the character of Lord Bolingbroke, whose "*Letters and Correspondence, Public and Private, during the Time he was Secretary of State to Queen Anne*," have lately been published by Mr. GILBERT PARKE, of Oxford. A fund of political intelligence is contained in these volumes, which are of unquestionable authenticity, the materials having been obtained by the editor from a living descendant of Thomas Hare, Esq., the under-secretary of Bolingbroke, who secured the pages of his lordship on his dismissal from office. An interesting "*History*" has been written "*of the Reign of Shah Aulum, the present Emperor of Hindostan*," by a gentleman well-known for his acquaintance with Asiatic literature, Captain WILLIAM FRANCKLIN, in the service of the East India company. Captain F. was one of the first pupils of that illustrious character, Sir William Jones, and one of the honourable few who approved themselves worthy of such an instructor; at an early period of life he undertook a journey into Persia, and resided some time at Shiraz, a place rendered classical from the circumstance of having given birth to the poet Hafez: the study of oriental languages here employed our author's attention; and on his return to Bengal, he published his *Tour to Persia*. The present history contains an account of the transactions of the court of Delhi and the neighbouring states, during a period of thirty-six years; in the appendix, among other interesting matter, is given a narrative of the late revolution at Rampore; and the original letter, as well as a translation of it, from the Prince

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Mirza,

Mirza, eldest son of the king of Delhi, to his present majesty of Great Britain, written in the year 1785. A relation, the most pathetic and instructive, of the sufferings of Shah Aulum concludes this valuable history; the eyes of the unfortunate king of Delhi were *extruded*, (to use an expression of Dr. Johnson's, on a similar occasion *), by the barbarous order of Gholam Caudir, whose inhumanity was afterwards retorted on him by Schindiah, with circumstances of aggravated cruelty. The whole of this agonizing tale is related in a manner which does honour to the feelings of Captain FRANKLIN. Perhaps we cannot arrange more properly than in the class of historical works, Sir RICHARD CLAYTON's translation of Mr. Tenhove's "*Memoirs of the House of Medici, from its Origin to the death of Francesco, the second, Grand Duke of Tuscany.*" Every one who has read Mr. Roscoe's life of Lorenzo, will remember the very handsome compliment there paid to the taste and abilities of Mr. Tenhove: speaking of the present work and its author, Mr. Roscoe says, "the fertility of his genius, and the extent of his information, have enabled him to interperse his narrative with a variety of interesting digressions and brilliant observations: and the most engaging work that perhaps ever appeared, on a subject of literary history, is written by a native of one country, in the language of another, on the affairs of a third.†" The whole of his design, Mr. Tenhove did not live to complete; his work was written at various times, and printed piecemeal, as it was composed. Mr. T. "committed to the flames all the copies of these memoirs, excepting those which he had distributed to his particular friends in separate parts, as they came from the press." From one of those few printed copies, this translation took its rise: and though, from the circumstance of its incompleteness, it abounds with abrupt digressions, and the chain of historical narration is often broken; it is a work of much value; it contains almost an history of the rise and reign of the fine arts, and many interesting anecdotes are interwoven of painters, sculptors, engravers, architects, &c. &c. Sir Richard's translation is spirited and easy; his notes and observations display considerable learning, and much good sense. The last work of

an historical nature, which has come under our observation is, a small octavo volume, of considerable curiosity, by General VALLANCY; it is entitled, "*The Ancient History of Ireland proved from the Sanscrit books of the Bramins of India.*" These venerable sages are well known to have taken an unlimited range in their topographical and historical researches; we learn, from the present publication, that, in one of the ancient Puranas, the sacred volumes of the Hindús, a particular description has been found of the British isles! The passage in question, is given in the original Sanscrit character, and is employed by the General to corroborate some assertions and conjectures, which he hazarded many years ago in his Vindication of the History of Ireland.

FINANCE.

As a work of great merit and importance, we cannot avoid mentioning the Earl of LAUDERDALE'S "*Letter on the present Measure of Finance*;" but as its direct application is to a period now past, we forbear to enlarge on its contents; no man, of common sense and observation, will question for a moment the completion of the noble earl's portentous prophecy, that the minister's estimate for the present year, 1798, will fall far short of his extravagant expenditure. The "proposal for liquidating £.66,666,666½ of the three per cents, by converting the land-tax into a permanent annuity," has met with that attention by both houses of parliament, which every plan to raise money is sure to be honoured with; a random equalization, however, of the old land-tax, would obviously be an iniquitous measure: A and B own two estates, each subject to a land-tax, the former of four shillings, the latter of four-pence in the pound. B sells his estate to C, who purchases at a high price, expressly on consideration of the lowness of the land-tax; what could exceed the injustice of raising C's land-tax to equal that of D, who purchased the estate of A at an inferior value, because it was burdened with a heavy one? In an octavo volume, is brought down to the 5th of Jan. 1797, "*The State of the Nation with Respect to its Public Funded Debt, Revenue, Disbursement,*" &c. &c. from which it appears, that the debt actually contracted at that time, was 594,000,000! Since that time, it has increased with an incalculable, but most ominous celerity:

—*Malum, quo non aliud velocius ulmi;
Moluitate urget, viresque acquirit unda.*

* See his note at the conclusion of king Lear.

† Mr. Tenhove was a Dutchman, and his memoirs are written in French.

It will not be very difficult to account for the zealous loyalty of many of us, after being informed, that the expense of collecting some taxes, amounts to almost 491. *per cent.* of the taxes themselves! From an erroneous position, namely, that a progressive increase of the precious metals in a state is the *cause* of progressive circulation, progressive industry, and progressive public prosperity, M. Herrenschiwand, in a pamphlet on "*The true situating Principle of Political Economy*," &c. has drawn, with all the pompous parade of the most profound syllogistic reasoning, a long and tiresome chain of economical and financial blunders. Mr. Dawson's "*Substitute for the Assessment Bill*," is to issue 20,000,000l. of Exchequer bills, bearing an interest of one *per cent.* *per annum*, under authority of parliament, and to *make them legal tender*. The assessment bill has long since passed; but as every sentence for enriching the revenue is heard with an attentive ear, however partial be its principle and operation, but little surprise would be excited, if this iniquitous *substitute* for the assessment bill were converted into an *appendix* to it. An anonymous author has published "*A few Hints towards an improved System of Taxation*," &c.; they have but little novelty to recommend them, though their object is undoubtedly laudable, namely, to burden all persons with a taxation proportionate to their property, without any kind of investigation or disclosure of circumstances. These hints, antecedent to their publication, were sent in a private letter to Mr. PITT, but the haughty premier condescended not to notice them. A stockholder has submitted to the consideration of the public "*Three Plans for paying off the National Debt, and a Fourth for raising Money sufficient to bring about so desirable an End*:" these plans demand different periods of operation to render them efficient, and all rest upon one common principle, namely, the conversion of all stock into short annuities, and the payment of the capital by an addition to the interest. The adoption of any of these plans would obviously require an enormous increase of taxation; our author proposes either a tax upon income, or, what is the same thing, a continuation of the new assessments. In passing from finance to

POLITICAL ECONOMY

in general, our attention is directed to the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth "*Reports of the Society for bettering the Con-*

dition of the Poor;" all of which have been published since our last retrospect, and will merit the consideration of the public. These reports contain a variety of plans, *practically proved*, to increase the comforts of our fellow-creatures in distress: among other things, the establishment of parish windmills, the profits of which, after the deduction of necessary expences, are distributed among the poor; of village shops, for supplying them with coals, blankets, candles, soap, and esculent commodities, at prime cost, are particularly recommended. The name of Lord WINCHELSEA stands honourably eminent; the rates in his three parishes amount to scarcely sixpence in the pound! this is effected by letting to the industrious poor small portions of land, on which they may keep a cow all the year round, or which they may cultivate in any manner they think proper. Were the conduct of Lord WINCHELSEA universally imitated by the nobility and large land-holders of this kingdom, we need feel no anxiety on the subject of foreign invasion or domestic insurrection: our soldiers might be disbanded, and the defence of the nation be confided, with perfect security, to the mass of a hardy and a happy people. Dr. GRAY, (on whom the university of St. Andrew's conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. immediately on the publication of his "*Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations*," &c.) has given to us "*A Plan for supplying London with Bread at one uniform Price from one Year to another*." He proposes the establishment of granaries for corn, and naturally expresses a surprise that tea, tobacco, sugar, &c. &c. should be deposited in large and commodious warehouses, while corn, the most essential article of subsistence, is lodged in little, unknown barns, and so scattered over the country, as to bid calculation defiance as to its quantity, and conjecture as to the places of its most abundant deposit. Dr. GRAY's object is, by means of a temporary premium from parliament, on an *extraordinary* growth of corn, to obtain a surplus adequate to the consumption of one whole year. This he thinks may be effected in the space of eight years; and when it is effected, the stock in hand will make the abundance of one harvest supply the deficiency of another. We shall then be no longer, as we are now, at the mercy of a capricious season for our daily bread:

bread: a circumstance which, as it can easily be avoided, argues in the people who submit to its inconvenience a degree of folly equal to the savage, whose experience of intense heat to-day renders him forgetful of the bitter cold which may succeed to-morrow. "*The Outlines of a Plan for establishing a united Company of British Manufacturers,*" are sketched by Mr. JAMES PEACOCK, whose benevolent object is, so far as the manufacturers are concerned, to form a company which shall supply the industrious with labour, and the ignorant with instruction. Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG—not the *Rev. Mr. Arthur Young*—has called the attention of the public to a circumstance, not very creditable to the congregated followers of the meek and unassuming Jesus. This circumstance is the want of accommodation in our churches for those *poor worshippers* to whom the gospel was, at one time, more peculiarly preached. "A stranger," says Mr. Y. "would think that our churches were built, as indeed they are, only for the rich." These latter monopolize the pews, while the poor, lame, perhaps blind, old, or feeble, are disgracefully crowded in the aisles, where many of them must stand during the whole of divine service! But the aspirations of an humble and an hearty suppliant are not intercepted in their passage to the throne of Omnipotence by the prayers of any prouder worshipper. Mr. WADDINGTON, a governor of the royal hospital of Bridewell, has offered to the attention of his brethren some "*Considerations on the original and proper Objects*," of the Institution. The abolition of *arts-masters and apprentices within the walls* is pressed with peculiar earnestness. Mr. W. exposes the evil consequences which have resulted from the introduction of them, by referring to numerous entries in the court and committee books, the pages of which are filled with complaints against both: he has, moreover, suggested a variety of other regulations for the better government of the hospital, which are highly entitled to public consideration. Mr. MORTON PITT's "*Address to the landed Interest on the Deficiency of Habitations and Fuel for the Use of the Poor,*" contains many sensible and benevolent observations: it proposes the construction of convenient cottages for labourers, and the provision of fuel for them at an easy rate; that they may be allowed to culti-

vate a small garden, and possess sufficient pasture for a cow. May these recommendations, which we make no doubt Mr. PITT has enforced by example in his own case, be generally attended to! The English planter will receive many useful hints from a small volume published by Dr. LABORIE, under the title of "*The Coffee-Planter of St. Domingo,*" &c. The cultivation of the coffee-tree has attained great perfection in that island: it is an exotic, which has not been introduced there above sixty years, and which now yields an annual produce of above seventy millions of pounds. Dr. LABORIE's publication is intended for the benefit of such colonies as are yet in their infancy with respect to the cultivation of this rich article of commerce; it explains, in a perspicuous and methodical manner, the most successful modes of culture. Dr. L. when he treats of the slaves, speaks of them rather as beasts than human beings: as "*the particulars,*" he observes, of discipline and punishment would be too disgusting," the doctor is prudently concise on that head; and in mercy to our feelings—morbidly sensible!—contents himself with *indirectly* mentioning, or rather muttering, something about collars, and chains, and whips whose knots have been dyed in the blood of former victims from among this black cattle. It would be unjust to omit mentioning, that the doctor, both on the score of benevolence and interest, recommends good treatment to slaves, horses, mules, and oxen.

On the subject of Political Economy, thus distinguished, though perhaps unnecessarily, from Finance, we are not aware that any work of merit remains to be enumerated; we proceed, therefore, to that tender topic

POLITICS.

This department, as usual, contains various works of very different, real, and comparative importance! the greater part are of only temporary consequence; of these, therefore, we shall select only such as, from their intrinsic worth or accidental circumstances, have in some degree attracted the public notice. The Bishop of LANDAFF's "*Address to the People of Great Britain,*" deservedly stands at the head of those splendid but transitory meteors that are continually sweeping across the varying horizon of politics. The style is masterly and animated; and so far as it tends to excite our countrymen to a firm and united opposition of our

hostile attempts against our own shores, its author deserves well of the public. We must be allowed, however, to dissent from the right reverend prelate, with respect to the validity of some of the arguments that he makes use of; from the elevation to which his ecclesiastical dignity and his private fortune raises him, he is, in our opinion, very liable to mistake concerning the effects of an address to the lower orders of society; the inconveniences and peculiar hardships of whose situation he can know only from philosophical reasoning and very cursory observation. The popularity of this work, at least, among the higher and the reading classes, to whom indeed the reasonings are most applicable, called forth a daring pamphlet of Mr. WAKEFIELD's, intitled, "*A Reply to some Parts of the Bishop of Landaff's Address*;" in style this is superior to most of Mr. W.'s former works; there are, however, in it passages so liable to be misinterpreted, that we should have pronounced it a very imprudent work, even if the King's attorney general had not thought proper, by a prosecution of its publishers, to suppress the circulation. Strictures upon Mr. WAKEFIELD had been previously published by Mr. HANBY, in his "*Examination of Mr. Wakefield's Reply*," &c. and by the anonymous author of "*a Letter to the Inhabitants of Great Britain, occasioned by Mr. Wakefield's Reply*." The Bishop of Landaff's address has also been commented upon by Mr. KINGSBURY and Mr. HINCKLEY; but the public notice, in this controversy, has been but very little diverted from the two principals to the aths on either side.

Mr. MOWBRAY, in his "*Remarks on the Conduct of Opposition during the present Parliament*," branches into a variety of collateral subjects: his assertion, "that every partial alteration which has taken place in particular boroughs (since the revolution), has contributed to extend the privilege of voting more widely," we hesitate not in pronouncing to be notoriously false. A considerable portion of this pamphlet is taken up in commenting on the affairs of Ireland: the situation of that country imposes silence on us. A few pamphlets have been written in defence of, and in opposition to, the measures of government; but the subject is now become too delicate for any hasty random observations, and it is inconsistent with our plan to be diffuse; it is prudent, therefore, that we should be si-

lent. The author of "*An Appeal to the Head and Heart of every Man and Woman in Great Britain*," very gravely attributes the fine weather on the day of his Majesty's late procession to St. Paul's to a particular interposition of the Almighty, arising from his approbation of the festival! In the perusal of his silly pamphlet, few readers, after such a specimen, will be disappointed.

On the interesting subject of invasion, one of the best, because the most temperate publication that has come under our notice is, "*An Address to the People of Great Britain*," by GEO. BURGESS, B. A. The ministry, whether prudently or imprudently, has, "most unequivocally, committed the nation;" and it being too late to recal the consequences of our follies or our crimes, it only now remains to guard against them in the best manner that we can. But though Mr. BURGESS recommends *patience* for the present, yet he thinks that a "*radical*," that is, a "gradual, peaceable, and deliberate reform," cannot long be delayed: and through his mildness and love of peace he indulges, in our opinion, the ill-founded expectation of the probability of removing the radical corruptions and inbred diseases of the body politic, by a simple appeal to the reason and justice of that rapacious tyrant Human nature.

"*French Invasion*," &c. is a collection of addresses on the part of the executive directory of France: the object of the work is to manifest the real intention of France to invade us, and of course to prepare us for the event. Invasion! it is

A woman's story at a winter's fire,
Authoriz'd by her gadamé.

Mr. HUGHES' "*Reflections on the Politics of France and England at the Close of the Year 1797*," are jejune and puerile: the pomposity of his language is very incompetent to conceal the poverty of his thinking. But every man must think; it is not very wonderful, therefore, that a commissary general, HAVILAND LE MESURIER, esquire, should, in these turbulent times, have his head full of "*Thoughts on a French Invasion*." This ingenious gentleman, as would of course be expected, is most outrageously loyal; and as to the *aroma*, the essential oil of such sweet-scented odoriferous loyalty as his, we all know,

It is of a nature so subtle,
That unless it be luted with care,
The odour will fly, tho' the bottle
And its spirit impregnate the air!

Of such genuine and exalted genius is Mr. Commissary LE MESURIER, that, in several instances, he has spurned with becoming indignity at the rules of grammar, and has frequently deviated from the dry and vulgar precision of historical truth, with a spirit of manly and laudable independence. Lord AUCKLAND is the reputed author of a pamphlet in two parts, intitled, "*Considerations upon the State of public Affairs at the Beginning of the Year 1798.*" The style is a ranting imitation of Mr. Burke's philippics against France: what reliance is to be placed on the conjecture or the assertions of a writer, who has the ridiculous hardihood to say, that "the French are, and have been ever since the revolution, poltroons and dastards?" What babies must have been the innumerable legions whom they have discomfited! whom these poltroons and dastards have humbled to the very dust? A duodecimo squib of three and twenty pages, called "*Unite or Fall,*" is said to be the production of the Earl of CARLISLE; but we give not easy credit to such slanderous reports: it is scarcely possible that his lordship, an intelligent statesman, should have committed himself to rashly as to write such a flimsy and unlaboured pamphlet. From these bagatelles, we turn to a work of more celebrity. M. DUMOURIEZ, "*Table Speculatif de l'Europe,*" has been translated into English. The general, in this speculative view of Europe, evinces considerable talents and extensive information: in different chapters, the political situation is considered of Austria, Prussia, the German empire, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and England. The project of invading this island, DUMOURIEZ thinks, is not to be regarded as chimerical; and, in order "not to conquer, but to force France to return to its constitutional principle," a new coalition, he says, ought to be formed by all the powers of Europe. "This confederacy should annual every thing that has been achieved at Rastadt; it should absolutely oppose the descent on England, either by actual interposition, or by war: it should oppose on the belligerent powers a rigorous armistice, and attack the party that refuses compliance." The translation has appeared of a letter from the original of M. MALLET DU PAN, dated "Provincers of Switzerland, March 20, 1798," giving "*A short Account of the Invasion of that Country.*" It is written very intemperately; but, with MAL-

LET DU PAN's feelings, intemperance is somewhat excusable. We were not more surprised that private letters from one individual to another, found on board a prize ship, should be published, apparently by authority, than that the sentiments of those letters should be made ground of accusation against the person to whom they were written, and against all those whose names were casually introduced by the writer. The pamphlet entitled "*Copies of Letters, recently written by Mr. Stone at Paris, to Dr. Priestley in America, taken on board a neutral vessel,*" has, however, in its illiberal and inflammatory preface, ascribed all the sentiments of Mr. STONE to Dr. PRIESTLEY, and not only to Dr. P. but to all his friends, and to the friends of reform generally in Great Britain! It would be an idle waste of paper to add any remarks on such a position. Mr. STONE's sentiments at Paris, neither Dr. PRIESTLEY in America, nor the friends of peace and reform here, had it in their power to controul; and arguing from the known benevolence of Dr. PRIESTLEY's character, we believe he will never rejoice that the calamities of a revolution should befall his native country, because his advice to reform the abuses of its civil and ecclesiastical establishments was not followed. Mr. GIFFORD, a gentleman of some notoriety, has translated CAMILLE JORDAN's "*Address to his Constituents on the Revolution of the 4th of September, 1797,*" with the addition of a Preface and Notes. CAMILLE JORDAN, it is very well known, was one of those unfortunate members of the legislative body who were denounced as conspirators for the re-establishment of royalty, and banished from their country. The present address is written in an animated though declamatory style. The translation is most likely faithful, and is executed with considerable spirit. Mr. GIFFORD has also published, "*A post Address to the Members of the Royal Association on the present State of Affairs.*" He asserts, that he has received from France three lists of persons who are to be chosen as directors for England, Scotland, and Ireland: the names of these persons are published at full length. We make no observations on this circumstance, because we understand that one of the persons nominated (the Earl of LAUDERDALE) has openly declared his intention of commencing a prosecution against Mr. GIFFORD for a libel. Rogers

Question as it stood in March 1798," is a pamphlet attributed to Mr. FRANCIS: it has obtained from the public a merited approbation for the perspicuity of its style, the acuteness of its reasoning, and the accuracy of its statements. A great deal of sound, good sense, expressed in easy, intelligible and unornamented language, is to be found in a small publication, which we earnestly recommend to general perusal, intitled "*Peace in our Power upon Terms not Unreasonable,*" by CHARLES BARING, Esq. Mr. LISTER's "*Opposition Dangerous,*" was written when the ghost of invasion frightened us; it very properly recommended us to forget all petty political disputes, and heartily unite to lay it. Of a similar nature is "*An Address to the People of Great Britain,*" by Mr. GEORGE BURGESS. "*A serious Address,*" also has been submitted "*to the People of Great Britain,*" by JAMES JOHNSON, Esq. a gentleman of ministerial politics, who warmly reprobates the ungenerous artifice which many friends of government adopt, of blending and confounding the two distinct and often opposite characters of reformer and revolutionist. PETER PORCUPINE, of no very honourable notoriety, has published a work, in two parts, intitled, "*Democratic Principles illustrated by Example.*" The name of H. R. YORKE is familiar to many of us: in consequence of a conviction for seditious practices, he was sentenced to a long imprisonment, during which period he appears to have undergone a gradual and complete change in his political principles; he has now published "*A Letter to the Reformers,*" wherein he exhibits a full recantation of his former tenets. Knowing so little of Mr. YORKE as we do, it would be highly unbecoming to join that general voice of censure which, of course, is directed against him by the party, whose principles he has deserted: Mr. YORKE may be actuated by the purest and most honourable motives; we enter not into the recesses of another man's heart. "*The Case of the People of England,*" &c. is written by "one of 80,000 incorrigible jacobins," who, notwithstanding, appears to have a sincere respect for the form and principles of our own constitution; his pamphlet displays ability and information. Mr. ANTHONY AUFRERE, as "*A Warning to Britons,*" has published "from a well-authenticated German publication," a most horrible, and, we sincerely hope, as every man of feeling must hope, an exaggerated relation of the

treacherous and inhuman conduct of the French officers and soldiers towards the peasants of Suabia, during the invasion of Germany in 1796.

We could enumerate the title-pages of various other political publications, but the task, perhaps, would be no less tiresome to our readers than ourselves; particularly as we are not aware of having omitted any, whose eminence, either in wisdom, or in folly, merits enumeration. On the subject of American politics, however, two publications deserve attention: the aim of Mr. HARPER's "*Observations on the Dispute between the United States and France,*" is to criminate the latter and exculpate the former: it is a well-known and melancholy truth, that America is divided into two parties, the one adherent—perhaps through gratitude—to the French, who generously stepped forward to assist them in their ever-memorable struggle; and the other, yet attached to the once parent-country, who are solicitous to preserve with it, their present alliance. Mr. HARPER is a champion of the latter; he enlarges in a strain of animated, indeed, but not very eloquent invective, on the arrogance and unbounded ambition of the French Republic; he develops her political manoeuvres in respect to the United States, and considers the object of her connection with them, to be the revival of ancient animosity between England and America; reflecting, that this revival would evidently be attended with striking and immediate advantages to France. These observations, however, of Mr. HARPER, it seems, are to be received with very cautious consent; for a late minister plenipotentiary from the republic of America to that of France, Mr. MUNROE, has published "*A View of the Conduct of the Executive in the Foreign Affairs of the United States, as connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the Years 1794-5, and 6,*" wherein some of the most important statements of Mr. HARPER are invalidated; not to say entirely overthrown. Mr. MUNROE's pamphlet is entitled to the greater respect perhaps, since it was not written in reply to Mr. HARPER, but contains an accidental and unintended impeachment of his accuracy; Mr. M. has, moreover, illustrated his pamphlet, and given it indisputable authority, by the insertion of his own diplomatic instructions and correspondence. Few are the works which have come before us on the subjects of

GENEALOGY AND ANTIQUITIES; but those few are excellent in their kind. Mr. D. LYSONS' "*Environs of London*," is a valuable work, which most of us, probably, have perused; a younger brother of that gentleman, Mr. S. LYSONS, has published a very interesting "*Account of Roman Antiquities discovered at Woodchester, in the County of Gloucester*," in this splendid work, Mr. L. has displayed an uncommon variety of ornamental and curious acquirements: though not professionally an artist, he has executed, not merely the drawings and admeasurements himself, but, with one or two exceptions, has also engraven the plates, and in a style of superior delicacy and elegance. The descriptive portion of this volume displays much diligence of investigation, and is no less creditable to Mr. LYSONS, as an antiquary, than the graphic as an artist. The price of the magnificent work is ten guineas in boards. Mr. LANGLEY's "*History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Desborough and Deanery of Wycombe*," is a work rather of useful reference to the historian, than of general interest to the public: it is executed with industry and ability; nor is it the fault of Mr. L. that the hundred of Desborough possesses but little attraction to the antiquary. We are indebted to an anonymous editor, for the publication of a curious account of the "*Venerable and Primitival See of St. Andrews; reliquie Divi Andreæ*." This work was written by 'a true (though unworthy) son of the church,' (as he modestly styles himself), Mr. GEORGE MARTINE, of Clermont, who seems to have held some office, probably that of secretary, under Archbishop Sharp. This work is printed from an original manuscript, preserving not only Mr. Martine's style, but his spelling, both of which have undergone considerable alterations in MSS. of the university, the Harleian library, and that in the possession of Dr. Adamson. Whoever is desirous of information relative to the early history of St. Andrews, will not be disappointed in the perusal of this curious volume. In prosecution of a design which the society of antiquaries has resolved to execute, of publishing accurate measures of all the principal ecclesiastical buildings of England, it has now presented the public with "*Some Account of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, illustrative of the plans, elevations, and sections of that building*." This magnificent work is the first of the series; it contains eleven plates, which are executed on a large

scale and in an elegant manner. The "*Collection of scarce and interesting Tracts, tending to elucidate detached parts of the History of Great Britain*," is selected from the Somers' collections, and arranged in chronological order. This work is doubly valuable, from the scarcity of the larger work from which it is compiled. We must not omit to mention, that the indefatigable Mr. NICHOLS, has published "*Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Ancient Times in England*," which he has deduced from the accounts of church-wardens, and other authentic documents.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Few works are better calculated to blend instruction with amusement, than those which may be comprehended under the present head: since our last retrospect, several of unusual merit have been added to our collection of voyages and travels. Among them is Mr. DALLAWAY's "*Constantinople, Ancient and Modern; with Excursions to the Shores and Islands of the Archipelago, and to the Troad*." The object of Mr. D. was not so much to delineate the present manners of the Ottoman empire, as to obtain and communicate "an accurate information of the present state of those ruins which were once the pride of classic antiquity, and to inspect those scenes once dignified by the residence of the most enlightened people of their day." In this tour, of about a thousand miles, Mr. D. surveyed the eastern coast of the sea of Marmora, and traversing Anatolia, pursued the Ægean shores on his return, and visited the islands of Samos, Chio, Mitylene, and Tenedos, examining also the now desolate region of the Troad. A very ample account is given of the metropolis of the empire, which is inhabited by a motley crew of Turks, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Franks, from every European nation. Among the public edifices of Constantinople—consisting of 13 libraries, 500 schools, 130 baths, khans for the accommodation of merchants, bazars for the display of their wares, together with coffee-houses, and teriaki-khana, where opium is sold, (a drug now giving way to wine) is the remarkably magnificent mosque of Sultan Ahmed I. How much the influence of internal embellishments over the mind, of gilded tablets, and the "dim religious light" of richly-painted windows, is heightened, in christian churches, by the full choir and decent ceremonies, will be felt, says Mr. DALLAWAY, "in these temples of Mahommed, in which are seen only

only a few devotees, writhing themselves in distorted attitudes, and drawing out portions of the Koran with equal loudness and discordance." A translation has appeared, from the original Italian of the Abbé LAZZARO SPALLANZANI's "*Travels in the Two Sicilies, and some Parts of the Appenines*." The celebrity of SPALLANZANI, as a naturalist, philosopher, and physiologist, will excite very considerable attention to the present performance: his microscopical observations, and his experiments, multifarious, indeed, and valuable, but many of them attended with circumstances of DISGUSTING AND UNPARDONABLE CRUELTY, are well-known to the learned, and many of them, even to the unlearned world. The present work, however, may be read without shock to the feelings of any one, for the Abbate, whose former studies have been chiefly devoted to the investigation of animal and vegetable phenomena, has now turned his attention to the minutiae of mineralogy. For the purpose of forming an ample and valuable collection of volcanic matter, SPALLANZANI made the circuit of the Phlegrean fields and the Æolian isles; the ever-burning craters of Ætna, Stromboli and Vesuvius, submitted to his undaunted and indefatigable research. We have frequently had occasion, and seldom more occasion than at present, to lament, that it is inconsistent with our plan to enter at large into works of curiosity and importance; it is evident, however, that a retrospect of so unrestricted a nature, would swell to a size disproportionate to our other communications. With reluctance, therefore, we must content ourselves with a simple recommendation of the Abbé SPALLANZANI's travels, to the perusal of our readers.

A republication has appeared of "*Paul Hentzner's Travels into England during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*," &c. Horace Walpole translated these travels from the Latin, and printed them at Strawberry Hill, about forty years ago; to the present edition, which is correctly and beautifully printed, the *Fragmenta Regalia*, or Observations on Queen Elizabeth's Times and Favourites, are added: the engravings which adorn this work, are numerous, and executed in a style of considerable elegance. Dr. MOODY has edited "*A Sketch of Modern France*," written in a series of letters, by a Lady, during a tour through that country in the years 1796 and 1797. These letters are written with a great deal of vivacity; they abound in anecdotes, for the most part illustra-

tive of eminent characters, and are evidently the production of an impartial and acute observer. A work of considerable and deserved popularity, is Miss WILLIAMS's "*Tour in Switzerland*;" Miss W. it is well known, resided in France during the dreadful period of its revolutionary government; she was a Girondist, the friend of Madame Roland, and had published a work in England, in which was displayed, with all its ugliness and deformity, the character of many a ferocious satellite of Robespierre. These united circumstances rendered her situation most perilous; of course, it is not wonderful, that she anxiously seized the fortunate opportunity which presented itself, of obtaining a passport for Switzerland; to this opportunity the public is indebted for the present tour, which now excites a double interest, as it was made through a country, whose moral and political features have since suffered a change, which scarcely any thing less than conquest could have so speedily effected. Miss WILLIAMS's style of writing is well known; less elegant than if it were less ornamented, she seems to have no relish for that simplicity of composition, whose charms are to us infinitely more fascinating than the rich poetic periods, which almost monopolize her pages. The sublime and tremendous scenery, however, which Switzerland presents, not excuses, but demands a glow of colouring, a fire and an animated pencil. But the sketches of country which Miss W. has introduced, she professes to be subordinate; for the main object of the work is to display the moral situation of Switzerland; to exhibit the government and manners of the Cantons; to draw a comparative picture of the present state of Paris with that of the Swiss towns; and to trace the important and momentous effects, which the French revolution has produced in Switzerland, where a new æra has already been established by it, in the annals of its history. In the perusal of these interesting volumes, we could not but contrast the ancient freedom, which the hardy forefathers maintained of these bleak mountaineers, the Swiss, with the disgusting vassalage to which their descendants had most ingloriously submitted; "all the peasantry in the canton of Basil, with only the exception of the little town of Liétal, which enjoys a few municipal privileges, are literally Serfs, and annexed to the soil." Three-fourths of the inhabitants of this canton, antecedent to the late revolution, were absolute slaves;

a still larger proportion were in a state of vassalage in the canton of Zurich; nor did Lucerne, the Bœotia of Switzerland, wear, in any degree, less heavy or less galling chains than either. "What," exclaims Gustavus Vasa to the miners of Dalecarlia,

"What but liberty

Through the famed course of thirteen hundred years,
Alone hath held INVASION from your hills,
And sanctified their shade? . . .

And what are fifty, what a thousand slaves,
Match'd to the finew of a single arm
That strikes for liberty?"

But the French have marched over the hills of Switzerland, for the mountaineers had no liberty to strike for; and they yielded, after an obstinate, indeed, though a short conflict, to the restless and ambitious arms of a proud and overbearing republic. The last thirty pages of Miss WILLIAMS's interesting work contain important matter, and matter very little known, relative to this invasion; which had not taken place at the time she wrote, but which she seems to have clearly anticipated from the temper which she observed in the country. It appears that the popular party of the *Pays de Vaud* claimed from the French an ancient guarantee of their republican independence, in opposition to the governments of Switzerland, particularly that of Berne; this guarantee was made by the French nation in the year 1565, in confirmation of the treaty of Lausanne, concluded the preceding year, between Philibert, the successor of Charles the Third, duke of Savoy, and the Swiss cantons. Miss WILLIAMS has given a history of this curious and important treaty, which, if correct, seems, on the acknowledged principles of national faith, not only to justify the invasion of Switzerland by France, but to shew that it was simply the honourable fulfilment of an old engagement in favour of the people*.

* The invasion of Switzerland has met with such general reprobation, that we are particularly solicitous not to mislead our readers, and prompt them to an erroneous judgment on the subject; Miss WILLIAMS wrote antecedent to the revolution, and consequently cannot be suspected of having written expressly in vindication of it. We have stated plainly, what was the impression made on our minds in the perusal of her tour; a very opposite impression might be made on the minds of others. We wish our readers, therefore, not to form their opinion from

The last work which we have occasion to notice in this department of literature is, "*Travels through the Maritime Alps, from Italy to Lyons, across the Col de Tende*," &c. by Mr. ALBANIS BEAUMONT, author of "*The Rhetian Alps*," &c. The chief merit of this publication, as well as of the former by the same gentleman, consists in the splendour of its plates, and the elegance of its typography. It is printed in folio, and the price of it is five guineas.

TOURS.

Some few narratives of what may be denominated domestic excursions, unspiring to the dignity of "*Voyages and Travels*," have too much merit to be passed over in silence. We have seldom perused a small volume, which, for a delineation of character, variety of incident, and variety of description, exceeds Mr. WARNER's "*Walk through Wales*." We are happy to observe an increasing frequency of these pedestrian tours: to walk, is, beyond all comparison, the most independent and advantageous mode of travelling; Smellungus and Mundungus may pursue their journey as they please; but it grieves one to see a man of taste at the mercy of a postilion. Mr. HENRY SKRINE is rather a common-place traveller: his "*Two successive Tours through the whole of Wales*," is a mediocre performance, affording but little room, either to censure or applaud. Mr. WOODWARD's "*Eccentric Excursions*" contain abundant sketches of character and country, in different parts of England and South Wales. A vein of humour pervades them, which, however, is not always the most happy: the work is embellished with a hundred engravings, many of them original and characteristic. Mr. McNAYR's "*Guide from Glasgow to some of the most remarkable Scenes in the Highlands of Scotland*," is somewhat overcharged with description; we question not the warmth of the author's feelings at the scenes he surveyed, but a man of simple and correct taste would, in some degree, have repulsed the wantonness and luxuriance of his imagination, when he sat down to write. As the eye may be offended at a glare of colouring, so may the ear be soon surfeited by richness and mellifluousness of description. Mr. McNAYR, however, is entitled to considerable praise; like Mr. WARNER, the pedestrian tourist just mentioned, he is an admirer of Ossian,

what we have said, but rather to seek the fountain whence we drew our information.

and abounds with poetic and historical quotation.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Dr. J. A. GRAHAM's "*Descriptive Sketch of the present State of Vermont*" is written in a style of such uniform panegyric, that, in order to derive much valuable information, it must be read with considerable caution; with such caution, however, it may be carefully perused. Mr. POLWHEEL has published a part of the first volume of his "*History of Devonshire*;" it is somewhat singular, that this elaborate work was introduced to the public by a second volume, which appeared some three or four years since; the part just published contains what Mr. P. modestly calls a "*sketch of natural history*." After a general description of the province, succeed many curious atmospheric remarks; Mr. P. has investigated the sources of a great variety of rivers, and the qualities of a great variety of springs; he opposes the hypothesis of Dr. Halley, that springs are produced by vapour, and seems to coincide with those philosophers who consider them derived from the sea, "by cavities running thence through the bowels of the earth like veins or arteries of the human body, and that the sea acts like an hydraulic machine, to force and protrude those cavities to a considerable inland distance:" Mr. P. conjectures, in addition, with great probability, that a deposition of salts is occasioned by the filtration of sea-water in its passage through the earth: the water becomes lighter in proportion to the subsidence of its salts; it rises, therefore, through the pores of the earth, above the level it would otherwise preserve, even to the tops of the hills. Though a work, by no means exclusively topographical, we may, without impropriety, arrange in this division, Mr. MURPHY's "*General View of the State of Portugal*." The plan of Mr. MURPHY, indeed, embraces an extensive variety of topics, all of which he has treated in a concise and intelligible manner, communicating a true idea of the history and national character of the Portuguese. The agriculture of Portugal is a subject of distinct consideration; the causes of its former declension, and those which still impede its advancement, are traced with much skill and ingenuity: the vine, of course, continues to be cultivated in preference to grain, because it has been proved to be four times as lucrative: Having, in a series of chapters, given an account of the revenue, the military and marine departments, the con-

quests, and the coinage among the Portuguese, Mr. M. offers some lively and striking sketches of their domestic manners. This curious and amusing work, which includes "an account of the physical and moral state of the kingdom of Portugal, together with observations on the animal, vegetable, and mineral productions of its colonies," is compiled from the best Portuguese writers, and from notices obtained in the country.

We proceed to an interesting and useful department of literature, namely,

BIOGRAPHY,

which is cultivated to a considerable extent. "*The Life of Sir Charles Linneus*," has been translated from the German of M. STOEVE, by Mr. JOSEPH TRAPP. The general outlines of the biography of this great naturalist have long since been known; they are now filled up, however, with particulars of his private life, which are new and interesting. A copious list of his works is added, together with a "biographical sketch of the life of his son," whose character and attainments Dr. STOEVE has represented in a favourable light. It is impossible not to mention, in terms of severe disapprobation, the clumsy ungrammatical translation, which this valuable work has undergone in the hands of Mr. TRAPP: it reflects disgrace, not only on himself, but in some measure on the Linnæan society, for not having taken precaution to prevent it. The death of a woman, renowned for talent and eccentricity, has been succeeded by an interesting narrative of her life: in the vigour of age, and in the bloom of beauty, Providence has summoned away Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin. Her widower has published the "*Memoirs*" and "*Posthumous Works*" of this contested character; the former are somewhat meagre, perhaps, but they are written with much simplicity, and, we have no doubt, with truth: every exceptionable circumstance of her life is narrated in the same unornamented language which is employed in the enumeration of her many meritorious actions. It is not for us to vindicate Mary Godwin from the charge of multiplied immorality, which is brought against her by the candid as well as the censorious; by the sagacious as well as the superficial observer: her character, in our estimation, is far from being entitled to unqualified praise; she had many faults; she had many transcendent virtues. But she is now dead, and we shall

No farther seek her merits to disclose,
Or draw her frailties from the dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of her Father and her God!

The Life of Catherine the Second, late Empress of Russia, has employed the pen of many a catchpenny scribbler: the only work of any merit which has hitherto appeared on this subject is translated in three octavo volumes from the French. During the reign of this most extraordinary woman, the throne of Russia insinuated the creeping fibres of its root into every court of Europe; and, imbibing from each some salutary juice, converted it immediately to nutrition: the growth of the plant was wonderful and alarming! Mr. MARK NOBLE has degraded the dignity of a biographer in his "*Lives of the English Regicides*," &c. Surely, had this gentleman been disposed to vent his idle rage against the French, he might have found some method less discreditable to his own character as an author, than that which he has adopted of converting the history of a past period into a vehicle of party politics; but the extreme folly and gross illiberality of calumniating a Bradshaw, a Ludlow, and a Sidney, unite to form a very efficacious antidote against the poison which his malignity had prepared. Mr. ASPRY CONGREVE's "*Memoirs of the late Mr. Charles Macklin*" are entertaining, and it is probable authentic. Mr. ALMON, the author of those interesting "*Anecdotes*," which appeared some year or two since, "*of the late Earl of Chatham*," has published some "*Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes of several of the most eminent Persons of the present Age*." These sketches are of very unequal merit. A new edition has appeared, in fifteen volumes, of the "*General Biographical Dictionary*." It is enriched by a few improvements, and a copious addition of new matter. Works of this sort are useful as references in the reading of history; but where the biography of some thousand men is compressed into a few octavo volumes, it must necessarily be meagre; and where the documents are many of them doubtful, it must necessarily merit but a cautious confidence. The present, however, is a useful work. Not so the "*Literary Memoirs of living Authors of Great Britain*," which are collected by a writer whose taste, judgment, and critical acumen, are all of them incompetent to so arduous a performance, and whose gross partiality and prejudice are dis-

graceful to it. A new edition has made its appearance of Pilkington's "*Dictionary of Painters*;" to which is added a Supplement, the production of Dr. WOLCOT (more generally known, perhaps, by the name of Peter Pindar). This supplement professes to give anecdotes of the latest and most celebrated artists; many names, however, of well-earned celebrity are omitted. To this work are added Remarks on the present State of Painting by the Royal Academician, Mr. BARRY. The catalogue of biographical works, we believe, is completed with the addition of Mr. HERON's "*Account of the Life of Muley Leizit, late Emperor of Morocco*." The author of this trait, it seems—for Mr. HERON translates it from the French—was a secret agent at the Moorish court, from the cabinet of Spain; against which country Muley Leizit [Mula Al Yezid] harboured peculiar inveteracy. This agent, in conjunction with a military commander, named Ben Naser, fomented a conspiracy against the tyrant, and by his intrigues at length accomplished his fall. It is evident, therefore, that our anonymous biographer, however pure were the sources of his information, is not to be implicitly relied on. The atrocious, the disgusting, the unnatural crimes, which are said to constitute almost the sole annals of Mula Al Yezid's reign, will not be credited, perhaps, in their full extent. Mr. HERON has judiciously subjoined to this hideous account, "*A short View of the Moorish History from the earliest Times to the Accession of Muley Leizit*; with a philosophical Inquiry into the Causes which have hitherto retarded the Civilization of the Moors."

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The learned Prebendary of Durham, Mr. BURGESS, has added to a republication of Aristotle's "*Peplus*," three Inscriptions, till now unpublished, from a manuscript in the Harleian Collection. The editor of this small and insignificant original has suffered an unpardonable abundance of typographical errors to creep into his text. We are indebted to a British senator, Mr. DRUMMOND, for a translation of the "*Satires of Persius*." This arduous task is introduced by a prologue, wherein Mr. D. appears to much advantage as an original poet; and by a very elegant preface, where the comparative merits of the three Roman satirists, Horace, Juvenal, and Persius, are sketched with the hand of a master. The translation

translations of Dryden and Brewster are each a formidable rival to Mr. DRUMMOND, who, notwithstanding he has occasionally weakened the sense of his author, like both his predecessors, by a dilated version, has, on the whole, executed his task with such taste and spirit as to merit the thanks of every classical reader. An anonymous author has published in two octavo volumes, with classical notes and a revision of the Latin text, a translation of "*The Poems of Catullus*." It has the barren merit of mediocrity, and is highly censurable as containing all the beastly and disgusting indecencies of the original. Mr. BUTLER has published, with the addition of a few short notes, the poem of "*Marcus Musurus*," prefixed to the Aldine and two Basil editions of Plato: this is succeeded by Isaac Casaubon's Sapphic ode to the memory of Joseph Scaliger. In the same small volume are included *Pœmata et Exercitationes utriusque lingue*, by the editor of the volume: these original compositions are nine in number; among them are Garrick's beautiful song, "Thou soft-flowing Avon," in Greek hexameter; Beattie's "Hermit," and Milton's seventh Sonnet, in Latin hexameter and pentameter. The learned editor of this work announces that he has been appointed by the University of Cambridge to publish a new edition of *Æschylus*. The laborious Mr. BRYANT has given us the sentiments of Philo Judæus concerning the *Apyes*, or "*Word of God*." Numerous passages are produced from that learned Jew, to which are added citations from the Fathers, as testimonials for the truth of the doctrine of the Trinity. Notwithstanding the general orthodoxy of this gentleman, one or two tenets in this curious performance favour somewhat of heresy. The Rev. Mr. RAYNER has translated into English "*The Commentary of Hierocles upon the golden Verses of the Pythagoreans*." To this work, which is accompanied with notes and illustrations, he has added a translation of the "*Characters of Theophrastus*;" a philosopher to whom we are indebted for the preservation of "*Aristotle's Works*," which have lately been translated in a style of superior elegance and accuracy by a gentleman, well known in the literary world, Dr. GILLIES, to whose "*History of Ancient Greece*" the present "*English Aristotle*" is intended as a companion and a counterpart. This work is illustrated by introductions and notes; it contains a critical

history of the life of Aristotle, and a new analysis of his speculative works.

From Classical Literature we proceed to notice the few works which have appeared in the departments of

PHILOLOGY and CRITICISM.

Mr. HORNE TOOKER has given to the public the first volume of an edition, very much enlarged, of that inestimable work, "*The Diversions of Purley*;" wherein, "by a single flash of light, he has unfolded the whole theory of language, which had so long lain buried beneath the learned lumber of the schools." This volume, the first of three, contains the whole of that which had long since been published, together with replies—not the most courteous indeed—to several opponents of his system. Mr. TOOKER, with the utmost felicity of application, illustrates many parts of his theory by references to political characters now in existence, some of whom he has scourged with a scorpion lash. Two separate attempts have lately been made, the one by a Frenchman, the other by a German, to teach the science and introduce the practice of "*Pisigraphy*." The idea of forming some mode of expression, intelligible in any language without translation, is not indeed new, but it has never been so successfully acted upon as on the present occasions. The ground-work of the science must evidently be the adoption of some arbitrary signs, analogous to the characters of chemistry, the cyphers of arithmetic, and the notes of music, which are intelligible "from Petersburg to Malta, from Madrid to Peru, from London to Paris, to Philadelphia, or the Isle of Bourbon." It is obviously improper for us to enlarge on the subject in this place.

NATURAL HISTORY and PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. RASHLEIGH's "*Specimens of British Minerals*" are executed in a masterly manner. The subjects of representation are, principally, varieties of tin and copper ore, selected from the cabinet of the author, whose rich and very elegant collection at Menabilly, in the county of Cornwall, is well known to the mineralogical traveller. A few iron ores are delineated, some fluors, gypsum, and different forms of pyrites. The plates of this splendid work are finished with great fidelity, and the colouring which adorns them is remarkably delicate and discriminative: to each article a general description is annexed. An anonymous author has entered into "*A critical Examination of Lavoisier's Elements*"

Elements of Chemistry," with very considerable acuteness, in a small octavo pamphlet. His remarks are principally confined to the Nomenclature; they expose a variety of inconsistencies on the part of M. Lavoisier, and well merit to be bound up with the chemical elements of that illustrious and unfortunate man. Dr. CARRICK's "*Dissertation on the chemical and medical Properties of the Bristol Hot-well Water*" is ingenious and useful. The author appears to have conducted his analysis with care, and on the most approved principles of modern chemistry. The President of the Linnean Society has collected from the observations of Mr. JOHN ABBOT, "*The Natural History of the rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia*," in which country the latter gentleman resided many years. If the present magnificent work owes little to Dr. SMITH on the score of original matter, it is entirely indebted to him for the style and arrangement of the unmethodized memorandums of Mr. ABBOT, as well as for the systematic names and definitions; which last and necessary appendix was left totally unattempted by the author. It is with pleasure we observe the successful progress of the Linnean Society: a third volume of their "*Transactions*" has appeared, in which many acute and laborious investigation is evinced on various subjects connected with natural history. We are seldom favoured with a work in which splendour and usefulness more happily unite, than in Dr. PATRICK RUSSEL's "*Account of Indian Serpents, collected on the Coast of Coromandel*." In this publication, so honourably patronized by the Directors of the East India Company, forty-three species of serpents, belonging to the three Linnæan genera of *Boa*, *Coluber*, and *Anguis*, are represented by coloured drawings, and are accurately described. Experiments and remarks on their several poisons are added, and the noxious class of reptiles is distinguished from the innocent: not more than seven of these forty-three are furnished with poisonous organs; they possess two rows of small teeth in the upper jaw, and are distinguished from the rest by their fangs or canine teeth. Venomous serpents of the same species, when made to bite each other, produce no farther effect than that of a simple incision. Mr. Masson, long resident at the Cape, as collector of rare exotics for Kew-garden, has published "*Stapelie Novæ, or a Collection of several new Species of that Genus, discovered in*

the interior Parts of Africa." The descriptions are precise, and the plates are beautiful. Mr. FREEMAN has published the first number of a "*Select Specimens of British Plants*." He superintended the engraving and colouring of the plates, which are taken from the drawings of two Ladies, whose names will be announced to the public in a future number, should the present be received with approbation: it contains five plates, all of which are executed with the utmost chasteness and elegance. It must not be omitted, however, that the work is extremely dear, (2l. 2s. a number) and all the plants, namely, the *saxifraga granulata*, *saxifraga hypnoides*, *geranium latifolia*, and two plates of *brassica oleracea*, have been repeatedly represented before. Dr. AIKIN's elegant and popular little work, "*The Calendar of Nature*," having passed through five editions in its original state, is now republished by his elder son, Mr. ARTHUR AIKIN, with considerable and very useful enlargement: for the purpose of rendering the volume more valuable, this latter gentleman has enriched it with remarks from Pennant, from Bomare, from White, and with many observations of his own. It will not be deemed extravagant to say, that there are few works in the English language better calculated than the present to promote its object, namely, to inspire young persons with a taste for natural history. "*The Botanist's Calendar*" is an useful publication: our indigenous plants are arranged in the natural order of flowering, so that in any particular season of the year a young botanist may know to what plants his attention ought to be most assiduously directed. The author in his preface apologizes for his partial notice of the grasses, and total omission of the class cryptogamia.

Dr. PRIESTLEY's "*Experiments and Observations relative to the analysis of Atmospheric air, &c.*" are reprinted in England: the Doctor continues most heartily attached to his favourite doctrine of phlogiston, which, it is well known, has been abandoned by most of the philosophical chemists in France, England, and America. This work contains many curious experiments; the conclusion to be drawn from them, will in all probability, afford subject for disputation between the Dr. and his opponents.

We are pleased to observe, that the

FINE ARTS

lend so liberal an assistance to the sciences: several works have already been noticed, under

under different heads, which for splendid engravings or typographical beauties, might very properly have been ranked in the present division; among these are Mr. MASSON'S *Stapelia nova*, Mr. RASH-LEIGH'S "*Specimens of Mineralogy*," Mr. FREEMAN'S "*Specimens of British Plants*," Mr. LYON'S "*Antiquities at Woodchester*," Mr. DALLAWAY'S "*Constantinople*," Dr. SMITH'S publication of Mr. ABZOT'S "*Lepidopterous Insects*," &c. &c. The works of unconnected art are few. Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLAINE, keeper of the king's drawings and medals, (whose elegant engravings from the Caracci, we mentioned in our last retrospect) has published ten numbers of "*Imitations of original Drawings, by Hans Holbein*," in the collection of his majesty. These drawings of Holbein, are the portraits of some of the chief personages of the court of Henry the eighth; they were found in a bureau at Kensington; how they came there is unknown, for it is mentioned in Horace Walpole's "*Anecdotes of Paintings*," that they had been sold into France, and passed through a variety of hands. These drawings are eighty nine in number, and are held in very high estimation; they have little more than outlines, are drawn with chalk upon paper stained of a flesh colour, and are scarcely shaded. The heads of Sir Thomas More, Bishop Fisher, Sir Thomas Wyatt, and Broke Lord Cobham, are regarded as master pieces. Mr. CHAMBERLAINE'S magnificent undertaking is to be completed in two numbers more: the engravings are executed by that very eminent artist BARTOLOZZI, as are those of the following work, published also by Mr. CHAMBERLAINE, namely "*Imitations of original Designs, by Leonardo da Vinci*." A more acceptable present can scarcely be offered to the public, than a collection of imitations from that wonderful master: the curious and valuable volume of the originals—of thirteen, the only one in this kingdom—was discovered soon after his present majesty's accession, in the same cabinet wherein queen Caroline found the portraits by Holbein. The subjects of these drawings, one number only of which has yet appeared, are miscellaneous; such as portraits, single figures, tilting, horses, &c. botany, perspective, gunnery, optics, hydraulics, mechanics, and very accurate delineations, with a most spirited pen of a variety of anatomical subjects. An useful little tract has been published entitled "*A new Treatise on Flower Painting*," containing, with other matter, directions how to mix various tints; it is in-

troductory to a work, intended to be published in numbers, which is to contain coloured sketches of flowers. Mr. IRELAND'S "*Picturesque Views on the River Wye, from its source at Plinlimmon Hill to its junction with the Severn, below Chepstow*," by no means discredit the reputation which he has already acquired as a draughtsman.

EASTERN LITERATURE.

Major OUSELEY'S "*Oriental Collections*," which was mentioned in our last retrospect as an incipient work, we are sorry to understand, is given up for want of patronage! the circumstance is to be doubly regretted, as the last six months have afforded but one solitary publication on the subject of oriental letters! This is a small tract in two parts, by the author of "*Indian Antiquities*," entitled "*Sanscrit Fragments*," &c. In the first part, Mr. MAURICE vindicates himself from the censure, that his Indian history and Antiquities are written under the influence of a particular system: this system, he observes, is the *Christian Religion*, "a system founded on the basis of incontrovertible fact, and supported by concurrent testimonies." In this tract, he concludes his arguments relative to the Hindoo records, which in some points have been supposed to militate against the Mosaic accounts: "with respect to the Hindoos," says Mr. M. "as it does by no means appear to me, that they ever were acquainted with the Mosaic writings, they could not possibly have obtained the knowledge of the great events described in their allegorical legends, but through the medium of traditions, preserved with more or less accuracy in the principal branches of the first great family after the deluge. To suppose, that Moses derived his information from the Indian book, through an Egyptian channel, as has been loudly and repeatedly asserted by our sceptical opponents, is the quintessence of absurdity." The second part is drawn from the same materials, with general VALLANCEY'S publication, (which we have already noticed under the department of HISTORY) and contains the notice of a Bramin colony in the British islands.

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

An English translation has appeared in two octavo volumes, of the celebrated Leonard Euler's "*Elements of Algebra*," one of the most explicit treatises on the subject extant. This work is enriched with the critical and historical notes of M. BERNOULLI, and with elaborate additions by M. DE LA GRANGE. Like Colin Mac-

lauring,

laurin, Euler was totally blind at the time he composed this work, one of the last of his labours; it was written down by the servant to whom he dictated it. The simplicity, and the luminous arrangement of these elements, render them of incalculable utility to junior algebraic students. The application of female talents to literary inquiries, has been by far more general in our own times than in any former period; but even in our own times, there have been but few ladies, whose attention has been devoted to the abstruse sciences. Mrs. MARGARET BRYAN, of Margate, however, whose honourable occupation is that of a school mistress, has published "*A compendious System of Astronomy, in a course of Familiar Lectures,*" in order to facilitate the study of that sublime science, and render it interesting to young persons: she seems to be well acquainted with her subject, and is very successful in her mode of communication. It is an additional, and very strong recommendation of this work, that its various digressions, arising, indeed, naturally from the subject, have a moral and religious tendency; they contain many beautiful and elevated sentiments, and continually lead the mind from contemplating the works of nature, to a contemplation of their omnipotent and perfectly benevolent Creator. It is much to be wished, that Mrs. B. could afford a cheaper edition of this useful work; the present is seven-and-twenty shillings.

It is not surprising, that at a period of such terrible and extended warfare as the present, some few works should have appeared on the destructive science of

TACTICS.

RICHARD OSWALD MASON, Esq. has published a pamphlet entitled "*Pro aris et Focis*;" the object of it is, to recommend the revival of the long bow and the pike in military operations. It must be acknowledged, that Mr. MASON has offered some powerful reasons for his recommendation: the success of all our ancient achievements on the continent of France, is attributed to the use of the long bow, which, as for a nation, we are admirably fitted, on account of our size and muscular strength. The comparative inefficacy of modern musketry, and its consequent expence, may be judged of, says our author, by a statement of Marshal Count Saxe, in his Memoirs, that on a computation of the balls used in a day's action, not one of upwards of eighty five took place. At the battle of Tournay, in 1794, Mr. M. supposes that 128 balls disabled only one object! "At Agincourt, one dis-

charge of the archers under the Duke of York overthrew 2400 men at arms at the onset of the battle, so conquering a weapon was the bow, that the enemy could scarcely either fight or fly; so that besides the carnage, the English have taken prisoners, as at Poitiers, double the number of their whole army*." "*The Elements and Practice of rigging and seamanship, illustrated with Engravings,*" is a work of great merit and utility. The anonymous author gives many judicious instructions to the ship builder, the rigger, and the sailor; he has divided his work into several heads, under each of which is given a vocabulary of terms employed in that particular branch. Mr. GAMBLE'S "*Essays on the different Modes of Communication by Signals,*" is an interesting publication: it is accompanied with neat and well executed plates, and contains a clear and intelligible "*history of the progressive improvements in this art, from the first account of beacons to the most approved methods of telegraphic correspondence.*"

Let us turn our attention to the peaceful arts of

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY.

The board proceeds in collecting a vast mass of information on the present state of agriculture in this kingdom, by employing gentlemen of respectable talents in surveys of the different counties: Mr. BILLINGSLEY has drawn up, for the consideration of the board, his "*General View of the County of Somerset, with Observations on the Means of its Improvement.*" Mr. B. has performed his task with great industry and ability; it is, on the whole, one of the most judicious and scientific reports that have come under our observation. All the surveys are drawn up in conformity to one single model, by which means, when they are completed, an abstract of the whole can more easily be made: this abstract, which it is expected will not exceed two or three quarto volumes, is to be laid before his majesty and both houses of parliament; after which, a general report is to be made on the present state of the country, and on the best means for its improvement. It is ardently to be hoped, that the new president will exert himself with more persevering zeal than the former—who is, notwithstanding, on many accounts, entitled to the greatest praise—in the cause a general enclosure: to which

* See page 324 of this volume of the Monthly Magazine.

should be added, as objects of scarcely inferior importance, the annihilation of *tythes and entails*. The first volume has appeared of "*Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and internal Improvement of the Country*;" as to the contents of this volume, no small share of it is employed in the narrative of Sir JOHN SINCLAIR's political life, written by himself. A map of his travels through Europe accompanies this biography, and an abstract is added, which informs us, that the whole of his journey amounted to 7500 miles; which were completed in about seven months and a half: and consequently, that he must have travelled at the rate of thirty-three miles a day!!! Sir JOHN has a very high opinion of the agriculture of Great Britain; he conceives, indeed, that were all the information which we possess on the subject, to be collected and systematized, it would approach very nearly to perfection. Many of the communications contained in this volume, afford very useful hints on a variety of subjects. Lord WINCHELSEA, of whom, on one account, we have already made honourable mention, has an excellent paper in this volume, on cottages: the same patriotism, which we before remarked, shines conspicuously on the present occasion. The eighth volume has lately appeared, of the "*Bath Society Papers*," which, like all the others, contains a great variety of articles, and, of course, articles of very unequal merit. Mr. KNIGHT, a gentleman of acute observation and cultivated taste, has published "*A Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear, and on the Manufacture of Cyder and Perry*;" Mr. KNIGHT forms a disputable, though ingenious hypothesis, namely, that fruit trees gradually degenerate by age beyond a certain period, and finally lose their principal discriminative qualities: and that this degeneration affects not merely the parent tree, but extends to all plants, which, by whatever means, have been propagated from it. He argues on the idea, that all plants of this species, however propagated from the same stock, "partake in some degree of the same life, and will attend it in the habits of their youth, their maturity, and decay; though they will not be any way affected by any incidental injuries which the parent tree may sustain after they are detached from it." The successful experiments of Mr. FORSYTH, in the garden at Kensington, on the recovery of diseased and aged trees, seem to militate against the solidity of

Mr. KNIGHT's hypothesis. Mr. K. relates some curious experiments, illustrating the effects of impregnating blossoms with a foreign farina, the proper anthers having been destroyed before their maturity; some beautiful varieties were produced by this adulterous connection. The present treatise, diffidently offered as an initiatory essay, is an elegant and scientific performance.

Dr. PALLAS's "*Account of the different Kinds of Sheep found in the Russian Dominions and among the Tartar Hordes of Asia*," has been translated by Dr. ANDERSON: the work is illustrated with six plates, and five appendixes are added by Dr. A. tending to illustrate the natural and oeconomic history of sheep and other domestic animals. The first appendix refers to limits between species and varieties; the second treats on the effects of climate, in altering the wool of sheep; the third respects the changes produced on animals by food and management; the fourth contains an account of the fur-bearing animals; and the fifth offers many judicious and useful directions for choosing sheep. Sir JOHN ANSTRUTHER's "*Remarks on Drill Husbandry*," have many of them been published in the "*Bath Society Papers*."

LAW.

Under this head we have had but few works to notice: Mr. SIMON FRASER has published a new edition (the sixth) of "*Burn's Ecclesiastical Law*," and has enriched it with many valuable notes, and with the insertion of many modern decisions; instead of contenting himself with barren references, he has undergone the labour of making abstracts of cases, and has illustrated the points of coincidence and opposition to the subject in debate. In Mr. ORD's "*Essay on the Law of Usury*," is contained a brief history of the laws which relate to it; he points out what contrdts come under the denomination of usuries, and how far usury affects the validity of the contract: Mr. PLOWDEN's more copious work on this subject, was mentioned in our last retrospect. Mr. GWILLIM's edition of Bacon's "*Abridgement of the Law, corrected, with considerable Additions, including the latest Authorities*," is executed with great fidelity and judgment. Mr. P. B. CROSS's "*View of the Practical Benefits of the Laws and Constitution of England*," is rather an historical tract, in which the measures which the legislature has adopted at various times for the security of our life, liberty, and property, are enumerated.

sted.—It is but justice to add, that Mr. Cross is highly delighted with his own performance. Little, if any thing, is to be found in Mr. HUTCHESON'S "*Treatise on Excise and Qui tam Information, as they relate to Summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace*," which may not be found in Burn; the index to all the excise acts of parliament, is correctly and ably executed. Mr. CHARLES WATKINS, already known to the public by one or two professional publications, has written "*A Treatise on Copyholds*." A subject of more difficult elucidation could scarcely have been selected; Mr. WATKINS, however, has been extremely successful, so far as he has already proceeded: the first volume only has yet been published; another will complete the work. Mr. ANSTRUTHER has published the third, and, so far as himself is concerned, concluding volume of his "*Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Exchequer from Mich. Term 35 Geo. III. to Trinity Term 37 Geo. III. both inclusive*;" we have reason to believe, that this useful work will be continued by some other hand. Two gentlemen, Mr. BOSANQUET, of Lincoln's Inn, and Mr. FULLER, of the Inner Temple, have published "*Reports of Cases*," &c. in the courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer Chambers, in Easter and Trinity terms, 37 Geo. III. 1797. This specimen is favourable to their industry and talents. Mr. MARRIOT'S "*New Law Dictionary*," is undoubtedly a useful work, and may be consulted with advantage by magistrates as well as professional lawyers; when Mr. M. states that his dictionary comprehends a general abridgement of the law, on a more extensive plan than has hitherto been attempted, he exceeds the bounds both of modesty and truth. Mr. SMEE'S "*Complete Collection of Abstracts of Acts of Parliament, and Cases, with Opinions of the Judges*," on a variety of taxes, is a book of very convenient and useful reference: the abstracts appear to be made with judgment and with accuracy. It is stated in the advertisement to a pamphlet, intitled "*Considerations on the Advantages and Disadvantages attending Commissions of Bankruptcy*," &c. that the profits of that humane institution, the *Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts*: with so laudable an object on the part of the author, we hope the work will sell. Its contents are not of a nature to insure a very extended circulation; the legal consequences of a commission, however,

both to a creditor and debtor, are stated with fairness and precision.

MEDICINE, PHYSIOLOGY, ANATOMY, AND SURGERY.

Dr. CURRIE'S "*Medical Reports on the Effects of Water, cold or warm, as a Remedy in Fever and febrile Diseases*," &c. is a work of uncommon importance; that its usefulness may be extended as widely as possible, the Dr. has set the most excellent example of avoiding all unnecessary technical phraseology. Why must science be shrouded in a pompous hieroglyphic language, unintelligible to the *pro-junum vulgus*, who always constitute the mass of mankind? "It were better, perhaps," says Dr. CURRIE, "that medicine, like all other branches of natural knowledge, were brought from its hiding place, and exhibited in the simplicity of science and the nakedness of truth. The delirating fever of the West Indies has hitherto found no adequate antagonist from among all the powers of medicine: the effects of mercury have been occasionally flattering; and as the nitric acid, in cases of lues and hepatitis, has often been found a successful substitute, Dr. C. suggested to several practitioners, the application of it in cases of fever. But ablation with cold water has been so long, and so beneficially employed in typhus (the low contagious fever), both at the hospital in Liverpool and in private practice, among physicians in that part of the kingdom particularly, that Dr. C. who is "exposed, by situation, to the reiterated sounds of death from the western world," determined to publish an account of this successful mode of treatment, hoping to introduce an additional power to oppose the tremendous persistence of a West India fever. Dr. C. has preserved a register of a hundred and fifty-three cases—he considered that more would be superfluous—where the cure was chiefly confided to the affusion of cold water. Fresh water, was first employed; but a saturated solution of Epsom salt in water was preferred, and afterwards adopted: in the first place, because salt-water stimulates the cutaneous vessels, by which means the debilitating action of cold is probably prevented; and, secondly, because either for the purpose of immersion or affusion, salt-water is considerably more grateful to the patient than fresh. We would gladly enter at large into the particular merits of this performance, which, in point of execution and utility, merits the highest commendation; but to analyze is no part of our plan.

plan. It will not be thought impertinent, however, to state the manner in which the effusion of cold water ought to be used in fever: one exacerbation, and one remission of fever, are usually observable in the space of twenty-four hours; the most advantageous time for affusion is, *when the exacerbation is at its height, or immediately after its declination is begun*; this is usually in the evening; but the affusion may be used at any time of the day, *when there is no sense of chillings present; when the heat of the surface is steadily above what is natural; and when there is no general or profuse perspiration*. An aspersion of cold water during the cold stage of the paroxysm of fever may be fatal: its immediate effects are a suspended respiration, together with a pulse, fluttering, feeble, and incalculably quick: it should never be resorted to, therefore, even though the thermometer, when applied to the body, should indicate unusual heat, if the patient feels a chilliness pervade him; nor can it be used with safety, though the patient feels no chilliness, if the heat of the body, measured by a thermometer, *only equals* the natural heat: and, lastly, the use of it is dangerous when the body is under profuse perspiration, even though its heat, at the moment of application, be greater than the natural heat; for perspiration is of itself a cooling process. Under these restrictions the affusion of cold water may be used at any period of fever, and is remedial in a great variety of febrile disorders; in all cases, however, its effects will be more salutary as it is used more early. The same general rules may be adopted for the use of cold water in fever, *as a drink*, with those for external application. This interesting work of Dr. C. is written with great perspicuity, elegance, and simplicity. In terms of commendation we would also notice Dr. BRUCE's "*Practical Inquiry on disordered Respiration*." In this inquiry is exhibited a comprehensive view of the numerous incidental circumstances which may injuriously affect respiration; and cases of asthma are included under a general proposition of extensive application to diseases of the lungs: "that certain inordinate contractions of the respiratory muscles indicate the presence of a matter offending the pulmonary organs, either by its oppressive bulk, or acrid quality, or both." The author proposes this as the most important object of inquiry; and a great part of his elaborate work is dedicated to the support of this position. One principal subject of the

work is, that curious disorder of respiration called convulsive asthma, in which "the muscles are contracted with more energy and violence than in any other; but the contractions do not obey any law, nor assume any form which is not common to the extraordinary action of the same muscles in milder instances of dyspnoea." The cure of asthma, according to Dr. BRES, is to be attempted in the intermissions; he does not undertake to conquer the paroxysm at its accession, unless it belong to the species which depends on habit. As a means of relief, he recommends, generally, nauseating doses of Ipecacuanha, saline, and bitter medicines; vinegar and chalk, and expectorants, not oily; antispasmodics are found useless, except when the contractions depend on habit, which furnishes additional weight to the argument against spasmodic constriction of the bronchia. The information to be derived from this work is very considerable. If in all respects it is not satisfactory, we must acknowledge the novelty of the arrangement, and the difficulty of the subject which has never before had due attention paid to its importance. A translation has appeared from the German of Dr. HUFELAND on "*The Art of preserving Life*." Dr. H. makes the following judicious distinction in his preface: "the object of the medical art, is health; that of the *macrobiotic*, long life. The means employed in the medical are regulated according to the present state of the body and its variations; those of the *macrobiotic* by general principles." This ingenious work is evidently intended rather for the public at large, than for the profession in particular: the author considers the nature of life in an organized being; what is its essence, and what are its wants; he endeavours to discover under what circumstances the process can be hastened and shortened, or retarded and prolonged. Dr. H. supposes that the duration of life, will, *ceteris paribus*, be proportionate, 1. to the innate quantity of vital power; 2. to the greater or less firmness of its organs; 3. to the speedier or slower consumption; and, 4. to the perfect or imperfect restoration. On each of these grounds several important conclusions are deduced, and rules laid down for the attainment of a healthful longevity. This work, though not containing much novelty of remark, is well worth perusal. The same observation is applicable to Dr. BEDDOES' "*Lectures, introductory to a Course of popular Instruction on the Constitution and Management of the Human*"

man Body." The object here, as in the former work, is to diminish the necessity of medical assistance, by stripping the science of its robes of quakery, and by giving mankind some plain and practical information on the nature of their own constitution, and the means of preventing its premature decay. Dr. GARNETT's "*Lectures on the Preservation of health*," is written with the same benevolent design, and contains much excellent advice. Not much is to be found in the "*Practical Synopsis of the Materia Alimentaria and Materia Medica*," which is not contained in other treatises on the same subject: an ample and useful catalogue, however, is given of alimentary substances, with a description of their peculiar qualities, and the different modes of preparing them for food. A work of ingenuity is Dr. WILLAN's "*Description and Treatment of cutaneous Diseases*." After having commented on the uncertainty and confusion which the ancients appeared to have laboured under in respect to cuticular diseases, by their frequent use of the same term to represent different affections, Dr. W. proceeds to state the desiderata, which he conceives ought to be attended to; these are, 1, "to fix the sense of the terms employed by proper definitions; 2, to constitute general divisions or orders of the diseases from leading and peculiar circumstances in their appearance; to range them into distinct genera; and to describe at large their specific forms or varieties; 3, to classify and give names to such as have not hitherto been sufficiently distinguished; and, 4, to specify the mode of treatment for each disease." The whole of these diseases, Dr. W. thinks, are comprehended in six primary orders, namely, "pimples, scales, rashes, vesicles, tubercles, and spots;" the orders branch into genera, species, and varieties. Whether any objections lie against so formal and systematic an arrangement, we are incompetent to offer an opinion. In order to convey distinct ideas on the subject, it is the intention of Dr. W. to elucidate every genus by coloured engravings, representing some of its most striking varieties. The present interesting volume contains the first order, namely, "papulous eruptions on the skin," with seven coloured plates. In Mr. WARE's "*Remarks on the Fistula Lachrymalis*," he describes an operation which he has frequently performed with much ease and success, and which is considerably different from that in common use. Without the assistance of a plate, the description would not be very intelligible:

in this small pamphlet Mr. W. has offered some useful observations on hæmorrhoids, and on the ophthalmia. A gentleman, who took them down in shorthand, has published the "*Clinical Lectures*," which Dr. CULLEN delivered five-and-thirty years ago! It is not to be expected that they should contain much interesting matter, which has not long since been generally known. The eccentric and untenable opinions of Dr. LATHAM, in his letter addressed to Sir G. BAKER, "On the Rheumatism and Gout," have been attacked with success, in "*An Essay on the Gout*," by Dr. WALLIS, a gentleman who has had the fortunate opportunity of making every observation he possibly could desire—upon his own person. After having stated, at some length, the opinion of a variety of authors on this subject, the Dr. gives us his own theory, which approaches so nearly to the common opinion, that we are much more disposed to rely on its solidity, than confide in the singular and paradoxical hypothesis of his opponent. Mr. CAVALLO, in his "*Essay on the Medicinal Properties of Factitious Airs*," describes the various elastic gasses which have been discovered by modern chemists, in that clear and philosophical manner, which would naturally be expected from him: this volume contains a valuable Appendix on the nature of blood; his account of the red globules is rendered particularly interesting, by the numerous experiments and microscopical observations which are related. It is impossible to speak in terms of the slightest commendation on a work entitled, "*Physiology; or an attempt to Explain the Functions and Laws of the Nervous System*," &c. &c. &c. by Dr. PEART. The disgust which is occasioned by the self-conceit of the Doctor, is only equalled by that which every man must feel, at the contempt with which the most rational and ingenious theories, on a variety of philosophical subjects, are treated. When we hear a writer dogmatically assert, "that the chemical doctrines of M. Lavoisier, and the electrical theory of Dr. Franklin, are absurd principles; and that he has proved these erroneous, by such arguments as he "does not for a moment hesitate to assert, are absolutely conclusive;" we risk but little in calling him a coxcomb. The especial object of Mr. SAUMAREZ, in his "*New System of Physiology*," is, as he informs us in his preface, "to explore the nature of the principle of life, and assert its power,—to investigate the attributes of organized life, as the instrument by means of which the phenomena

mena of organic action are produced, and the final cause of animated existence attained throughout the universe." Upon these curious subjects the author has bestowed a considerable degree of attention. Mr. HUMPAGE, in his "*Physiological Researches*," attempts to disprove the modern theory of absorption, by a distinct system of vessels, and substitutes the Boerhaavian doctrine of a subordinate series, too small to admit the red globules. Mr. H. considers the brain to be one large lymphatic gland, supplying nutrition to the system, and the cerebellum to be the real origin of the nerves. Mr. H. if he has not succeeded in slaying the dragon, has, at least, shewn considerable skill in the combat. Dr. HOOPER has translated from the Latin of Mr. J. J. PLENCK, of Vienna, "*The Hygrology, or Chémico-physiological Doctrine of the Fluids of the human Body*!" Readers, this means, in plain words, a chemical analysis of the fluids and humours of the human system. Some farther explanation of the subject is announced: the announcement is not unnecessary; for the uses to which this analysis may be applied are not very obvious. Dr. HOOPER's translation of this work is by no means faultless: it is sometimes absolutely unintelligible; which, however, may, in some instances, perhaps, be the case with its original. Mr. JOHN BELL has published the second volume of his "*Anatomy of the human Body*." In this volume are given, with the same clearness and precision which distinguished his former, the anatomy and physiology of the heart and arteries: much vitious matter is introduced on the nature of respiration, not merely as it is performed by man, but by other animals, such as birds, amphibians, fishes, and insects. The anatomy of the testis is unfolded in a very interesting manner, together with the office of the placenta in the oxydation of foetal blood. It gives us great pleasure to observe, that, like Dr. CURRIE, Mr. BELL is an enemy to the scholastic and unmeaning jargon which has so long been the pride of anatomists, and the disgrace of their science: "it is high time," says he, "to banish it from our schools, and write in plain and simple language, intelligible as well to the public at large, as the profession in particular." That man would perform an act of important service to the world who would clear away the rubbish with which the sciences of chemistry, botany, entomology, and natural history in general, are surrounded*. Mr. TURNBULL has

translated from the French of Messrs. Chopart and Default, "*A Treatise on Chirurgical Diseases, and on the Operations required in their Treatment*." So far as it goes, this work is useful.

Mr. JESSE FOOT's "*Cases of the successful Practice of Vesicae Lutura in the Cure of diseased Bladders*," are certainly flattering to his mode of treatment; in these cases, where there appears to have been a morbid irritability and contraction of the bladder, the plan of injecting it with a decoction of marsh-mallows, was attended with success. Mr. SHELDRAKE's "*Practical Essay on the Club-Foot, and other Distortions in the Legs and Feet of Children*," is a valuable work †. Mr. S. very properly advises, that the cure of the former should be attempted as soon after birth as possible; the muscles will otherwise improve in strength, and the distorted bones in their ossification; the cure will consequently be more painful and uncertain. Mr. SHELDRAKE's successful treatment in thirty-one cases, is attested by persons of so much respectability, as to render the fact unquestionable.

We flatter ourselves, that few readers will consider the space unreasonable, which we have allotted to the retrospect of publications in the department of that science, which has for its object so grand an essential to the happiness of the human race, as the health of the human system. We proceed to the subjects of

THEOLOGY AND MORALS.

Dr. GEDDES has published the second volume of his new translation of the "*Holy Bible*:" the same liberal independent spirit which adorned the first, is observable in the present; the Doctor's deviations are so abundant from the accepted version, and his sentiments, whether coincident or in opposition to established creeds, are delivered in so manly, open, and unabashed a manner, that he must expect very copious torrents of calumny and abuse, from many a stupid and malignant bigot; the Dr.'s opinions on the subject of inspiration, will expose him to peculiar insult. Mr. BENJOIN has defended "*The Integrity and Excellence*

any remarks which we might possibly have made, on the dogmatical and abusive language which occasionally debases this useful work. In justice to Dr. P. we solicit our readers to refer to page 348 of the present volume of our Magazine.

† For an account of Mr. SHELDRAKE's trusses, and four plates illustrative of their application, see our Magazine, vol. iv. p. 216.

* Dr. PARRY, of Bath, has anticipated

of Scripture," by a novel interpretation of the much controverted passages, *Deut.* vii. 2. 5. and xx. 16, 17. To obviate the objections against the scriptures, arising from the inconsistency of the command given to the Jews, "utterly to destroy the men, women, infants, and every living creature, of seven nations," with the doctrine of the goodness of God, Mr. B. considers, that the destruction which God intends the seven nations in the above command, is nothing more or less, than an utter destruction of their civil as well as idolatrous constitutions, as nations; not the destruction of every "fleeing father, drooping mother, and innocent helpless babe," but the destruction of their power as a people. Dr. GEDDES believes this "sanguinary measure," as he calls it, "to have been the fabrication of some posterior Jew, to justify the cruelties of his nation." Surely this subject is laboured by both these gentlemen unnecessarily, as well as unsatisfactorily: do we regard it as inconsistent with the goodness of God, that he should suffer, which is tantamount to command, the desolating eruptions of *Ætna*, *Stromboli*, and *Vesuvius*? does he impede the destructive march of the plague and the fever? does he shelter the head "of every drooping mother, and innocent helpless babe," from the tempest and tornado? or does he save from the yawning earthquake, "every fleeing father," who implores his protection? Mr. BENJOIN's argument proves too much, therefore, *mole ruit sua*. The ways of God are inscrutable; and with such an evident preponderance of good around us, it is not for us to question the universal benevolence of his plans, and their natural tendency to co operate for the perfect felicity of the universe. Our readers all remember the *whining*, politico-theological publication, of that active enemy to foreign slavery, and that active friend to domestic coercion, Mr. WILBERFORCE. Mr. THOMAS BELSHAM has published "*A Review of Mr. WILBERFORCE's Treatise*;" wherein he has opposed sound argument to empty declamation, and his own liberal and enlarged principles of religion, to the sectarian tenets of his opponent. Since the destruction of the Pope's dominions in Italy, the Rev. CHARLES DAUBENY has published a book, for which his brows ought at least to be graced with a tiara! This book is intitled "*A Guide to the Church*," &c. On the arrogant and erroneous assumption that the church of England is the church

of Christ, her doctrines are to be looked upon as infallible, and her ordinances to be held inviolate; according to Mr. DAUBENY, that man is a bad subject and a bad christian, who bows not before the divinity of his church: schism is a damnable sin, and toleration a dangerous indulgence! *Ergo*—may all the curses of Emulphus be poured upon the head of every schismatic and dissenter!—"For my part," quoth my uncle Toby, "I could not have a heart to curse my dog so." Mr. DAUBENY, however, claims a much closer affinity to Dr. Slop, than uncle Toby; peace and ecclesiastical impotence rest with him! Near akin to this christian musti, appears to be Mr. JONATHAN BOUCHER, who has given us "*A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution, in thirteen Discourses, preached in North America, between the years 1763 and 1775*." The same ranting nonsense which tyrants have always preached, and slaves have always listened to, about absolute and unqualified submission to any established government whatever, is copiously interlarded in these pompous pages: a long and tiresome preface introduces these discourses, wherein every one must be disgusted at the cavalier and contumelious manner, in which Mr. JONATHAN BOUCHER has condescended to notice the works of those "party writers, destitute of a spirit of philosophical investigation," who have presumed to become historians of the American *revolt*. How different in its temper and spirit from the two preceding works, is Dr. GILBERT GELARD's sermon "*On Indifference with respect to religious Truth*," preached before, and, very much to their credit, published by desire of, the Synod of Aberdeen. In this most excellent sermon, not merely the right of private judgment, but the *duty* of free unfettered inquiry is peremptorily insisted on: "I would lay it down as a principle," says Dr. G. "that no man, or no body of men, has a right to impose upon others, doctrines whose truth they do not perceive. It is impossible that all should be of the same sentiments, and never seems to have been the design of our Maker. He loves variety in all his works." From Mr. PRATT's "*Prospectus of a new Polyglot Bible*," it appears that he has undertaken a work of infinite magnitude and difficulty: to pursue the plan which is chalked out, demands the most profound and various knowledge, the most unwearied diligence, and the most inflexible fidelity; it is intended to unite the

the Hebrew text of the Old Testament with the common English translation, the Greek septuagint version, the Latin vulgate, and the Chaldee paraphrases, in five parallel columns: below these, across the page, is to be given the Samaritan penta-teuch in Hebrew characters; the plan for the New Testament is equally extensive. Dr. HUNTINGFORD has published a second volume of "*Discourses on different Subjects*;" the greater number of these discourses, it is to be observed, have a reference to the political tenets of the present day: as may be expected, they are written in a style of classical and dignified eloquence. An anonymous writer, of considerable ability, has published "*Remarks on Revelation and Infidelity*:" a debating society is imagined at Edinburgh, in which a young infidel, Mr. Goodwill, attacks the commonly-received opinions, but after a severe contest, is converted by a man of learning and experience, Mr. Christian. Mr. BRYANSON BROMWICH, in his "*Examination of the Doctrines of the Church of Rome*," has displayed gross ignorance of the subject on which he treats, and the most detestable illiberality in his manner of treating it. Dr. GASKIN has edited two volumes of "*Sermons, preached to Parochial Congregations, by the late Rev. Richard Southgate*;" to which is added a biographical preface, by the editor. Dr. PRICE preached his very excellent sermon at the Old Jewry, on the centenary of the Revolution of 1688; the whole church was indignant at the impiety of mingling politics with religion, and preaching the principles of liberty from the pulpit; since his time, however, we have had innumerable opportunities of observing, that the Dr.'s example, if not of preaching the *principles of liberty* from the pulpit, at least of mingling politics with religion, has been followed by those who most loudly opposed it. Mr. Southgate's sermons abound with political allusions: in one instance (vol. ii. p. 334.) the acquittal of Messrs. HARDY, THELWALL, &c. is adverted to with regret, and the criminal acclamations of the populace with severity. Mr. Southgate's sermons contain much good sense, and his notions of toleration occasionally exhibit him in an amiable point of view. The learned Dr. BLANEY's new translation of "*Zachariab*," is accompanied with notes, critical, philological, and explanatory: an appendix is added, in reply to Dr. EVELLIGH, and a dissertation on Daniel ix. 20. to the end. The candour and

liberality which Dr. BLANEY opposes to the intemperance and acrimony of his antagonists, do him the greatest honour. "*Three Sermons on a Future State*," by Dr. SHEPHERD, archdeacon of Bedford, are written in a serious and impressive manner: in the first discourse, the various arguments are collected in favour of a future state: in the second, is considered, with becoming diffidence, the probable nature of our happiness: and in the third, Dr. SHEPHERD has argued in favour of the opinion, that death is a *change of existence*, and not an *annihilation* of it. Mr. EYRE's "*Reply to the Rev. R. CHURTON*," is conducted with great ability: Mr. CHURTON had attacked the catholic church, and endeavoured to establish the pretensions of the church of England to an uninterrupted succession of divinely appointed teachers and priests, from the apostles. A pretension so arrogant, and so obviously untenable, is opposed by Mr. EYRE, who has shown himself to be a very powerful polemic. Mr. SIMPSON's "*Thoughts on the Novelty, Excellence, and Evidence of the Christian Religion*," is an elegant performance.

An enumeration of all the single sermons which have been published in the course of the last six months, would occupy a great deal more room than most of our readers would think necessary to devote to the subject: to select a few of the best, and a few of the worst, will be amply sufficient. We scarcely ever perused a sermon with more pleasure, than Mr. ARCHARD's "*Philosophical Discourse on Providence: addressed to the Modern Philosophers of Great Britain*;" the difficulties of discussing the question of a moral providence upon philosophical principles, are stated with unusual energy and acuteness; and the impotence of solitary unassisted reason to discover the moral government and providence of God, is illustrated in a strain of impressive eloquence. Among the many sermons, preached on the general thanksgiving day (Dec. 19, 1797), that delivered before his majesty at St. Paul's, by the learned Bishop of LINCOLN, must not be forgotten. The reverend prelate seems *proud* of the *humility* of his fellow-countrymen: "while our enemies," says he, "have insulted the majesty of heaven, we have humbled ourselves before our God, and acknowledged our transgressions." The humility of a royal procession to St. Paul's, where ten thousand diamonds sparkled in the sun, and each fair damsel vied with her rival neighbour in the coarseness, the profusion

profusion and the elegance of her ornaments, is truly edifying *! "while they (our enemies) have impiously denied his all-controlling power, we have prayed unto the Lord to give wisdom to our councils, *success to our arms*, and steadiness to our people; and he has heard us." The bishop then proceeds, in a strain of appropriate *piety*, to inform his audience, that our conquests are extensive; that our fleets have been triumphant beyond the boast of former times; that Lord DUNCAN is not only a good officer, but a very pious man; and that history will celebrate the glory of our navy, and the splendour of those particular achievements, which are the subject of his panegyric. Another dignitary of the church, the Rev. EDMUND POULTER, prebendary of Winchester, preached a sermon, at the cathedral of that place, of which we really regret that we cannot give our readers a specimen; a short specimen, too, would be sufficient, for

Such laboured nothings in so strange a style
Amuse the unlearn'd, and make the learned smile.

Mr. HEWLET's discourse on the "*Duty of Thanksgiving*," is plain and appropriate: it is written with the feelings of a man, and in the language of a gentleman. The same remark, in a moderated measure, is applicable to a sermon of Dr. MUNKHOUSE, "preached in the church of St. John Baptist, Wakefield." The sermons of Mr. LLOYD, Mr. CLAPHAM, Mr. AGUTTER, Mr. GOODE, *cum multis aliis que nunc perscribere longum est*, are most of them political declamations, rather distinguished by violence than meekness, by intolerance than charity.

An anonymous writer of great acuteness has entered into "*An Examination of the leading Principle of the New System of Morals, as that Principle is stated and applied in Mr. GODWIN's Political Justice*." Mr. GODWIN's morality, or rather his digest of that system of morals, the foundation of which was laid by Brown, Hume, Helvetius, and Paley, consists in making *general utility* the sole principle of action. "Nothing," says Mr. Hume, "can furnish just ground for moral distinction in any quality or action but its beneficial or pernicious tenden-

cy: reason informs us what these tendencies are." "To a rational being," says Mr. GODWIN, treating of the foundation of virtue, "there can be but one rule of conduct, justice; and one mode of ascertaining that rule, the exercise of his understanding." In opposition, it is contended by the author of this examination, on the solid ground that man is a creature of sympathy (the source whence all his moral feelings arise), and that a system of local relations is the only one adapted to his nature: it is contended, also, on the ground of his utter inability to pursue the result of his actions to their remotest ramifications, that general good can never be an adequate motive of vigorous action; and that virtue is not to be defined that course of conduct which tends to promote this general good, but it is to be defined that course the motive of which is benevolence, or *individual good*. Mr. G.'s antagonist meets him on very fair terms: "if," says he, "the fundamental principle be true, that morality consists in doing all the good we can, I admit that all the consequences are clear, concatenated, and of an irresistible conviction: Arachne never wove a juster web." This acute reasoner, however, admits, in another place (and without exposing himself to the charge of inconsistency), that the end of virtue is the general good. Mr. GODWIN, then, differs from him in the means of attaining this end: Mr. G. seeks it at once and immediately; to the neglect of those domestic endearments, those private affections which his antagonist, in our opinion, very justly considers, though in themselves as *individual enjoyments*, to be productive, from their number and extent, of the largest portion of human felicity †. Mr. G. has roused another antagonist of equal strength and dexterity with the former, Mr. PROBY, who, in a pamphlet intitled, "*Modern Philosophy and Ancient Barbarism*," &c. has succeeded in identifying the theory of Mr. GODWIN with the practice of Lycurgus. Mr. PROBY, in very animated and glowing language, has exposed the absurd, as well as the destructive consequences, which would result to mankind, were the monstrous system of Mr. G. carried into full unimpeded effect. To such readers as may have been seduced by the specious

* No place so sacred from such fops is
harr'd,
Nor is Paul's church more safe than Paul's
church-yard.
Pope.

† The author of this pamphlet may see some of his own arguments in the fourth number of Dr. ENFIELD's "*Enquirer*." See *Monthly Mag.* Vol. I. p. 273.

illustrations of that writer, or who feel themselves entangled by the sophistry of his arguments, we earnestly recommend the perusal and the re-perusal of these two pamphlets, Dr. GEORGE CROFT's "Short Commentary, &c. on the Moral Writings of Paley and Gisborne," is written in so haughty and dictatorial a style, that the majority of his readers will laugh at his airs, and despise his arrogance.

From the subjects of Theology and Morals, we proceed to that of
METAPHYSICS.

The venerable and learned Lord MONTESQUIEU has published a fifth volume of his "Ancient Metaphysics, containing the History of Man in the Civilized State." His lordship, it is well known, considers society in a state of such regular, rapid, and progressive degeneracy, that a total extinction of the human race must be the speedy and inevitable consequence: *money* he regards as one of the principal causes of this deplorable corruption; and England, as it contains more wealth than any country in Europe, is proportionately afflicted with its concomitant calamities, vice, disease, and indigence! "As to crimes," says his lordship, "they abound so much, that our gaols cannot hold our convicts; and we are obliged to send out colonies; such as no nation ever sent out before, to a very distant country, full of late quite unknown; to which they are transported at a great expence, and maintained, when there, at a still greater: these crimes, it is observed, and the observation is unquestionably just, are almost all the effects of wealth." According to Lord M. and here we heartily agree with him, the British nation, whose humanity and generosity are so arrogantly vaunted—by itself is not merely degenerating at home, but is the cause of degeneracy and depopulation abroad. "We have destroyed," says he, "five millions of human beings in the East-Indies; our colonies in North America, from Hudson's Bay to Florida, have exterminated the natives by war and massacre, by vice and by disease, leaving no vestiges of them to be seen—except their burial places!"

It is inconsistent with the plan of our retrospect, or it would give us the greatest pleasure, to extract a few paragraphs relative to his lordship's management of his private estate. Suffice it to say, that, as in days of yore, many of his tenants are driven by creditors alone; and of the farmer, who pays no more than 30*l.*

year, has thirteen cottagers on his farm; seven other tenants, each of whom possesses about three acres of arable land, and some moorish ground for pasture, pay his lordship twelve shillings an acre for the former, and nothing for the latter. "I am persuaded," says he, "I could more than double the rent by letting it off to one tenant; but I should be sorry to increase my rent by depopulating any part of the country." On a number of small farms, *the rental of which, united, is under 100*l.* a year*, his lordship has contrived to settle and make comfortable 200 inhabitants. "There are many proprietors," says he, "who think that the number of cottagers on their land is a grievance, and they desire to be quit of them; but, for my part, I am fond of them, and call them *my people*, and have a pleasure in numbering them and seeing them increase, and am sorry when any of them leave my land." Venerable and beloved old man! may you live many years in the enjoyment of this pleasure, and the additional one of observing, that your own most excellent example is followed by thousands.

A translation has appeared, in four volumes, of the "*Système de la Nature*." This simple annunciation is sufficient. The learned Dr. WILLICH has published the "Elements of Critical Philosophy, &c."; the object of this publication appears to be somewhat similar to a work, for which we are indebted to Mr. NITSCH, intitled, "An elementary View of Professor Kant's Philosophy;" every one who is, in any degree, aware of the almost impenetrable tenebrosity of this system, and the almost unfathomable profundity of its principles, will readily exonerate us from the necessity of entering at large on the subject. We proceed to a more fascinating subject,

POETRY.

The lustre which taste and learning shed over the "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope," naturally raises our expectations concerning the merits of Dr. WARTON's edition of the "Works" of that most polished poet. Dr. W. has presented the public with a valuable performance, which, however, contains less original matter than was generally anticipated: the forced and far-sought interpretations of Warburton are omitted, while the notes and illustrations which accompany this edition are sufficiently numerous. The voice of the muses has of late, we think, been less than usually melodious: our recollection furnishes us with very few poetical publications of

merit. It is almost unnecessary to say, that the "Epistle to a Friend," by Mr. SAMUEL ROGERS, author of the Pleasures of Memory, is beautiful, interesting, and very highly polished. The five concluding cantos of the "Henriade" are published: we know not to whom we are indebted for this English translation, which we are strongly disposed to prefer, in point of elegance, and harmony of versification, to the original of Voltaire. Mr. GISHORNE's "Vales of Wever" is a loco-descriptive poem, evidently imitated, in regard to style, from DARWIN's Botanic Garden: some parts of it are beautiful. Mr. FOSBROOKE's "Economy of Monastic Life, as it existed in England," is a poem of considerable merit in itself, and has, moreover, the extrinsic value of philosophical and archæological illustrations from Lyndwood, Dugdale, Selden, Wilkins, &c. &c. together with copious extracts from original MSS.: it is written in the stanza of Spenser. Mr. COTTE, of Cambridge, has made a valuable addition to the literature of his country, in a volume of "Icelandic Poetry": this gentleman has translated into English verse the Edda* of Sæmund. When the Edda of Snorro Sturleson was published in the "Northern Antiquities," about thirty years ago, the compilation of Sæmund was supposed to be lost; a MS. collection, however, in the king of Denmark's library of mythological odes from this Edda, was published at Copenhagen, in 1787. It is this collection which Mr. COTTE has translated: it consists of twelve poems, all of which abound with imagery, the most romantic, novel, and sublime. Mr. HAYLEY's edition of Milton is completed in three volumes; the price of it is fifteen guineas. This magnificent work is adorned with the typographical beauties of Bulmer, and with engravings from the designs of Romney and Westal. Dr. BOOKER's "Malvern" is a descriptive poem of some merit: the Doctor's talent for this species of composition has been evinced on former occasions, and he appears to have cultivated it with considerable suc-

cess. Dr. B.'s versification is easy and elegant, but not sufficiently animated. The Rev. JAMES MOORE, master of the free grammar-school in Hertford, has written, during his leisure hours, an epic poem, in twelve books, called "The Columbiad; or, the Discovery of America and the West-Indies, by Columbus:" a dearer and a duller book never issued from the press. Mr. PYE's "Naucratia, or Naval Dominion," is written with considerable animation; Mr. P. long since accepted an office which imposes on him the most gross and fulsome adulation; that the poet-laureat should have volunteered a few passages of similar import in his present production, is not wonderful. The design and execution of the Naucratia are creditable to the poetical talents of its author. Mr. HULL, of Covent-garden Theatre, has written some "Moral Tales," founded on real events: the versification is simple, animated, and easy; the matter is excellent. The errors of this work are trifling, and it would be an acceptable and a valuable present to young persons in particular. The "Critical, Poetical, and Dramatic Works" of Mr. JOHN PENN, are published in two octavo volumes; the first contains a translation of Calfabigi's letter to Count Alfieri, on tragedy, with various and learned notes; the poetical miscellanies are of unequal merit: in the second volume is an art of English poetry, imitated from Horace's epistle to the Pisos; an abridgment succeeds, of Milton's Samson Agonistes, Jonson's Silent Woman, and Voltaire's Semiramis; all of which Mr. P. has endeavoured to adapt for the theatre. Many beauties are pruned away, from Samson Agonistes in particular. Mr. SOUTHEY's "Joan of Arc," which, considered under all its attendant circumstances, is a wonderful effort of genius, has undergone a severe and scrutinizing revision by its author, who has published a new edition of it in octavo. The "Oberon" of WIELAND has been translated by Mr. SOUTHEY: the spirit of the poem is said to have, in some degree, suffered by the too rigid fidelity* of the translation; this, however, will probably be regarded as a venial error, and the English public will, doubtless, consider itself under obligation to Mr. S. for introducing it to acquaintance with one of the most polished epic

* Some few readers may require to be informed, that an Edda signifies a compilation of the system of Runic mythology; in these compilations were incorporated numerous particulars of Scandinavian manners and philosophy. Mr. MALLET supposes the object of them to have been, the instruction of those young Icelanders, principally, who intended to devote themselves to the profession of the scald, or poet, as they contain a system of poetics.

* The merit of fidelity is, however, disputed by Dr. WILKINSON.—See Monthly Magazine, page 399, Part 1. 1798.

poems of modern production". The Rev. Mr. POLWHELE has published a second edition of "The Influence of Local Attachment," much improved; to which a second volume is added of miscellaneous poetry. "The same author has published the third part of an unfinished poem, intitled, "The Old English Gentleman:" the object is to display the manners and amusements of our forefathers. Several characters of this sort have been drawn by other hands, such as novel-writers and essayists, &c. : so far as we may judge from the specimen, it does not appear that Mr. P. is likely to excel his precursors. The childish sorrows of Mr. CHARLES LLOYD and Mr. CHARLES LAMB, in their volume of "Blank Verse," are truly ludicrous. The "Vision," a poem, on the union of Russia and Prussia against Poland, with other pieces, are the effusions of a young mind. Their merit, in general, is that of mediocrity; the Vision is written in a strain of laudable indignation, at the infamous partition of Poland. Mr. EUSTACE's "Elegy to the Memory of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke" is solemn and appropriate; the same may be said of Mrs. WEST's "Elegy" on the same occasion, which, of the two, is perhaps superior. The "Poems" by Mr. HUCKS, of Cambridge, display much fancy, feeling, and true taste. The lover of Scotch ballad will be gratified with a collection which lately appeared, of "Songs of the Lowlands of Scotland:" they are stated in the title-page to have been carefully compared with the original editions, and are embellished with spirited and characteristic designs of the ingenious DAVID ALLEN; the readings of these 'songs,' however, are not always correct, and the orthography is sometimes faulty. If Mr. ATKINSON has failed in doing justice to the scenery of "Killarney," it is perhaps, in some measure, because the scenery of Killarney would baffle any powers of description. The attempt of Mr. A. does him credit. Several random arrows have been aimed at the unknown author of the "Pursuits of Literature," who has prudently hidden his ignoble head in obscurity. The author of the "Progress of Satire" has drawn his bow with the most vigorous and manly arm. Mr. HUNTER's "Treasure to the *manes* of unfortunate Poets" is interesting, rather on account of the subject than the

execution; which latter, however, though not adequate to the occasion, is by no means despicable. When the memories of Homer, Ovid, Lucan, Dante, Pezarch, Camoens, Tasso, Corneille, Spenser, Otway, and Chatterton, are to be celebrated, we require the loftiest strain that elegy admits.

A great deal of pamphlet poetry had appeared of late; among which are "The Grove," by the author of the Pursuits of Literature, who in this, as in his former work, displays the pedantry of a schoolmaster, the vulgarity of a poissard, and the malevolence of a ——. The "Druriad," containing strictures on the principal performers of Drury-lane; "Effusions of Fanny;" Mr. SMITH's "Scath of France;" &c. &c. &c. almost *ad infinitum*. Before we conclude this article, we must not omit to notice Mr. JONES's "Hobby Horses," a poem which contains a good-humoured and lively satire on the fashionable follies of the day;

THE DRAMA.

We are happy to announce the commencement of "A Series of Plays," in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger passions of the mind; each passion being the subject of a tragedy and a comedy. The first volume only of this work has yet appeared: it contains three plays; love is the groundwork of the two first, and in this respect they differ not from the generality of tragedies and comedies which come before us. "But I have endeavoured in both," says the author, "to give an unbroken view of the passion from its beginning, and to mark it as I went along, with those peculiar traits which distinguish its different stages of progression." In general, our dramatic authors exhibit only what may be denominated the climacteric of the passion; they expose it when it is rendered furious by some exasperating circumstances; and the character who displays it diverts our attention from its operation, to the courage and ingenuity which are exerted in conquering the difficulties which oppose its indulgence. In the present dramas, however, the plot is remarkably simple, and the incidents are few—purposely few, in order that the interest may not be divided, and the attention diverted, from character, to the subordinate agents, imagery, sentiment, and adventure. We know not to whom the public is indebted for these plays, which contain many beautiful touches of nature, and many delicate delineations of passion. The author has introduced them by an elaborate and ingenious discourse, where:

* An excellent and very entertaining review of the original poem appeared in the appendix to Vol. XXIII. of the Monthly Review.

in he has communicated "those ideas regarding human nature, as they, in some degree, affect almost every species of moral writings, but particularly the dramatic, which induced him to attempt it." The subject of the third play is hatred. "Natalia and Menzikoff," is translated from the German of M. KRATTE. It is an historical play, where many characters well known in the Russian annals are introduced: the drama is founded on the conspiracy into which Menzikoff was seduced against his friend and emperor, Peter the Great. "The Maid of Marienburg," written by the same author, is a counterpart to the preceding play: the subject of it is the elevation of Catharine I. to the throne of Russia. Mr. K. has taken considerable liberty with historical truth, in the character of his heroine, who, in order to excite our interest in the fluctuation of her fortunes, is represented as inflexibly virtuous, accomplished, and 'chaste as the icicle!' The anonymous author of "He's much to blame," acknowledges himself to be, in some measure, indebted to *Le Compliant*, a French comedy, and to GOETHE'S tragedy of *Clavigo*. This is much superior to the ordinary run of dramatic compositions: the dialogue is lively, the sentiments are delicate, and the characters are supported with spirit and consistency. Mr. WALDRON'S name is in the recollection of most of us; his translation of Ben Jonson's *Sad Shepherd*; displayed no vulgar talent for poetical imitation. He has lately undertaken a task of uncommon temerity; namely, to write a sequel to SHAKESPEARE'S *Tempest*. Mr. W. has called his drama the "Virgin Queen;" in which he has shewn himself much better qualified, if not to impose on the public, at least to imitate SHAKESPEARE, than the impudent author of *Vortigern and Rowena*. Mr. CUMBERLAND'S "False Impressions," like all his other productions, has the high merit of moral tendency; so far as character, sentiment, and dialogue are concerned, his comedy has no claim to extraordinary commendation. Mr. REYNOLD'S "Cheap Living," like the greater part of modern plays, is written in accommodation to the talents of some favorite performer: it may be observed, however, that a comedy whose existence depends on *acting*, is, of necessity, short-lived. The prevalence of party-spirit has been able to impede the success which Mr. HOLCROFT'S "Knave or not" very richly merited. As politics fix the standard of taste, the

taste of the theatres is very easily accounted for. "The Castle Spectre" is the popular production of Mr. LEWIS, which, with "the Mysterious Marriage," "Blue-Beard," "Honest Thieves," and a few others, complete the barren catalogue of dramatical productions.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

This department of literature is cultivated with usual assiduity. "Emily de Varinott" is a translation from the French of Louvet. It is said to have had considerable influence in producing two memorable decrees of the national convention; the one authorizing divorce, the other allowing priests to marry! The characters are somewhat extravagant, and the fiction is somewhat improbable. "The Amours of Father Sevin," which are added to it, display the cruelty of compulsory celibacy, and are far more interesting and natural. Mrs. SUSANNA CUMMINS, a lady of eighteen, laudably desirous of living with that independence which her own exertions can alone secure her; has translated in an elegant and easy manner, a beautiful little pastoral of Florian; "Estelle," together with an essay upon that species of composition. Estelle will not detract from the reputation which M. FLORIAN has long since earned by his writings. Mr. MOORE'S "Moral Tales," if not distinguished by much originality of conception or purity of style, are highly respectable from their object, which is to promote the cause of virtue. His ideas concerning filial obedience are not strictly accordant with the principles of modern morality. Mr. M. should reflect that where the father is a despot, the child will generally be a slave: Mrs. ROBINSON'S "Walsingham" is, by no means, a happy performance: relying on a deceiving popularity, Mrs. R. has, in this instance, paid little or no respect to the judgment of those whose approbation is alone worth seeking; her characters are incongruous, her events incredible, her digressions tiresome, insipid, and often totally impertinent. Mrs. R. has considerable talents, which it is to be lamented are not more judiciously *regimented*: she can never write well, so long as to fill pages is the principal object: her poetry is highly beautiful and delicate. "The Knights, or Sketches of the heroic Age," is a tale of chivalry, wherein 'squires and damsels, combats and captivities, with all the paraphernalia of romance, are abundantly distributed. On the whole,

it is a respectable performance. Mrs. BENNET has displayed considerable talent for the *Assise*, in her "Beggars Girl," a novel, which she has happily succeeded in spinning through seven volumes! "Count Denomar" is a translation from the German: it is, in every respect, *but one*, entitled to the highest encomium: the story is original, the characters natural, the language rich, the imagery splendid, and the sentiments fine; but the tendency of the work is immoral; its scenery is shamefully voluptuous. Mr. J. FOX's "Santa Maria" is a romance which betrays unusual imbecility, and unusual licentiousness. "The Midnight Bell" is the production of Mr. FRANCIS LATHAM, a gentleman who has before employed himself in this species of composition. Mr. L. has a talent for invention, which, however, is not under sufficiently strict discipline: were the delineation of character an object of greater attention with him, he would avoid that intricacy of plot, that hurry and confusion of incident, which rather perplex than interest his readers. The *Midnight Bell* is said to be a German story; if so, Mr. L. is, of course, exonerated from any error which may attach to the original. "The Rector's Son," by Miss ANNE PLUMPTRE, is a work of moral tendency; its merit which places it in a higher station than many, which, in other respects, would, perhaps, be considered superior. "The History of Vasillo Gonzales" is a translation from the French of Le Sage, the well-known author of *Gil Blas*, which, in many respects, it resembles, but to which it is so much inferior, notwithstanding the originality of some characters, that its authenticity has been suspected. The author of "Ammorvin and Zallida" has chosen for the hero of his novel an emperor of China! This work is not destitute of ingenuity, and allows us to believe that the writer of it is capable of producing a work of fiction less exposed to critical objections than the present. "The History of Sir George Warrington" is written by the author of the *Female Quixote*, whose reputation will not suffer by his last production. Mr. WALKER's "Cinthelia, or a Woman of Ten Thousand," displays original invention, but the style is very contemptible, the language so grossly ungrammatical, that we are sorry the author, who is certainly a man of talents, did not solicit some literary friend to revise the manuscript. "Ellinor, or the World as it is," by MARY ANN HAN-

WAY, though written incorrectly, contains many spirited and sensible observations. The author appears in no very amiable point of view, when she indulges herself in some spleenetic, invidious allusions to contemporary writers, several of whom are certainly far superior to herself. A second volume has appeared of Miss LEE's "Canterbury Tales," which, like the first, are lively, elegant, and ingenious. We could enumerate a great many more novels and romances, but the catalogue would be tiresome and totally unprofitable.

It affords us the greatest pleasure to observe, that so important an object as moral and scientific

EDUCATION.

meets with merited attention. Mr. DOWLING's "Elements and Theory of the Hebrew Language, &c." intended to facilitate the study of it: but so long as the dispute continues, *sub judice*, concerning the importance or inutility of the points, it can never be a book of general circulation. Mr. D. rejects the use of them. Mr. WALKER's "Key to the classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names, &c. &c." is a work, the plan of which is good. Mr. W. however, is somewhat dogmatical in his opinions, and particularly on a subject where differences would have been much more becoming, namely, the accentuation of proper names. This work, though by no means invariably correct, and consequently very far from perfect, may be of considerable use to many persons, and probably may serve as the foundation of some valuable superstructure. Mr. SALMON, the ingenious author of *Stemmata Latinitatis*, has published "A Comparison of English Grammar with the French," in which the principles and idiomatic expressions of the two languages are discussed and illustrated: this work is designed, and is extremely well calculated, to facilitate the study of the English language to foreigners: it furnishes our own youth, moreover, with a grammatical knowledge of their own tongue, at the same time that they are improving themselves in French. Mr. HORNEY's "Short Grammar of the English Language, &c." is a compilation from the writings of Lowth, Wood, Johnson, Blair, &c. &c. and simplified to the capacities of children. The rules are short and perspicuous. An anonymous writer has published some "Thoughts on Elocution;" he appears to have studied his subject with attention, as he writes on

on it with discernment and good sense. "The Refuge" is written by the author of the "Guide to Domestic Happiness," who in this, as in his former work, displays much good-sense and observation. "A Present for a little Girl" is neat, and, no doubt, will be an acceptable present to the young people for whom it is intended. The cuts are executed with unusual neatness and accuracy. The "Youth's Miscellany" consists of original essays, moral and literary; they are intended "to promote a love of virtue and learning, to correct the judgment, to improve the taste, and to harmonize the mind." It is sufficient to say, that they are well calculated to promote the important objects which the author professes to have in view. Mrs. PILKINGTON's "Obedience rewarded, and Prejudice conquered," is an useful little work. "The New Children's Friend" is translated chiefly from the German, and corresponds more completely than common with its title page, which announces the volume to contain "pleasing incitements to wisdom and virtue, conveyed through the medium of anecdote, tale, and adventure; calculated to entertain, fortify, and improve the juvenile mind." Mrs. SAUNDERS's "Little Family" is a work of very considerable merit; it blends, as all books for children should do, instruction with amusement and morality. It may possibly be objected, that some of Mrs. S's observations are too refined for the comprehension of children in general. "Moral Biography;" a wretched performance, proposes to give the lives of persons eminently distinguished for their virtue and talents: it is deficient in language, sentiment, and anecdote. "Pastoral Lessons" are intended as an accompaniment to Mrs. BARBAULD's "Hymns in Prose," to which, however, they are by no means equal.

Our readers will, perhaps, be relieved to see, that we are, at last, come to the subject of Miscellaneous Literature. After which they shall receive a respite of six months.

MISCELLANIES.

Among the miscellaneous publications is to be distinguished, as a work of classical merit, the second volume of Mr. UVEDALE PRICE, on the "Picturesque, and on the Use of studying Pictures, for the Purpose of improving real Landscapes;" this latter subject is very warmly inculcated, and is never once lost sight of throughout the whole work. Most of us recollect, that, in the first vo-

lume, Mr. P. succeeded in proving the picturesque to possess as distinct and exclusive a character, as either the sublime or the beautiful. Its most efficient causes were stated to be roughness, intricacy (which implies sudden and unexpected variation), and irregularity. Thus it holds a sort of middle station between beauty and sublimity, and is evidently founded on principles opposite from either. Beauty, on smoothness, on soft, undulating outlines, on flowing forms, and almost insensible variation; on ideas of freshness and of youth. The picturesque, in addition to the constituent principles already mentioned, is founded on ideas of age, and decay. The sublime also, although it possesses some properties in common with the picturesque, differs from it in many essential points: in greatness of dimension, ideas of infinity, eternity, darkness, terror, stillness, and in many other qualities, which are separately the foundation of sublimity, but of which not one enters *necessarily* into the composition of the picturesque. From this enlarged view of the subject it appears, that the word picturesque is not to be narrowed in its application, and confined, as its etymology might indicate, to those objects alone which may be represented with effect on the canvass. Far from it: a piece of music, light and playful, with sudden unexpected variation in point of time and key, &c. may be called *picturesque* with equal accuracy, as

That "rich stream" which "winds along."

"Deep, majestic, smooth, and strong."

may be denominated *sublime*; or the soft, melodious melancholy of a Scotch air, *beautiful*. The application of picturesqueness to poetry, the lyric particularly, in opposition to the *sublimity* of the ode and the epic, or the polished *beauty* of the sonnet and the elegiac measure, is obvious, and equally correct; as also is its application to the different objects of art and nature, such as trees and waterfalls, buildings, birds and beasts, &c.

Mr. PRICE's second volume contains three essays, still farther illustrative of the subject, and explaining the mode of reducing to practice the theory of his former volume. The first essay is on artificial water, and on the method in which picturesque banks may be practically formed. In order to gain a just idea how the banks of artificial pieces of water should be formed, Mr. P. most judiciously begins with enquiring how those of *natural* lakes and rivers are formed. This is quite a novel enquiry; at least the sp-

plication

plication of the enquiry to landscape gardening is novel, and throws great light on the subject. Mr. P. is in truth a worshipper of nature, and may exclaim, with Peter Pindar,

Then art my goddess, Nature! so to thee,
Parent of dove-eyed peace, I bend the knee.

The second essay treats on the decorations near the house; Mr. P. conceives, that *here* the embellishments of art are not only to be employed, but even in some degree to be displayed: to go at once from art, from the obvious and avowed work of man, *THE HOUSE*, to simple, unadorned nature, is too sudden a transition; and wants that sort of gradation and congruity, which, except in particular cases, is so necessary in all that is to please the eye and the mind. The decorations, therefore, of an ornamental garden, like those belonging to some of the Italian villas, should be rich, regular, and symmetrical; according with the mansion, they may unite sculptured and architectural magnificence, such as terraces, fountains, parapets, statues, vases, balustrades, &c. Stiff and glaring formality, however, may be avoided by a judicious mixture of irregular and varied vegetation: the prevailing fondness for simplicity, therefore, and the desire of banishing all embellishments of art, are severely censured. Architecture and buildings are the subject of the concluding essay: here Mr. P. makes a judicious distinction between architecture in towns, where it may be said to be principal and independent; and architecture in the country, where it is, in some measure, subordinate and dependent on the surrounding objects. The building, which may be justly admired in a street or a square, where scarcely any thing but the front is considered, and little else is seen, if transferred to the country, where it does not blend with the scenery, may be bald and unpicturesque. An architect, therefore, should be acquainted with the principles of painting, and should apply them to his own art; such an one will not be foolish to sink all the offices under ground, that his house may stand a sort of eye-trap to all passengers, staring and impudent; he will not remove every tree which intercepts the view, and level every hill which rises within sight; but, on the contrary, will rather wish to conceal some parts of the building, in order to give an interesting and picturesque effect to others. Mr. P. has directed the attention of painter-architects to a subject, which has not been sufficiently studied, namely, the summits of their build-

ings. Here again he has illustrated the effects of art, by similar effects in nature. The form and character of rocks are the most analogous to those of buildings: the different effects produced by the intricate and broken outline of some, and the flat monotonous summit of others, may instruct the architect how tame is the level slated surface of most modern houses, interrupted only by a few solitary and aspiring chimnies, in comparison with the rich and varied roof, with which Vanbrugh has so magnificently ornamented Blenheim.

A great variety of observations on this and the other essays, display the most chaste and cultivated taste; but Mr. P. has already fascinated us to dwell on his volume longer than is quite consistent, perhaps, with the nature of our retrospect. With regret we leave him.

Mr. JACKSON, that enchanting harmonist of Exeter, has published a miscellaneous volume of very great merit: the essay, which gives a title to his book, is called "The Four Ages." In this Mr. J. with great propriety, has inverted the order of the ages as it was established by the ancients: he asserts, and we are sorry to be unable to discredit his assertion! that no golden age has yet existed, but in poetry. Those periods of uncivilized society, when each man made laws for himself,

Nullaque mortales præter sua litora norant,
are degraded into the iron age; to each age Mr. J. has attributed what he conceives to be its distinguishing characteristics, and from them it appears, that we are advanced into the silver period. Mr. J. has touched on a variety of other subjects in this volume, poetry, painting, music, architecture, literary compositions, &c. &c. in all of which he has displayed considerable genius, taste, and discernment. A collection, in three volumes, has lately appeared, of Oliver Goldsmith's "Miscellaneous Works:" this collection is a very acceptable present; for the essays, criticisms, and *jeux d'esprit*, of that eccentric character, have hitherto been buried among the periodical rubbish of the time when they were written. Dr. BANCROFT has published the first volume of his "Experimental Researches, concerning the Philosophy of permanent Colours, &c." In this volume Dr. B. treats of all the *substantive* colours, and of those *adjective* colours, from among the animal and vegetable kingdoms, which produce the yellows. To understand the meaning of this division of the articles used in dying, we

must recollect, that there are some, which require a previous preparation to *bite in the colour* which is afterwards to be added; and that there are others, which of themselves fix on the substance to be dyed. The former are called adjectives, the latter substantives. Dr. B. attributes the permanent change of colour to the attraction of substance: for particular rays, which are absorbed, and remain latent, while others are reflected. An elegant and concise essay on the history of dying is given in this volume, which is replete with sound philosophical research, which abounds with sagacious reflections, and which relates to a variety of accurate and ingenious experiments in relation to the subject of it.

A more agonizing appeal to the feelings can scarcely be conceived, than Mr. MACKAY's "Narrative of the Shipwreck of the *Juno* on the Coast of Arabia:" this narrative, which appears to be perfectly authentic, is addressed by Mr. M. the second officer of the ship, in a series of letters; to his father, the Rev. Thomas Mackey, minister of Lairy, Sutherlandshire, North Britain. Out of 72 persons on board this ship, 58 actually perished, either by fatigue or famine, in the course of 23 days and nights, which had elapsed before the surviving 14 (who, during that long period, existed without food) had the happiness of gaining the land by means of rafts and spars: the protraction of life during

such a period of immision, exceeds, perhaps, whatever has been before recorded. Mrs Brenner is a survivor of this disastrous shipwreck: her husband, the captain of the vessel, died in her arms! Mr YOUNG's "Essay on Humanity to Animals" does high honour to his heart: the subject is not always sufficiently attended to in the education of our youth; this little publication, therefore, rendered interesting by the insertion of some histories characteristic of the affection which animals bear to their offspring, is particularly proper to be put into the hands of children. "The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1797" is a judicious selection of the best essays, *jeux d'esprit*, anecdotes, &c. from the fugitive publications of the day, and promises to form a very entertaining annual miscellany. Mr. JONES's "Masonic Miscellanies, in Poetry and Prose," is an entertaining, and, probably, an useful manual. "The Prompter" is the production of an American moralist, Mr. NOAH WEBSTER, who has shewn his good sense, in taking the manner and the matter of Dr. Franklin as subjects of imitation: it is an useful little work.

We have now finished our Retrospect of the domestic Literature of the last six months, some few books, it is obvious, must escape the most rigid research. Should this be the case with respect of any of literary eminence, we shall be happy to bring them forward on a future occasion.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

IT has frequently been remarked, and perhaps with justice, that the Germans, since the middle of the present century, have made greater efforts, in every department of the arts and sciences, than their leamed ancestors collectively from the times of Tacitus. Although the same remark may apply in great measure to the present, or rather the *late*, state of French literature, yet it is by no means so characteristic, nor so general, as when applied to the Germans: they were much behind in various departments of science, at a time when France produced many eminent writers in almost every branch, particularly in history, belles-lettres, and political economy.

The new era of German literature began with the conclusion of the septennial war in 1763, when the miseries of Germany, were once more relieved from the horrid clangour of arms, by the

long-wished-for peace, concluded between the Empress, Queen Mary Theresa, and Frederick the Great of Prussia. Long before this period, the groundwork of national erudition, philology, had met with many able and successful professors; but as their laborious researches were almost exclusively directed to the cultivation of the dead languages, that of the natives was till then unaccountably neglected. The works of *Klopstock**, *Lessing*, *Haller*, *Gessner*, *Bürger*, *Gellert*, *Rohrer*, *Romler*, *Herder*, *Jacobi*, *Cörbe*, *Schiller*, &c. but particularly those of the inexhaustible and accomplished WIELAND†, however, afford ample proofs that the Germans, be-

*. The first edition of *Klopstock's Messias* appeared as early as the year 1750.

† See an account of his works, in the Monthly Magazine for April, 1797.

hide their peculiar industry, perseverance, and a singular propensity to abstruse inquiries, also possess taste and genius.—We cannot, without injustice, omit to mention in this place the name of ADELUNG, the excellent and profound philologist, of whom the Germans have just reasons to be proud. By his indefatigable exertions to improve his native language, he has produced such works, as whole academies and royal societies, convened for that purpose in other countries, have not been able to accomplish. We allude to his "*Elementary Grammar of the German Language, in two Volumes, large Octavo*," which may serve as a model of a systematic grammar in any language; and to his "*Complete Dictionary of the High-German Language, in five Volumes, Royal Quarto*," of which, the second edition is already in the press. As this would not be the most proper place to expatiate upon the merits of this extraordinary publication, the work of a single man, who spent the greater part of thirty years in the composition of it; we must content ourselves with briefly saying, that this dictionary contains a greater stock of words than any other yet published since the invention of the art of printing; that every word is scientifically arranged as to its real and metaphorical signification; that the words are either clearly defined, or amply illustrated with the most apposite examples; and that the various uses of them are unequivocally determined. It is to this incomparable work that the Germans are chiefly indebted for the orthography, as well as the syntax, of their language, which by it have been settled on the most solid basis of just etymology and sound analogy. Animated by the incessant efforts of such a leader, his countrymen have of late years bestowed a laudable degree of attention to the improvement and refinement of their copious and energetic language. Hence the numerous grammars and dictionaries of all sizes, published during the last twenty years; hence the endless variety of philological questions proposed by academies and societies in every part of Germany; hence the great diversity of critical essays on language, which continually appear on the Leipzig book-fairs; and hence, lastly, the bold attempts of their dramatic and poetical writers, to delineate the genuine sentiments of the heart, and to express the various emotions of the mind, in words

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and phrases that cannot be *satisfactorily* translated into foreign languages.

In this place, however, it behoves us for the present, to afford only a concise view of the state of Literature in Germany, during the last six months.

HISTORY.

Although the Germans cannot boast of many good historians, and, perhaps, of none who writes with the elegant simplicity of a Robertson, or the powerful colouring of a Hume, there nevertheless have lately appeared several valuable publications in this department. At the head stands the veteran SCHLÖZER, aulic counsellor, and professor of universal history, in the university of Göttingen, whose acute and chastising pen has long been dreaded by the arbitrary princes of Germany. We hope, for the good of his country, he will continue his monthly "*Statistical Accounts*," begun about 20 years since, and containing every information required by foreigners upon the true state of Germany, in its political relations to foreign states, as well as to the different sovereign co-states of the German empire. His latest work, under the title of "*Critical and Historical Disquisitions in Leisure-Hours*," contains three very interesting articles; namely, 1. "*Origines Osmanicae, or an Inquiry into the Origin of the Osmanian History*;" 2. "*Proofs, that the Mongols have been the Inventors of Paper-money, in the thirteenth Century*;" and 3. "*An Introduction to the Knowledge of the political History of Asia*."—Prof. MANGELSDORFF's "*Epitome of universal History, &c.*" in one volume, 8vo. is a concise and elaborate abstract from his larger work, on the subject of ancient history, and well adapted for the use of academies, and as a compendium for private study; it is written in a pleasant, easy, and instructive style, and contains no tenets adverse to the prevailing religious and political opinions.—Another valuable work, but confined to a particular province, is, "*WILHARDT's History of East-Frisia*;" the seventh volume of which appeared lately, and brings it down to the year 1734. The author is secretary to the States of East-Frisia, and a man of unquestionable veracity; his sources are genuine, as he has free access to all the archives of the state. "Prof. WOLTMAN's History of France," being the first volume of a "*History of the European States*," is likewise a book of great merit; in as

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much

much as it abounds with excellent philosophical reflections, and is written in a correct and manly style. If the ingenious professor continue the history of all other European states, with the same degree of accurate discrimination between facts and opinions, we venture to pronounce, that he will justly deserve the first rank among modern historians. As he has undertaken a very arduous and fatiguing task, we can only wish him the necessary portion of indefatigable industry, which characterizes his native contemporaries, and we make no doubt but his labours will be crowned with success. —We cannot better conclude this department, than with "SCHILLER's Historico-genealogical Almanack, for the Year 1798," in which the historical picture of Germany, on 288 pages, 12mo. is the principal and most interesting article. The author is well known to the English reader by several dramatic pieces, which have been translated and read with avidity, but particularly that of "The Robbers." Within the compass of a few sheets, Schiller has furnished us, in a masterly manner, with "A Concise History of the Germans, from the Abdication of the Emperor Charles V. to the reign of Francis II; or, from the Reformation of Luther, and the subsequent Foundation of religious Liberty in Germany, down to the present Time, when the Critical Philosophy begins to manifest its Influence, and to develop as well as to spread progressively the Consequences of that Revolution in Church and State; i. e. from the year 1556 to 1797." KANT, the professed founder of the *Critical System*, naturally finds a warm panegyrist in our historian; and, in order to give a short specimen of Schiller's didactic mode of writing, we shall faithfully translate the concluding lines of this historical sketch: "The Germans," says he, "must now endeavour to satisfy the loud and universal wishes for
 "ameliorating the abject condition of
 "the lower classes of society; to banish
 "the immoral practices carried on in
 "the political departments of their
 "country; to conciliate that opprobrious
 "and in reasoning contest between the
 "civil and religious establishments with
 "the spirit of the times, and the prevailing
 "opinions and wishes of nations
 "to act and to be treated consistently
 "with the more correct notions and
 "ideas of things they have acquired.
 "Thus only will they pave the way

"which leads to the highest degree of
 "human happiness; a happiness, which
 "consists only in the dominion of
 "reason, in thinking justly, and acting
 "uprightly."

POLITICS.

It can scarcely be expected, that in a country, where the political interests of so great a variety of sovereign states are not cemented by one common tie, there should appear many impartial disquisitions. By far the greater number of books, published on the subject of politics, in Germany, are translations from the French or English, not unfrequently accompanied with notes and commentaries. This circumstance, however, affords no proof, that the Germans possess no political talents, nor, that they have no original writers in this favourite branch of English literature. We have already mentioned the names of Schlözer, and Schiller, in the preceding article, to which we might add a long list of others, if we were not limited in our plan. We must content ourselves with mentioning one or two publications, that have lately appeared in this department. Mr. GENZ, a gentleman in a high station at the court of Prussia, Frederic William III. on the day of his ascension to the throne (November 16th, 1797), with a very spirited address, which is now printed, and which, though it fills only 26 pages, octavo, is replete with the most curious and interesting matter, such as was, perhaps, never before exhibited to the view of an absolute monarch, by a private individual. It is confidently reported, that the young king received this truly patriotic advice of Mr. Genz with marks of satisfaction, and has not only munificently rewarded him, but has actually adopted the principal suggestions of this modern Theophrastus. It is impossible to abridge the important truths conveyed in these few pages, which are already so much condensed; but we shall gratify our readers with the perusal of one passage only, relative to the liberty of the press, and which we deem worthy of being translated. "Of all objects," says Mr. G. "that grieve under the detestable weight of fetters, none are more oppressed by it than the opinions of man. This species of oppression is not merely pernicious, because it prevents the good, but also, because it immediately promotes the bad. Without attending to any other argument, there is one of
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“sential circumstance, which exclusively
 “and peremptorily condemns every law
 “imposing restrictions on the press; and
 “this circumstance is indisputable, name-
 “ly, that such a law cannot be main-
 “tained, or, in other words, that it may
 “be easily evaded. The facility of cir-
 “culating ideas among the public is so
 “great, that restrictions of this kind are
 “turned into ridicule. And though
 “such laws be ineffectual, they are, ne-
 “vertheless, calculated to produce ani-
 “mosities; and this is the most mischiev-
 “ous part of them, that they are apt to
 “irritate the very class of men, against
 “whom they are directed, and to stimulate
 “them to a resistance, which frequently is
 “not only successful, but is likewise con-
 “sidered as meritorious. The most wretch-
 “ed productions, which, on account of
 “their intrinsic merit, could not expect
 “to live two hours, make their way
 “with the public, because a sort of rage,
 “or fatality, seems to be connected with
 “their origin. The only antidotes, the
 “productions of better writers, lose their
 “effect, because the ignorant are but
 “too prone to confound him who speaks
 “of limitation, with him who approves
 “of what is unjust; hence, fire, let the
 “*liberty of the press* be the unalterable
 “principle of your government! Never
 “*will* this system foster dangers in a
 “well-regulated state; never *has* this
 “system proved dangerous to such a
 “state: for, in those countries where it
 “has become destructive, destruction had
 “already preceded, and the voracious
 “insects were generated only beneath
 “the mouldering ruins.”—Dr. DORN’s
 “small, but classical, work, intitled, “Re-
 “flections on Luxury, the Taxations of
 “Luxury, and their Objects, principally in
 “a Political and Statistical View,” deserves
 “to be read by every financier, particularly
 “in those countries, where the objects of
 “taxation must be occasionally *susceptible*, as
 “they become nearly exhausted; or, per-
 “haps, from the lamentable circumstance,
 “that the *premiers* of such devoted coun-
 “tries are equally obdurate in their ruinous
 “plans, and unacquainted with *real* life.
 “The author has taken a comprehensive
 “view of this subject, and premises his
 “profound and just observations with the
 “following definition of *luxury*: “It con-
 “sists,” says he, “in the consumption of
 “things, which aim at such a degree of
 “convenience and enjoyment of life, as
 “may be dispensed with in our indi-
 “vidual situation, without detriment
 “to our physical, civil, and intellectual

“existence;” things, therefore, which
 “can be considered as objects of luxury;
 “carry along with them a certain de-
 “gree of inutility, of scarcity, and of re-
 “finement; yet always in a relative sense
 “only, never absolutely.”

BIOGRAPHY.

Although the Germans possess, per-
 haps, a greater number of individual de-
 scriptions of the lives of eminent men;
 yet in collections and biographical dic-
 tionaries the English have obviously the
 advantage. Among the few publications
 of the latter kind, we take notice of a
 “Collection of Pictures, representing
 learned Men and Artists (of Germany),
 together with short Accounts of their
 Lives.” Of this publication the nineteenth
 and twentieth numbers have lately ap-
 peared: the plates are well executed;
 and the biographies, though rather too
 concise, are well and impartially writ-
 ten. Among the variety of other
 “Lives” poured forth by the German
 press, we shall mention only that of John
 Henry Tischbein, formerly counsellor
 and aulic painter to the landgrave of
 Hesse Cassel. His life, which is here
 described by Prof. ENGELSCHALL, of
 Marburg, is uncommonly instructive and
 important, in as much as it exhibits the
 subject in his double capacity, as a *man*
 and an *artist*. There is further annexed
 to this life, a “Lecture in Commemora-
 tion of *Tischbein*, read in the Society of
 Antiquaries at Cassel, in April, 1790,
 by Counsellor and Professor *Casparson*.”
 In this, the merits of the deceased are
 duly appreciated; and we meet with
 many valuable remarks, which may be
 read, with equal satisfaction, by every
 lover of the arts, as well as by future
 biographers.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

In these branches the accuracy and in-
 dustry of the Germans is universally ac-
 knowledged. Since the days of BÜ-
 SCHING, the names of FORSTER, FABRI,
 KLÜGEL, ZACH, and EBERLING, stand
 foremost among modern geographers.
 As an elementary book there has appear-
 ed lately, “An Introduction to Mathe-
 matical and Physical Geography, Part I,
 with two Maps by STOTZMANN, and
 two Plates, 145 pp. large quarto, Ber-
 lin, 1797” (without the author’s name).
 This elegant and accurate work is chiefly
 designed for the use of young people, and
 females in particular, who are not in a
 situation, in which they can acquire a pro-
 found knowledge in physics and mathe-
 matics. We must only regret, that the

anonymous author has copied the *physical* description of the globe, *verbaum*, from Professor KLÜGEL's valuable *Encyclopedia*, without acknowledging the source from which he has taken it. PLESMANN's "Manual of a general Physical Geography, for the Use of Schools and Academies" is likewise, upon the whole, a good compilation, though we meet with several inaccuracies, particularly in the geognostical part of it. "The New Picture of Vienna," lately published by an anonymous author, affords the best and most correct view of this metropolis, since the "Sketches," by PIZZLI, appeared, in the reign of Joseph II. The most interesting, as well as the most comprehensive, of all geographical works now carried on in Europe, however, is the "General Geographical Ephemerides," composed by a society of men of letters, and edited by F. von ZACH, major in the service of the duke of Saxe-Gotha, and director of the ducal observatory at Seeberg, near Gotha. The professed aim of this work is, "to serve as a repository for the astronomical observations and discoveries made in all countries, and thus to form a *point of union between all the astronomers and observatories in Europe*." Of these 'Ephemerides' a number has appeared every month, since the 1st of January, 1798, illustrated occasionally with maps: and as Mr. v. Z. is one of the first astronomers of the age, a man of profound skill and indefatigable industry, a man who is already connected with the most distinguished geographers of Europe, the public may reasonably expect to find, in this publication, one of the greatest desiderata happily accomplished*.

NATURAL HISTORY

has lately received many valuable accessions from the German press. T. M. BECHSTEIN's "concise and popular Natural History of foreign and native Plants, in two large Volumes Octavo, forming together 1316 pages," is an excellent work, and well adapted to serve as a school-book and for private study, and to facilitate the acquisition of other sciences. The author has introduced whatever is important and remarkable in the vegetable kingdom; he has enumerated

with accuracy all the genera of plants, at the end of every class, and has provided the whole work with an useful, systematic, and an alphabetical index — JACOB STURM's "*Flora Germanica*, exhibited in Pictures drawn from Nature, with Descriptions: II. Part. Numb. 1. contains the Class *Cryptogamia*, in sixteen coloured Plates, Octavo, and an equal Number of Leaves of Letter-press." Fidelity in the description, accuracy in the delineation, and neatness in the execution of coloured plants, have, perhaps, never before been united in so eminent a degree as we find them in this elegant publication. A. W. ROTH's "Remarks on the Study of the aquatic Plants of the Class *Cryptogamia*," also deserves to be mentioned with praise, as it contains many ingenious and original hints. One of the most accurate, as well as most instructive publications on botany is CHRISTIAN SCHRUHR's "Botanical Manual," of which we have seen the 20th number, containing from the 155d to the 28th plates octavo, concluding the third volume, that begins with the genera of the 18th class, *Polyadelphia*, and extends as far as the *Polygamia necessaria*. The author is one of the most celebrated artists in Germany, and holds a high rank likewise as a botanical observer. We are indebted to him for many sound critical remarks, with which he has greatly enhanced the value of this extensive publication. Another work, equally useful, though of less magnitude, is "The Botanical Dictionary, or an Attempt to explain the principal Ideas and technical Terms in Botany," by Dr. M. B. BORKHAUSEN, in two volumes octavo. The short history of botany given in the second volume, is well calculated to initiate the young tyro in the study of that science; and throughout the whole work, the author shews, by his original remarks on the physiology of plants, that he has not merely compiled, but well digested his materials. "The Annals of Botany," by Dr. PAULUS USTERI, of which the 1st and 2d numbers (or the 15th and 16th numbers of the new series) have lately appeared, and are enriched with several fine plates. In this collection of botanical essays the author communicates his own observations, as well as those of his friends, with a view of improving the Linnæan system. Many of the late discoveries in that science, particularly some made by HAYNE, SAVI, ROTH, HOSE, WILDENOW, CAVANILLES, RAMOND, DESFONTAINE:

* The readers of the Monthly Magazine will be carefully presented with every new and interesting fact contained in Mr. ZACH's valuable journal. The letters respecting the African traveller, Hornemann, contained in our last number, were derived from this source.

TAINES, MASSON, LAFEYROUSE, SCHRADER, and others, are highly interesting. Before we conclude this article, we must notice a work lately published in Latin, at Nuremberg, and which contains a selection of some very valuable and partly scarce botanical essays, relative to Spanish plants; it is entitled "*Scriptores de Plantis Hispanicis, Lusitanicis, Brasiliensibus, adornavit et recudi curavit J. J. RÖMER, M.D. cum tab. æn. viii.*"

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

This is one of the favorite pursuits of the Germans, and it is uniformly allowed that, in physics, they are second to none: we shall mention a few of their latest publications. "The Outlines of Natural Philosophy," by Dr. D. L. BOURGNET, prof. of chemistry, in the royal Medico-chirurgical College at Berlin, 326 pp. octavo, with two plates (1798), is a very excellent compendium for students. And though the author does not throughout claim the merit of originality, as he has chiefly followed the principles of GRÉN and KLÜGEL, two naturalists of the first rank; yet, upon the whole, his book is one of the best and concise on that subject. Another work of a similar nature, is, "The Elements of experimental Philosophy, sketched in its chemical Department, according to the modern Theory, and designed for a Guide to academical Lectures, as well as for the Use of Schools," by J. G. F. SCHRADER, Dr. and Prof. of Philosophy at Kiel, 18 sheets, with 66 cuts printed on the paper with the letter-press. In this useful compilation, too, the editor has chosen GRÉN and LICHTENBERG as his guides; but, with respect to the external form, and the internal arrangement of the work, Dr. S. appears to have adopted ACHARD's elementary book on the same subject, as his model. Although we cannot pronounce this small book altogether free from errors and inaccuracies, it still remains one of the most instructive, and unquestionably the cheapest book of the kind. "The Pocket-book for the Use of Chemists and Apothecaries, for the Year 1798, p.p. 212. with a plate," continues to furnish a select variety of chemical and pharmaceutical treatises, as well as the latest discoveries made in these sciences. It may, perhaps, not be known to every English reader, that the present already is the 19th continuation of this 'Pocket-book,' which is edited by the celebrated Mr. GÜTLING, prof. of chemistry at Lemg.

ASTRONOMY

has been cultivated among the Germans with uncommon industry and success. Since the days of COPERNICUS and GALILEO, this has been one of the most fashionable pursuits on the continent, and particularly in Germany, where, at a very early period it assumed a systematic form. It is with pleasure we find the indefatigable BODE, astronomer to the king of Prussia, continuing his "Collection of astronomical Essays, Observations, and Accounts, being the third supplementary Volume to his Astronomical Annals." This volume is chiefly indebted for its rich materials to the learned major v. ZACH, who has furnished the editor with the greater number of the facts here stated; for among the twenty-five articles contained in this continuation, twenty of them are communicated by that gentleman. We must further announce the appearance of Mr. BODE's "Astronomical Annals for the Year 1800, together with a Collection of the latest Treatises, Observations, and Accounts, relative to the astronomical Sciences." As the merits of this author, and especially his incomparable accuracy, are fully established and acknowledged by all the literati of the age, it is needless to enlarge upon them in this place. We, however, think it our duty to remark, that Mr. B. would be not a little puzzled at the questions lately agitated in certain literary circles in this country, respecting the beginning of the nineteenth century!!! To those curious gentlemen, therefore, who are in good earnest respecting this frivolous problem, we must refer Mr. B.'s Astronomical Almanack, which, it is to be hoped, will distinctly explain to them, that the nineteenth century cannot begin before the eighteenth is actually expired, i. e. after the last hour of the 31st of December, 1800; or with the first hour of the 1st of January, 1801. Another work of original merit, or at least a new edition of it, is IMMANUEL KANT's "General History of Nature, and Theory of the Heavens; or, an Essay on the Constitution and mechanical Origin of the Fabric of the World, according to the Principles of Newton." The first edition of this profound work appeared at Königsberg, in 1755; but as it has of late years become scarce, the author was prevailed upon to revise the work himself, and to present the public with a corrected edition. The rank which K. holds among the philosophers of the present

sent day, and his mode of reasoning on subjects of the first importance, are already known in this country, by two different publications, which have lately appeared on the elements of the critical philosophy*.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

It cannot be said with justice, that the Germans excel either the French or the English, in this profitable department; but if they are deficient in the practical part of technology, their method of writing on subjects of the arts and manufactures certainly is more systematic than in other countries, where human ingenuity tends to perfectionate the practice, rather than the theory, of the arts. The latest and most important work in this branch of knowledge is "The Commercial Encyclopedia, or a complete Manual of Trade and Commerce, reduced to a systematic Order," by G. H. BUES. The first part of this work, which only appeared in May last, contains a systematic arrangement of all articles of merchandise, accompanied with their chemical tests or criteria, which are pointed out and described in the plainest manner by one of the first German chemists, Prof. THOMSDORF. We wish for a speedy continuation of this valuable work, which, on account of its general utility, systematic arrangement, and conciseness, surpasses every work of the kind hitherto published. Another work, not unlike the English Repertory of the Arts and Manufactures, but on a more extensive plan, is "J. G. GEISLER'S Description and History of the principal Instruments and Machines of the most recent Invention, and their mechanical Application explained upon scientific Principles; for the Use of Artists and Amateurs." In Part VIII. we find, besides many other curious articles, a description of WIESENMANN'S sailing windmill, and a well written view of the labours of Messrs. BLAKE, COOKE, FRANÇOIS, THOMSON, MAURA, and FITZGERALD, on the subject of steam and steam-engines. The editor concludes this volume with an account of a new invented reel, by Mr. PRASSEN, and an interesting examination of astronomical rings, by COUNT DE BRÜHL. A work chiefly designed for the use of schools, and the amusement of dilettanti, is "The Conjuror's Mechanism, or a Description of mechanical Amusements, with the

Apparatus belonging thereto, by J. C. GÜTLE." It is well calculated to afford amusement, and to stimulate beginners to the farther prosecution of the study of mechanics. "The new Miscellany on Subjects of the Arts, &c. being a Continuation of the new Museum for Artists, by J. G. MAUSEL." The eight numbers, which have appeared of the new series, are no less interesting to the man of letters, than they are instructive to the practical artist. "The Correspondence relative to the Arts, between C. L. v. HAGEDORN and his friends, published by T. BADEN, Prof. in Kiel, &c." contain valuable strictures on painting, and an impartial examination of many pictures belonging to the gallery of the late Mr. H. His letters are replete with sound remarks on every species of painting; and his style evinces the passionate lover of the arts. The characters here exhibited, of several painters of eminence, deserve to be read and studied by every friend of the arts, particularly those of BOTZ, BEICH, L'ORIENT, QUERFURT, NICH. BERCHEM, MIERIS, F. MILET, ONSEN, and CARRE. "The Directory (*Adress-Liste*) of the Manufactories of Germany, and some neighbouring countries; or a List of the Manufacturers in those Countries, their Productions, and the Fairs which they frequent," is a work of general utility, and the first attempt of the kind in Germany. As the goods and articles of trade are alphabetically arranged, and accompanied with concise explanations relative to the value and quality of merchandise, this 'Directory' is peculiarly calculated to instruct the young beginner, as well as the experienced merchant.

MATHEMATICS.

Mathematical learning is by no means neglected in Germany; the names of Wolf, Leibnitz, and Bernouilli, have been honoured among modern mathematicians. As a proof of our assertion, we will quote G. VEGA'S "Logarithmical and Trigonometrical Tables, together with other Tables and Exemplifications, adapted to Practical Mathematics," two volumes quarto. As we cannot enter into particulars, suffice it to say, that there is no publication extant in any language or country, which contains such a treasure of mathematical knowledge as the present, particularly in the article of 'Integration'. We are happy to observe, that the pious wish of L'HUITIER, for a concentrated view of this subject (see his "Princip. Calc. Diff. etc,

* We refer to the works of Mr. NITSCH and Dr. WALLLEN.

etc. page 42), has been, in great measure, fulfilled by this careful collection, though it is far from being so complete as to require no further improvements; but, upon the whole, Mr. V.'s industry and accuracy cannot be disputed by impartial judges. Another demonstration of the peculiar diligence of the Germans, in this department, is "The Archiv (Magazine) for Pure and Practical Mathematics;" edited by G. F. HINDENBERG, at Leipzig. Of this we have seen the sixth number, which is filled with several valuable essays, written by the following eminent mathematicians, namely, HENNERT, KLÜGEL, BUZENGLIGER, KÄSTNER, FISCHER, ROTH, and LÜDICKE. We cannot conclude this article without pointing out a work which promises to afford great satisfaction to every lover of literature; viz. "The literary History of the mathematical Sciences; Vol. I. containing the Literature of Mathematics in general, of Arithmetic, and Geometry;" or, with a Latin title, "*Bibliotheca Mathematica. auctore F. GU. A. MURHARD, Vol. I. continens Scripta generalia de Mathesi, de Arithmetica, & Geometria.*" Besides the systematic catalogue of books, chronologically arranged in every branch of mathematics, the editor has carefully abridged the criticisms, that have from time to time appeared in the German as well as in the foreign reviews.

JURISPRUDENCE.

In this department we find but a few books which can interest the English reader. That Germany has produced great lawyers, such as PUFFENDORF, WOLFIUS, PÜTTER, and many others cannot be denied; but the public and private law of that country being national in spirit and form, it would be an unprofitable task to introduce any other than such works as treat upon general principles. Of this nature is "The Library of Criminal Jurisprudence, and the Knowledge of Law in general," by Dr. C. GROTMAN. No science has a greater influence on the welfare or destruction of society, than that of criminal law; and yet it is perhaps the most unsettled in theory, as well as the most wavering in practice. With the benevolent intention of removing these obstacles, and of advancing a step farther than his predecessors have done, the same author has very lately published "The Principles of Criminal Law, together with a systematic View of the Criminal Law of Germany," 1798, pp. 500, octavo. In this

excellent treatise Dr. G. not only exhibits the spirit of the positive law, according to the German constitution, but he also unfolds in a complete and perspicuous manner the whole system of law, by reducing it to the clear and tenable principles of the law of punishment in general. In

MEDICINE

we find the Germans more busily employed than in any other department. Every branch of medicine is cultivated among them with uncommon ardour; and anatomy, in particular, has of late years been successfully studied. There is, perhaps, no medical man in this country who is unacquainted with the works and merits of WALTER, SÖMMERING, LEBER, MECKEL, LODER, METZGER, and many other celebrated anatomists of the present day in Germany. One of the latest publications is "SAM. THOM. SÖMMERING *Tabula Sceleti humani, junctis Descriptione*," fol. roy." By this table the learned professor has endeavoured to fill up a chasm in anatomy, that has existed ever since the appearance of the masterly plates of ALBINUS, which exhibit the male skeleton. And though the female skeleton by Sömmering b. nor, in every respect, equal to that by Albinus, it is nevertheless a valuable accession to the latter work. In physiology and pathology several excellent works have lately been published, of which we must notice Prof. SPRENGEL's "General Pathology," in three volumes, octavo, and Prof. REIL's book, "On the Knowledge and Cure of Fevers;" the first part of which contains the general doctrine of fevers, in 580 pages, octavo. The former work renders that of GAUBIUS, on the same subject, obsolete: the latter is the production of a man who neither involves himself in theories, or subtle hypotheses, nor wishes to explain every thing by explaining nothing; but it is the work of a physician, who, through many new and fertile ideas, discovers a genuine philosophic spirit, who, after a long experience, only wishes to theorize, who confesses, with modesty, that much remains to be explained; and whose acknowledged merits, in medical science, receive additional lustre from this valuable publication. The same author continues to publish the "Physiological Magazine," begun in 1796, of which two volumes have been completed. Of this publication we can only say, that the first medical characters in Germany support it by their correspondence; and that it is chiefly designed

designed as a repository for promoting a more extensive investigation, and a more accurate analysis of the laws by which animal bodies act. "The Outlines of a System of Nosology," by Dr. W. G. PROEQUET, deserves to be read with attention by every medical student. The author of this book is well known in the literary world, by his "*Repetitorium Medicinæ Practicæ*," which is now near its conclusion, is the 9th volume of it, in quarto, is in the press, and another volume will probably conclude it. "On the Consultation of Physicians at the Patients' Bed, and upon their relative Duties in general," by J. STIEGLITZ, is an ingenious and well-written treatise. But the curious phenomenon on the German horizon, is, "The Examination of the Brunonian System of Medicine, by the Test of Experience, at the Bed-side of Patients," edited by Dr. A. F. MARCUS, first physician in the infirmary at Bamberg. We purposely refrain from saying any thing for or against the application of *Bruno's* paradoxical tenets to the practice of medicine; we shall, however, remark, that the Germans look upon every *new* discovery or invention, proceeding from this country, with much veneration, which seems, as it were, to fetter their inquisitive minds, and make them the dupes of our bold adventurers. It is further worthy of notice, that the last publication by Dr. M. is of a periodical kind, and that he proposes to continue it every three months. The last medical publication we shall mention, is not less deserving of notice: "The Medical National Gazette of Germany," begun in January last, and supported by a great number of respectable physicians; this paper is intended as a vehicle, or point of union, through which medical men may have a fair and constant opportunity of communicating their reciprocal opinions. As speculative matters form no part of the editor's plan, there is no doubt but a work of this nature will be of real and extensive utility.

DIVINITY.

Formerly this was a flourishing branch of study among the Germans; but it is now in a rapid decline, if we except biblical criticism and exegesis. Controversial, and particularly, symbolical writings, are almost exploded by the more captivating (though not less abstruse) inquiries, carrying on with great vigour by the "*Critical Philosophers*." With the hoary Professor KANT at their head, they have nearly expelled the arrogant and odious

system of *dogmatism*, at least, from the protestant schools. It is not our province to decry either the one or the other of the prevailing systems; but it will afford pleasure to every friend of science, when he learns, that man no longer submits to be ruled by mysterious and arbitrary doctrines, which are neither calculated to make him happier, wiser, or better. Let the terrorists and alarmists keep up the *hue and cry* against *reason*, as long as they may; this powerful goddess will ultimately prevail. It is not *philosophy*, as they are pleased to style it, which produces infidelity, anarchy, and confusion; it is a *false* system of philosophy, that converts man into a sensual and selfish being. To return to the subject of Theology, we cannot help remarking, that, within these few years, the German divines breathe a very different spirit from that lately manifested in Great Britain. Religious persecution is every where detested, and their pulpits are not profaned by political digressions.—"Religion, a Concern of Man," is a late production of the venerable SPALDING, consistory-counsellor at Berlin, and now 84 years of age. We do not remember to have ever found so much vivacity, and knowledge of mankind, combined in an individual of Mr. S.'s age, and, at the same time, such a variety of important matter concentrated within the compass of a few sheets. His language is perspicuous and energetic, and his sentiments are expressed in a most animated manner. Dr. A. H. NIEMEYER's "Letters, addressed to the Professors of the Christian Religion," display much ingenuity and recondite learning, and ought to be studied by all those who wish to become more intimately acquainted with the present state of the two opposite systems, "*Critical and Historical Theology*." "The Manual, containing the Literature of Biblical Criticism and Exegesis," by E. F. K. ROSENMTILLER, professor of the Arabic language, in the university at Leipzig, is a laborious undertaking, inasmuch as the editor not merely points out every work belonging to biblical literature, but likewise states the design of every author, in what degree he has attained it, and for what particular period and subject his book has been, or is, useful. Among the inexhaustible stock of "*Sermons*," which appear in Germany, as well as in every other country, we shall point out the latest and most popular. "The Sermons on the prevailing

Errors and Exigencies of the present Age," in one volume, octavo, by an anonymous author, are not only written in correct and beautiful language, but the sentiments do honor to the author. "Sermons," by G. W. C. STARKE, consist of seven of the best in the German language, not inferior to those of the celebrated ZOLLIKOFER, whose name stands as high among his countrymen, as that of BLAIR in this country. Of V. C. VEILLODTER'S "Sermons on the Epistles of the Sundays and Holydays of the whole Year" we cannot speak with a similar degree of praise. "The Museum for Preachers," by I. R. G. BEYER, contains useful sketches of sermons, essays on important subjects of theology, accounts of the ecclesiastical constitution in the protestant and catholic parts of Germany, reviews of new books on divinity, &c.

POLITE LITERATURE.

Under this head, we meet with a very large catalogue of publications of various merit, from which we have selected the following:—F. MATHISSON'S "Poems" deserve the attention of every lover of rural poetry, as the author possesses peculiar powers of description, and is not only a happy painter of rural scenes, but equally successful in delineating their effects upon the mind. That the Germans are susceptible of the beauties contained in this little volume, is sufficiently obvious, from the circumstance that four double editions* have been printed of it since 1794, that is, of two different sizes. Mr. M. may be justly compared to the British THOMSON, whose "Seasons" will be read as long as there shall be admirers of the simplicity of nature.—Prof. NASSER, of Kiel, has just published the first volume of his "Lectures on the History of German Poetry;" a work replete with judicious criticism, and much interesting matter: the second volume of these lectures, the ingenious author proposes to publish in September next.—"Alix, Countess of Toulouse, a Tragedy, in five Acts; with a Preface on the present chivalric Romances," is better calculated to exhibit the refined taste and just sentiments of the author, than to convince us, that he has

bestowed due attention upon historical criticism relative to heroic romances. "Outlines of the Theory of the Art of Acting, with an Analysis of the comic and tragic Parts of Shakspeare's Falstaff and Hamlet," abound with excellent remarks, and both characters are commented upon with uncommon critical sagacity. This pamphlet is considered as an introduction to an elementary work, on this subject, of greater extent: its author is understood to be the Chamberlain VON EINSIEDEL, of Weimar.—In the department of

NOVELS AND ROMANCES

we are obliged to be concise; for, as our limits will not admit of any more than the bare titles of the books, we have been at some pains of selecting the most popular which have lately appeared: and, with a view of affording the reader some opportunity of ascertaining their relative value, we shall place those of superior excellence at the head of the list; though, *in respect to the whole of this retrospect*, the publications are to be considered as being above mediocrity; viz. "Family Stories," by A. LAFONTAINE, vol. i. pp. 509, vol. ii. pp. 495, vol. iii. pp. 494, 8vo. 1798; each volume embellished with a plate and vignette. "The Calendar of Romances," for the year 1798, with six plates, edited by K. REINHARD. "Pocket-book, devoted to the Friends of Mirth and Satire," edited by I. D. FALK, pp. 323, pocket-size, for the year 1798. "Man, and the Heroes;" two satirical poems, by the same author, 1798, pp. 172, pocket-size. "Julia Grünthal;" with title-plates, and vignettes. "The youngest Productions of his Muse," by A. V. KOTZEBUE, vol. vi. pp. 290, 8vo. "The Hobgoblins, or short Narratives from the Empire of Truth," by S. C. WAGNER, part i. 24, and 400, pp. 8vo. "The Quarry," a story, by the author of Jacobina, pp. 334, 8vo. Are all works of singular merit.

EDUCATION

is now conducted in Germany upon a more rational plan than it was in the times of LEIBNITZ, WOLF, GOTTSCHED, and even GELLERT. Since "Pedagogical Lectures," by Prof. KANT, were first delivered in the university of Königsberg, as a regular *seminarial* course, many excellent systematic treatises have, from time to time, appeared, by various authors; the venerable founder of the *Critical System*, however, has not yet published his own original ideas upon this important subject. One

* Editions of Books in Germany do not generally exceed those of books in England. Of works of moderate sale, a fair edition is about 1000; works of standard sale extend, in each edition, from 3, to 5,000; the established periodical works run from 3, to 6, and 8,000.

of the most valuable works, in the period of our retrospect, is "The Moral Sciences, a Book of Instruction on Ethics, Religion, and Jurisprudence," by F. H. C. SCHWARZ, pastor in the Hesse Darmstadt dominions, part the first. "The Catechism of Reason." "A complete Elementary Book for Schools and Adults, designed for the Improvement of the Heart and Understanding." Another more recent work of considerable merit is "The Catechism of the Moral Doctrine of Religion, consonant to the Principles of the Sacred Writ."

MISCELLANIES.

Under this head, we might fill several pages with the bare titles of the books which, within these few months, have appeared. For want of room, however, we must proceed upon a similar plan, to that which we adopted in the article of 'Novels and Romances.' In the *first* class, we shall mention: "The Attic Museum," edited by C. M. WIELAND, of which no more than three numbers have yet appeared. "The Graces" (or, in German, *Die Horen*), by F. SCHILLER, of which a number has appeared every month, since January, 1795. "Miscellaneous Philosophical Essays, relative to Theology, Politics, Religion, and Morals," by L. H. JAKOB, professor of philosophy, at Halle. "The Göttingen Journal of Natural History, and Natural Philosophy," edited by J. F. GMELIN; and "The Leaves of Miscellaneous Contents," published at Oldenburg, six volumes, 8vo. from the year 1786 to 1797. In the *second* class, we place the following: "The Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Magazine," edited by J. C. FABRI, professor of philosophy, three volumes, 8vo. "The Pocket-book, for the Lover of Nature and Gardening, for the Year 1798," with designs, and other plates. "Transactions and Writings of

the Hamburg Society, for the Promotion of the Arts and useful Trades," four volumes, 8vo. with 17 plates, and double indexes, from 1792 to 1797. "An Attempt towards a Systematic Encyclopedia of the Sciences," by W. T. KAUG, doctor of philosophy, &c. part i. pp. 174, part ii. pp. 242, and part iii. is in the press. "The German Magazine," edited by Professor von EGERS, in monthly numbers, since the year 1793, containing seven sheets every month, with plates and Music. "An Address to the Genius of the departing Century, relative to the Extermination of the Small-pox" (a poem), 32 pp. 8vo. and "MAKROTHYMIA, or Essays on the Improvement of the Human Race," No. i. 208 pp. 8vo. In the *third* class, we enumerate the following works: "The Magazine devoted to the Friends of Natural Philosophy and Natural History," edited by C. E. WEIGEL, four volumes, 8vo. "*Dedimion*, or a practical Essay on the actual Relation subsisting between the Spirits of the Deceased and those of their living Friends," in two parts, by G. E. DEDEKIND; a whimsical production indeed! "Interesting Scenes, selected from the History of Mankind." "The Fruits of Reading," in two parts, alphabetically arranged (by Mr. M. DENIS); and "Rhapsodies," selected from the papers of a solitary philosopher, edited by K. L. M. MÜLLER.

We have thus explored the extensive regions of German literature. It is such a rapid glance, as is made by many modern travellers. The object, however, is perfectly NEW, and, doubtless, will be curious and interesting to the English observer. In the future Supplements the article will be continued; and, as the sources of information will be multiplied, it may be expected to furnish additional gratification.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF THE STATE OF SPANISH LITERATURE,

DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1797.

(To be continued in our future Supplements.)

UNDER the administration of the late premier, the Prince of Peace, while every branch of public and private wealth severely suffered in Spain, from the general stagnation of navigation and trade;

while his public councils were distracted by the overbearing influence of a foreign power, and the domestic dissensions of the parties of Alcadia, Saavedra, Azara, &c. and while a general discontent prepared and

and foreboded the downfall of the envied favourite, LITERATURE alone flourished under his powerful protection. That, within so short a period, theology should have divested itself of monkish bigotry and prejudices, will hardly be expected, but in every other department of science and learning, stronger and purer lights were rapidly diffused throughout the country. The stock of medical and historical knowledge was considerably increased; in the department of natural history, and of the arts, works were published, which would do honour to a country in the very zenith of its prosperity; and novels and romances, which, in our romantic era, spread themselves with wild luxuriance over the literary soil, kept within bounds, which circumstance bears an honourable testimony to the prosperous state of useful literature in Spain.

As vouchers for the truth of these remarks, we shall lay before our readers the following selections from the Madrid-Gazette, which form a pretty correct table of the literary productions of Spain, within the last six months of the year 1797.

There being no critical work published in Spain, on the plan of the English and German reviews, this retrospect forms rather a *catalogue raisonné* than a critical synopsis, such as we have given of the literature of England and Germany.

THEOLOGY.

1. *Escuela del Salvador, &c.* The School of our Saviour. &c. Extracted from the works of Santa Teresa de Jesus, and other mystic authors.

2. *Meditaciones sobre los Novísimos, repartidas por los Dias del Mes con la Regla por vivir bien, por el P. Pinamonte, &c.* Meditations on the last Things, adapted to the Days of the Month, with the Rule for living a virtuous Life, by Father Pinamonte, &c.

3. *Disertacion de Disciplina eclesiastica sobre la asistencia de los Fieles á la Misa Parroquial, y á oír la Explicacion del Evangelio de Boca de su Parroco, por D. Domingo Ugena, Presbítero.* A Dissertation of Ecclesiastical Discipline, the Presence of the Faithful at the Mass, and to hear the Explanation of the Gospel, from the Lips of their Curate, by D. Domingo Ugena, Presbyter.

4. *Prontuario practico de las Exequias Funerales, &c. por el Dr. Antonio Civit y Nadal.* A practical Repository of Funeral Rites, &c. by Dr. Antonio Civit y Nadal.

5. *El buen Soldado de Dios y del Rey, armado de un Catecismo, y seis plasticas, que*

contienen sus principales Obligaciones escrito, por el Padre Antonio Codorniu, &c. The good Soldier, armed with a Catechism, and six Discourses, containing his principal Duties, by F. Antonio Codorniu, &c.

6. *Embriología sacrada o Tratado de la Obligacion, que tienen los Curas, Confesores, Médicos, Comadres y otras personas, de co-operar á la Salvacion de los Niños que aun no han nacido, &c.* Sacred Embryology, or a Treatise on the Duty of Curates, Confessors, Physicians, and Midwives, to co-operate for the Salvation of Children, yet unborn.

MEDICINE.

1. *Tratados Médicos en dos tomos, &c. por el Dr. D. Antonio Mendal y Villalba, Académico de la Real Academia Médica Matritense, &c.* Medical Treats, in two volumes, &c. by Dr. Antonio Mendal y Villalba, Fellow of the Royal Academy of Physic, at Madrid, &c.

The author treats, first, on the inflammations of the throat, and the most proper and easy means of curing them; secondly, on the power of nature, and the most rational mode of curing all sorts of diseases; and thirdly, on the medical use of the waters of Graena, which he analyzes, and points out the cases, wherein they may be either useful or hurtful.

2. *Pharmacopœia Hispana, editio altera; Regis jussu et impensa. Matriti ex typographia Ibarriana, un tomo en 4to.* The Spanish Dispensatory, or Pharmacopœia; the second edition; by the King's command, and at his expence, at Madrid; printed by Ibarra, 1 vol. 4to. sold by Martínez, street de las Carretas.

The first edition of this Pharmacopœia, published in 1794, being entirely exhausted, the Royal College of Physicians caused it to be reprinted, enriched with several improvements and additions, which have been printed separately, for the accommodation of those who possess the first edition, and to whom they are delivered gratis by the above booksellers.

3. *Guia Veterinaria original: dividida en 4 tomos, &c. por D. Alonso y D. Francisco de Rus García.* The original Guide to the Veterinary Art, divided into 4 vols. &c.

The authors treat on the principal diseases of cattle, expose the errors committed in the cure of them, point out the most proper method for curing the different diseases, and conclude with a table of veterinary aphorisms, for the use of the beginners in this art, and the owners of cattle.

4. *Disertacion fisico-cbimica, y Analisis de las Aguas Minerales de la Villa de Albama.*

9. *Memorias para la Historia de la Poesia y Poetas Espanoles; obra póstuma del Rmo. P. Mro. Fr. Martin Sarmiento, Benedictino, un tomo en 4to.* Memoirs relative to the History of Spanish Poetry and Poets; a posthumous Work of the Revd. F. Martin Sarmiento, a Benedictine Monk, 1 vol. 4to.

POLITICS.

1. *La Monarquía, por D. Clemente Penafola, Teniente Vicario General del ejército de Extremadura, &c. un tomo en 4to.* Monarchy, by D. Clemente Penafola, Deputy Vicary General of the Army of Extremadura, &c. 1 vol. in 4to.

This work is divided into three parts; the first considers monarchy in an abstract view, the second in its relations with the people, and the third with respect to the sovereign.

EDUCATION AND MORALS.

1. *Novísima Edición del Pronuario Moral del P. Mtro. Larraga, adicionado y corregido por D. Francisco Santos y Grosin.* The last Edition of the Moral Repository, by P. Mtro. Larraga, enlarged and corrected by D. Francisco Santos y Grosin.

2. *Biblioteca de buena Educacion ó el Amante de la niñez y de la juventud. Obra propocionada para la buena Crianza de toda clase de Personas y en especial de la Nobleza, &c.* The Repository of Genteel Education, or the Friend of Children and Young Persons; a Work intended to promote the genteel Education of Persons of every Rank and Description, but especially of the Nobility.

3. *El Conservador de los Niños, por D. Agustín Ginesta, Catedrático de partos y Enfermedades de Mujeres y de Niños, del Real Colegio de Cirugia de S. Carlos de esta Corte.* The Preserver of Children, by D. Agustín Ginesta, Professor of Midwifery, and of the Diseases of Women and Children, of the Royal College of Surgery of St. Carlos, of this Place.

This work contains the most important prescriptions, for preventing the excessive mortality which is generally observed among children, and is peculiarly intended to root out the pernicious maxims which, from ignorance or prejudice, have crept into the physical education of children.

4. *Perjuicios, que acarrean al Género humano y al Estado las Madres que refusan criar sus Hijos, y Medios para contener el Abuso de ponerlos en ama, por D. Fayme Boucho, de varias Academias, un tomo en 8vo.* The Injuries done to Humankind, and to the State, y Mothers who refuse to bring up their own Children, and the Means for checking the Abuse of putting them out to Nurse.

The author treats on the most unquestionable method of bringing up strong and healthy children; of preserving them from many physical and moral evils, of avoiding the dissensions which disturb domestic tranquillity, on account of mothers refusing to bring up their own children, and of preserving the beauty and health of the former.

5. *Discernimiento de Ingenios para Artes y Ciencias, un tomo en 8vo.* The Discernment of Genius, or of the Natural Disposition for Arts and Sciences, 1 vol. 8vo.

The author sets out with observing, that there exists no human being, however rude it may appear, without some innate disposition or talent for some art or science; points out the means of discerning this talent, and of preserving it in children; enumerates the various talents requisite for theology, philosophy, poetry, &c. and refutes several erroneous opinions, advanced by the celebrated Juan Huarte, on this subject.

6. *Plan de Educacion, ó Exposicion de un nuevo Método para estudiar las Lenguas, Geografia, Cronologia, Historia, Matemáticas, Filosofia, Política, &c. en 4to. por D. Juan Antonio Gonzalez.* A Plan of Education, or Exposition of a new Method of studying Languages, Geography, Chronology, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Politics, &c. in 4to. by D. Juan Antonio Gonzales Canaveras.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

1. *Tratado de las Fuentes intermitentes y de la causa de sus Fluxos y Supresiones, de la Naturaleza y Uso del Sifon, &c. por un Monge de la Congregacion de S. Benito de Valladolid.* A Treatise on Intermitting Springs, and on the Cause of their Flows and Suppressions, on the Nature and Use of the Siphon, &c. by a Monk of the Benedictine Order of Valladolid.

2. *Verdadera Relacion y Manifiesto Apologético de la Antigüedad de las Batuecas y su descubrimiento, por el Br. Tomas Gonzalez de Manuel, Presbitero.* A Faithful and Apologetical Account of the Antiquity and Discovery of the Batuecas (a Species of Savages, living in the Mountains), by B. Tomas Gonzalez de Manuel, Presbiter.

3. *Casimiri Gomegii Ortega novarum aut rarorum Plantarum Horti Reg. Bot. Matrit. descriptionum decades, cum nomenclaturarum Iconibus.* Descriptions of new and scarce Plants, in the Royal Botanical Garden at Madrid, with Engravings, representing some of them, by Cas. Gom. Ortega, &c.

This number contains 40 descriptions, and 19 plates

MATH-

MATHEMATICS.

1. *Treatado de Matemática, compuestas para la Instrucción técnica de los Aprendices del Taller del Real Observatorio de Madrid, tomo 2. por D. Joseph Radon.* Tracts on Mathematics, composed for the Instruction of the Pupils of the Academy of the Royal Observatory at Madrid, in the theoretical Part of that Science, vol. 2. by D. Joseph Radon.

2. *Lecciones de Aritmética, puestas en Forma de Diálogo, por Lucas María Romero y Serrano, &c.* Lessons of Arithmetic, drawn up in Form of a Dialogue, by Lucas María Romero y Serrano, &c.

This work is an easy and luminous introduction into the science of numbers, and the second part is rendered peculiarly useful to the Spanish youth, by an exact comparative table of the coins, weights, and measures, of Catalonia, Valencia, Aragon, Navarre, Majorca, and Minorca, and their reduction to the rial de Vellon, and the Castilian pound and yard.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE, AND CRITICISM.

1. *Obras de Safo, Erinna, Alcean, Stefichoro, Alceo, Ibyco, Simonides, Bacchilides, Archiloco, Alfeo, Fraimio y Menalipides, traducidas del Griego en Verso Castellano, por D. Joseph y D. Bernabé Canga Argüelles, un tomo en 4to.* The Works of Sappho, Erinna, Alcean, Stefichorus, Alceus, Ibycus, Simonides, Bacchylides, Archilocus, Alpheus, Pruxinus, and Menalipides, translated from the Greek into Spanish verse, by D. Joseph, and D. Bernabé Canga Argüelles, 1 vol. 4to.

This volume contains the odes and epigrams of the said authors, which are still extant, preceded by their lives; at the end are introduced some of the best Spanish lyric poems. The translation of the remaining Greek lyric poets, is to be continued with the utmost assiduity.

POETRY.

1. *Las Poemas de D. Francisco Gregorio de Salas, dos tomos, en 8vo. corregidas y aumentadas con nuevo acopio de Epigramas, Poemas, y Discursos Académicos.* The Poems of D. Francisco Gregorio de Salas, 2 vols. in 8vo. corrected, and enlarged by a new addition of Epigrams, Poems, and Academical Lectures.

This work is the fifth edition of the poems of Salas, known to be peculiar favourites of the Spanish public. They are divided into three parts, the first of which contains the pastorals, entitled, *Observatorio rustico*, and *Dalmiro y Silvano*; the second, the eulogiums on *Extremadura*, and the deceased Spanish authors, who

flourished in the course of this century, the hymn on peace, a poetical description of the last work of Chevalier Mengs, painted for his Spanish majesty, some satirical poems, read before the Royal Academy of S. Fernando, and a variety of epigrams and madrigals; and the third, a paraphrase of the lamentations of Jeremiah, and several other religious poems.

2. *Tomo 2d. de las Fábulas en Verso Castellano de D. Joseph Agustín Ibanez de la Rentería.* Fables in Spanish Verse, by D. Joseph Agustín Ibanez de la Rentería, vol. 2.

3. *Obras Poéticas de D. Ignacio de Merás Gueipo de Llano, Ayuda de Cámara del Rey, nuestro Señor, tomo 1. en 8vo.* The Poetical Works of D. Ignacio de Merás Gueipo de Llano, Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, vol. 1. in 8vo.

This volume contains the following compositions: *Taonea*, an original tragedy, in five acts; the Death of Barbarossa, a famous pirate and usurper of the kingdoms of Tunis and Tremesen, and of the city of Argel; an heroic poem, in one canto; a variety of sonnets in praise of the kings of Spain, and other personages; funeral eulogiums on the Spanish infant D. Luis, on Frederick II. king of Prussia, on Catherine II. empress of Russia, and other illustrious characters; amorous odes, &c.

4. *Poemas Escogidas de Frey Lope de Vega Carpio, &c. un tomo, en 8vo.* Select Poems, by F. Lope de Vega Carpio, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

This collection contains the best compositions of this celebrated poet, which he published under his own name, as well as under that of Tome de Burguillos, M. A. Prefixed is a short account of his life, and a discourse on lyric poetry, and the ancient and modern ode, translated from Marmontel's works, with some additions.

5. *Poemas, de D. Joseph Mor de Fuentes, parte 2.* Poems, by D. Joseph Mor de Fuentes, p. 2.

THE ARTS.

1. *Explicación de las Estatuas, Fuentes, y Jarrones del Jardín del Real Sitio de S. Ildefonso, Sucesos y Personages, que representan, &c.* An Explanation of the Statues, Fountains, and Basins, of the Royal Seat of St. Ildefonso; of the Events and Personages they represent, &c.

2. *El juego de las seis Estampas grandes que representan las principales vistas de las evoluciones y maniobras del combate naval de Cabo Sicé, entre la Squadra combinada de España y Francia, al mando de D. Juan Joseph Navarro y Mr. Ducrest, y la Iglesia, del*

del Almirante Mathews, ocurrido en 22 de Febrero en 1744. A Set of the six large Engravings, which represent the principal Views of the Evolutions and Manœuvres in the Sea-light off Cape Sicie, between the combined Spanish and French Fleet, commanded by D. Juan Joseph Navarro, and Mr. Duconst, and the English, under the Orders of Admiral Matthews, which took place on the 22d of February, 1744.

3. *Esfampa de la Resurreccion del Senor, Pintura de Carlos Vanloo, y gravada por D. Mariana Lafata.* A Print, representing the Resurrection of our Saviour, after a Picture, by Charles Vanloo, engraved by D. Mariana Lafata.

4. *Coleccion de seis Eftampas que representan varias Poficiones y Manobras de la Artilleria volante 6 de á caballo, &c.* A Collection of six Prints, representing various Positions and Manœuvres of the Flying, or Horse Artillery, &c.

5. *Guaderno 11. de la Coleccion de Retratos de los Espanoles Ilustres, &c.* A Collection of Portraits of Illustrious Spaniards No. 11.

This number contains the portraits of D. Rodrigo Ximenes, Juan de Torquemada, Francisco Pizarro, Diégo Garcia de Paredes, Santo Tomas de Villanueva, and Hernando de Soto.

6. *Coleccion de Eftampas de todos los Retratos de los Reyes de Espana, &c.* A Collection of Prints, containing all the Portraits of the Kings of Spain, &c.

Under each portrait is a note, pointing out the year of the king's accession to the throne, and of his death.

7. *Los quatro Libros de Arquitectura Civil de Andrea Paladio, Vicentino, traducidos del Italiano, e ilustrados con Notas, por D. Joseph Ortiz y Sanz, Presbytero, tomo 1. en folio mayor.* The four Books of Civil Architecture, by Andrea Paladio, of Vicenza, translated from the Italian, and illustrated with Notes, by D. Joseph Ortiz y Sanz, Presbyter.

This is the first volume of the works of Paladio, which the present king of Spain has ordered to be translated, in imitation of his father, by whose orders, and at whose expence, the works of Vitruvius were translated into Spanish. The volume before us contains 96 engravings, including the Portraits of Paladio, and of the Prince of Peace, to whom the work is dedicated.

GENEALOGY AND ANTIQUITIES.

1. *Historia cronológica y genealógica del primitivo Origen de la Nobleza de Espana, su Antigüedad, Clases y Diferencias, con Succe-*

siones continuadas de las principales Familias del Reyno, y con la Ilustracion del Principado de Asturias: ocho tomos en 4to. A chronological and genealogical History of the Origin of the Spanish Nobility, of their Antiquity, Classes, and Distinctions; with the Series of Successions of the principal Families in the Kingdom, and explanatory Remarks on the Principality of Asturias; 8 vols. in 4to.

BIOGRAPHY.

1. *Compendio Historico de la Vida, Virtudes, y Milagros del beato Juan de Ribera, Patriarca de Antioquia, Arzobispo, Virey, y Capitan-general de la Ciudad de Valencia, &c.* An historical Abridgment of the Life, Virtues and Miracles of the late Juan de Ribera, Patriarch of Antiochia, Archbishop, Viceroy, and Captain-general of the City of Valencia.

2. *Vida del Conde de Buffon, traducida del Frances, y comentada con Memorias extrangeras pertenecientes á los Hechos y Efeitos de este celebrado Naturalista de nuestro Siglo, y con un Apéndice y varias Notas.* The Life of Count Buffon, translated from the French, and augmented with several foreign Memoirs, relative to the Achievements and Writings of this celebrated Naturalist of this Age, with an Appendix, and great Variety of Notes.

3. *Vida y Suvenos prósperos y adversos de D. F. Bartolomé de Carranza y Miranda, Arzobispo de Toledo, &c. por el Dr. Salazar de Miranda: duda á luz por D. Antonio Valladares de Sotomayor.* The Life, and the prosperous as well as adverse Events of D. F. Bartolomé de Carranza y Miranda, Archbishop of Toledo, &c. by D. Salazar de Miranda: published by D. Antonio Valladares de Sotomayor.

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY.

1. *Tratado de la Propagation general de Patatas: segunda Edicion, que contiene los modernos Experimentos, Progresos y Efectos en el Norte, tan desconocidas aqui como necesario para Noticia publica: su Autor D. Henrique Doyle.* A Treatise on the general Propagation of Potatoes; the second edition, which contains the modern Experiments, Progresses, and their Results in the North, as unknown here, as they deserve public Notice, by Henrique Doyle.

The author points out, in a clear and instructive manner, the best methods of cultivating and improving this useful root, and treats, in a peculiar chapter, on its cultivation, use, and utility in the kingdom of Peru.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. *Mapa geographica del Obispado de Placencia, que comprehende el Partido de su Nombre,*

Nombre, las Vicarias de Truxillo, Béjar, Medellín, Jaraicejo, Jaraiz, y Cabezuela, y tambien la Abadía de Cabanas: por D. Tomas Lopez, &c. A geographical Map of the Bishopric of Placencia, comprehending the District of that Name, the Vicarages of Truxillo, Béjar, Medellín, Jaraicejo, Jaraiz, and Cabezuela, and also the Abbey of Cabanas: by D. Tomas Lopez, &c.

2. *Dos Cartas esféricas de los Reconocimientos en 1792, en la Costa N. O. de América, para examinar la Entrada de Juan de Fuca y la Internacion de sus Canales navegables, levantadas de Orden del Rey, nuestro Señor abordo de la Goleta Suxil y Mexicana, por los Capitanes de Navio de la Real Armada D. Dionisio Alcalá Galiano y D. Cayetano Valdés.* Two Spherical Maps of the Survey of the north-east Coast of America, made by his Majesty's Command, in the Year 1792, with a View of exploring the Entrance of Juan de Fuca, and the Extent of its navigable Canals, on board the Sloops Suxil and Mexicana, by D. Dionisio Alcalá Galiano, and D. Cayetano Valdés, Captains in the Royal Navy.

The various opinions entertained by the geographers of the last two centuries, with respect to the existence and extent of the above canals, and their pretended communication with the Atlantic, render the account of the voyage of these two sloops, which is preparing for the press, extremely important; for the reading of which these maps are as indispensibly requisite, as they are necessary for navigators, who visit that coast.

TOPOGRAPHY.

1. *Compendio de las Grandezas del Real Monasterio de S. Lorenzo del Escorial, unica Maravilla del Mundo.* An Abridgment of the Grandeurs of the Royal Monastery of St. Lorenzo of the Escorial, a matchless Wonder of the World.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

1. *El Viagero universal ó Noticia del Mundo antiguo y nuevo, obra recopilada de los Mejores Viageros, por D. Pedro Estaña, Presbítero.* Quaderno 30. An universal Collection of Travels, or Introduction to the Knowledge of the ancient and modern World, recompiled from the best Collections of Travels, by D. Pedro Estaña, Presbyter, No. 30.

This number of the voluminous work, contains the voyage to the slave coast, and to the kingdoms of Ardra, Benin, Congo, and Loango, and completes the tenth volume.

2. *El Viagero universal, &c.* Quaderno MONTHLY MAG. No. XXXIII.

31. An universal Collection of Voyages, &c. No. 31.

This number of the above work comprises the voyage to the Canaries, and the island of Madeira.

3. *El Viagero universal, &c.* Quaderno 33. An universal Collection of Voyages, &c. No. 33.

This present number, which completes Vol. XI. contains the discovery of America, and a description of the island of St. Domingo.

4. *El Viagero universal, &c.* Quaderno 37. An universal Collection of Voyages, &c. No. 37.

This number concludes the description of the province of Guayaquil, and contains the beginning of the journey to Quito.

5. *El Viagero universal, &c.* Quaderno 38. An universal Collection of Voyages, &c. No. 38.

This number contains a continuation of the description of the kingdom of Quito, of the river Maraxon, and of the Amazons, &c.

6. *El Viagero universal, &c.* Quaderno 39.

This number contains an account of the customs of the Indians, and of the productions of the province of Quito.

7. *El Viagero universal, &c.* Quaderno 40.

In this number is contained the voyage to Lima.

THE DRAMA.

1. *La Holandesa, comedia nueva en tres actos, su autor D. Caspar y Zamora; El Amor Constante, drama en un acto, por el Mismo, &c.* The Dutch Girl, a new comedy in three acts, by D. Caspar and Zamora; The Constant Love, a play in one act, by the same author.

2. *Armida y Reynaldo, primera y segunda parte, escritas por D. Vicente Ramirez de Arellano, y representadas por la Compania de Navarro.* Armida and Reinaldo, first and second part, written by D. Vicente Ramirez de Arellano, and represented by the Company of Navarro.

3. *Relacion física de las Comedias y el Corazon del Hombre, en que se declaran los movimientos é impresiones, que causan á fin de delectar y divertir á los concurrentes.* A Physiological Account of Plays, and of the Human Heart, wherein are illustrated the sensations and impressions excited by the former, in order to delight and amuse the audience.

4. *La Noche Triste de Troya, acto unico, por D. Vicente Ramirez de Arellano, &c.* The
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The Dismal Night of Troy, in one act, by D. Vicente Ramirez de Arellano, &c.

5. *La Moda, comedia en tres actos.* Fashion, a comedy, in three acts.

This comedy is a critic on the whims of fashion.

6. *La fingida Enferma por Amor, ópera jocosa, en dos actos, por Don Luciano Francisco Comella, &c.* The feigned Sickneſs through Love, a farce, in two acts, by Don Luciano Francisco Comella, &c.

7. *Coleccion de las mejores Comedias nuevas, que se van representando, en los teatros de esta Corte, 9 tomos en 40. que comprehenden las representadas desde el año 1789, inclusive, hasta el de 1796, tambien inclusive.* A Collection of the best new Plays, which are represented at the theatres of this place, 9 vols. in 40. including those which have been acted since the year 1789, down to 1796 inclusive.

8. *Catalina II, Emperatriz de Rusia, drama heroico en tres actos, representado el día 4 de Noviembre, 1797, &c. por D. Luciano Francisco Comella.* Catherine II, Empress of Russia, an heroic drama, in three acts, acted on the 4th of November, 1797, &c. by D. Luciano Francisco Comella.

9. *La Comedia nueva, comedia en dos actos, en prosa.* The New Play, a comedy, in two acts, in prose.

10. *Ino y Nevile, drama en dos actos, por D. Luciano Francisco Comella.* Ino and Nevile, a play in two acts, by D. Luciano Francisco Comella.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

1. *El Engano Feliz, &c. por D. M. M. y C.* The Fortunate Mistake, &c. by D. M. M. and C.

The author delineates the dangers to which young girls expose themselves, by listening to the artful advice of a false friend; and inculcates the necessity of watching over the education of daughters with the utmost care.

2. *El Diablo suelto; verdades senadas, y novelas de la otra vida, por D. Luis Velez de Guevara, &c.* The Limping Devil; Truths revealed in Dreams and Tales of the World to come; by D. Luis Velez de Guevara, &c.—

This is the second edition of a well-known ludicrous romance, which, on its first appearance, was received with great applause.

The first was about A.D. 1660.

3. *El Alcazar de la Sensibilidad, ó los Misterios Felices; anecdota de Jacinto y Estuardo; novela ajaz deventurada: el libro de la moda ó el tocador, escrito en letra de color de roja, pulimentado y barnizado;*

obra útil y necesaria á la juventud que desea lucir y brillar en las ferias de Madrid. The Castle of Sensibility, or the Happy Marriages, an anecdote of Jacinto and Estuardo; a novel tolerably dismal: the book of fashion, or the buck, written in pink-coloured letters, polished and varnished; a work useful and necessary for young gentlemen, who wish to figure and shine at the Madrid fair.

4. *Romance jocoso, intitulado, Avisos baratos, que da á sus caros Amigos el Eco. D. Juan Escarmiento, á fin de que en las presentes ferias sean todos guardianes de su bolsa, &c.* A ludicrous romance, intitled, Cheap Advice, given to his dear Friends, by D. Juan Escarmiento, that they may all well husband their purse during this present fair, &c.

5. *Biblioteca Entretenida de Damas, tomo 10. Entertaining Library (or Magazine) for Ladies, vol. 1.*

This is the first volume of a collection of novels and moral tales, either translated from foreign publications, or selected from the best Spanish compositions of this kind, for the amusement and instruction of ladies; to this volume is prefixed an account of the origin, nature, progress, and present state of novels.

6. *La Leandra, novela original que comprehende muchas, por D. Ant. Valcárces de Sotomayor.* Leandra, an original novel, which comprehends more than one, by D. Ant. Valcárces de Sotomayor.

7. *Coleccion de Novelas escogidas de los mejores ingenios Espanoles, 8 tomos, en 80. que contienen 53 novelas, historicas, tragicas, morales, jocosas é instructivas.* A Collection of select Novels by the best Spanish authors, 8 vols. in 8vo. containing 53 historical, tragic, moral, ludicrous, and instructive novels.

MISCELLANIES.

1. *Viages Politicos y Filosoficos, en que se ensena el camino de inquirir el origen de las ciencias y artes, agricultura, y pastoria, &c. un tomo en 8.* Travels, Political and Philosophical, wherein is pointed out the way of enquiring into the origin of sciences and arts, of agriculture, and the rearing of sheep, &c. 1 vol. in 8vo.

2. *Miscelanea instructiva, curiosa, y agradable, numero 8.* A Miscellany, pleasing, curious, and instructive. No. 8.

This number contains an historico-critical dissertation on the capture of Rome by the Gauls; a letter from Mr. Pastoret to Mr. de la Cratelle, on the observations of the latter, on the use of eloquence at the bar; an historical account of the dresses of the Roman women; remarks on several

ral treatises on education; description of the interior parts of the Etna, by the Abbé Spalanzani; observations on the lion, extracted from SPARMAN'S Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope; a conversation of Emily with her mother; an historical account of the mine of Huencavéilca, in Peru, &c.

3. *Coleccion de Papeles critico-apologeticos, que en su juventud escribio el P. Joseph Francisco de Isla, contra el Dr. D Pedro de Aguenza, y D. Diego de Torres, en defensa del R. P. Benito Gerónimo Feixoo y del Dr. Martin Martinez, dos tomos, en 8.* A Collection of critico-apologetical Papers, written in his youth, by Father Joseph Francisco de Isla, against Dr. Pedro de Aguenza, and D. Diego de Torres, in Defence of the Reverend Father Benito Gerónimo Feixoo, and of Dr. Martin Martinez, 2 vols. in 8vo.

4. *Miscelanea instructiva, curiosa, y agradable, No. 9.* A Miscellany, pleasing, curious, and instructive, No. 9.—This number contains an account of the capture and destruction of Carthage by the Romans; an answer to the remarks on the treatises on education; a reply from Mr. de la Cratelle to Mr. Pastoret, on the abuses of eloquence at the bar, &c.

5. *Memorial Literario de Abril y Mayo, partes 1ª y 2ª.* The Literary Memorial (or Magazine) for April and May, part 1 and 2.—

These two numbers of this literary magazine, the first number of which was published in 1784, contain a funeral duty on the death of the duke of Alba; a dissertation on the means of promoting the public happiness; an account of the new colonies in the Andes of Guamales; a prospectus of a seminary of agriculture; a prospectus of the elements of philosophy of the Abbé Para; ordinances relative to the management and direction of the royal college of physic at Madrid; premiums offered by the academy of physic at Madrid; &c. &c.

6. *Querrela del pueblo Cristiano contra los Medicos en el Tribunal de la Razon y Respuesta de estos, por D. Guillermo Gimel, Medico de la Junta de Sanidad de la Ciudad de Malaga.* Complaint of the Christian People against the Physicians before the Tribunal of Reason, and the Reply of the latter, by D. Guillermo Gimel, Physician of the Board of Health of the City of Malaga.

7. *Obras de Mtro. Fernan. Perez de Oliva, &c. en 2 tomos, en 8o.* The works of M. Fernan. Perez de Oliva, in 2 vols. in 8vo.

This work contains a dialogue in Latin and Spanish; a dissertation on the elegance

and abundance of the Spanish language; a dialogue on the dignity of man; a dissertation on the powers of the soul, and the good use of them; the comedy *Amphitruon*; the Vengeance of Agamemnon, a tragedy; the doleful Hecuba, a tragedy, by Euripides; a report to the council of Cordova, on the navigation of the Guadalquivir; and fifteen other dissertations on curious and interesting subjects.

8. *Miscelanea instructiva, curiosa, y agradable, 6 Anales de Literatura, Ciencias, y Artes, No. 10.* A Miscellany, pleasing, curious, and instructive, or Annals of Literature, Sciences, and Arts, No. 10.

This number of the interesting work before us, contains Mr. Sulzer's observations on comedy; a discourse on the origin and progress of Botany; a letter on various excavations intended to be made in Greece; medico-practical observations on the Havana; general observations on fortified places, by Citizen Arzen; remarks on the effects of music in diseases; letter from a lady to her friend, on education; a description of the naval academy at Amsterdam, by Citizen Thouin; an account of the anatomical works of Citizen Laumonier; &c.

9. The 11th and 12th numbers of the same work contain the following articles: an enquiry into a passage in Plutarch, on the death of Statira, mother of Darius; premiums offered by the society at the Havana; on the various species of Peruvian bark, and the different use to be made of them, according to the different nature of diseases, by Dr. Mutis, physician in America; a letter from Mascagni, on the lymphatic system; a dissertation on silk, and the culture of mulberry-trees; &c.

Memorial Literario, Junio, &c. The Literary Memorial (or Magazine) for June.

This number contains, besides several royal ordinances, the funeral eulogium on F. Henrique Florez, of the order of St. Augustine; a dissertation on experimental agriculture, &c.

11. *Memorial Literario, Julio, parte 1ª.*

In this number are contained two royal ordinances on the mode of examining surgeons; and, on prizes, a discourse on the study of jurisprudence, &c.

12. *Memorial Literario, Julio, Parte 2ª.*

This number contains a royal ordinance respecting the loan of 100 millions rials; a discourse on the utility of the study of mineralogy, by D. Andres del Rio, professor of mineralogy in the seminary of Mexico; the sixth letter from D. Isidoro de Antillon, containing a description of the district of *Albarrafín*, &c.

RETROSPECT OF THE PRESENT STATE OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

(To be continued in our future Supplements.)

IN compiling this retrospect, we shall chiefly have recourse to the two literary journals now publishing at Paris. The *Décade Philosophique* appears every ten days, about thirty-six numbers forming a year; it consists of four sheets, large octavo, and the price is thirty francs by the year, or 1l. 5s. about ninepence each number. The *Magasin Encyclopédique* is published every fortnight, and consists of nine sheets, octavo; six volumes, of four numbers each, complete the year*. These twenty-four numbers cost thirty-six francs, or 1l. 10s. each number about 1s. 3d. We confess we much prefer the form, and time of publication, observed in the English journals.

HISTORY.

Histoire des Vaudois, &c. The history of the Vaudois, inhabitants of the western valleys of Piedmont, 2 vols. 8vo. These people are already noted in ecclesiastical story; their name is derived from the valleys which they inhabit on the west of Piedmont, between the Briançonnais and the province of Pignerol, between the marquissate of Suza and that of Saluces. These valleys form a square of about twelve Italian miles; their chief denominations are Luzerne, Perouze, and St. Martin: the population exceeds not 17,000 souls. In this small recess, religious liberty and persecution have long struggled. The author, himself a Vaudois, delineates these struggles in an interesting manner.

Histoire des Révolutions, &c. The history of those celebrated revolutions which have changed the face of empires, 3 vols. 8vo. This work comprises conspiracies, as well as revolutions. The first volume begins with the conspiracy of Arbaces against Sandanapalus, and ends with that of the Swits against the House of Austria; the second presents those of the north of Europe; and the third, those of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and France. This collection of those scenes, which are most striking in the drama of history, cannot fail to be interesting.

Histoire de la Révolution de Pologne, en 1794. par un témoin oculaire, à Paris, chez

MAGNET, Quai des Augustines, An. VI, 8vo.

The dissolution of Poland, and her last convulsive struggles, belong, no doubt, to the prominent features of our eventful era; and yet, the latter military operations in that country were hitherto involved in a mysterious darkness, which the historian, whose only sources of information were the partial reports of Russian generals, was hitherto not able to dispel. This work is, therefore, the more important, as it contains the accounts of the opposite party, and is written by a man, who, having been an eye-witness of the transactions he relates, describes them, though with some apparent generous bias towards the cause of oppressed liberty and justice, yet with fidelity and truth. His work is divided into two parts; the first of which contains a brief account of the Polish revolution; and the second, twenty-four state-papers relative to that event. After having briefly delineated the internal state of Poland, previous to the year 1794, and the reign of the late king Stanislaus, against whom the author adduces the charge of timorous irresolution, and want of sincerity towards the insurgents, he unfolds the secret springs of the revolution which broke out in 1794, and relates the events of the war against the Russians; the issue of which, from the obvious insufficiency of means, could not but prove unfortunate. The historical account concludes with the capture of Prague, and the disbanding of the army of the insurgents, which was immediately followed by the political dissolution of Poland.

Histoire abrégée des Républiques, anciennes & modernes, par le Citoyen BALARD, avec figures, à Paris, chez CAILLOT, Imprimeur Libraire, l'An. vi. 4 vol. 12mo.

This work affords an additional proof of the truth of an observation, which has been as frequently contested as made, that the French revolution differs from similar events recorded in the annals of history, merely from a peculiar complexion of circumstances, and the temper of the times. The author gives a brief historical account of ancient and modern republics, and delineates, in a pleasing manner, their origin, organization, and the causes of their decline and downfall. The work comprises the Grecian republics of Athens, Lacedæmon,

* This journal is inferior to the other, being filled with insipid antiquities by the antiquary Millin, the publisher.

Lacedemon, and Thebes, the republics of Carthage and Rome, down to the battle of Actium, the late republic of Venice, and the republics of Genoa, Lucca, San Marino, Ragusa, Holland, Switzerland, Geneva, and America, and concludes with a succinct impartial account of the Republican revolution in France.

Campagnes du General Buonaparte, &c. The Campaigns of General Buonaparte in Italy, during the fourth and fifth Years of the French Republic, by a General Officer, 8vo. This is an interesting account of these two wonderful campaigns, which reconcile us to the miracles of ancient history.

Mémoire Militaire sur Kehl, &c. A Military Memoir respecting Kehl, containing an Account of the Passage of the Rhine, by the Army under General Moreau, and of the Siege of Kehl, by an Officer, 8vo. with Maps. This work will be useful to the future historian, by presenting minute and exact details of important military operations. According to this account, the siege of Kehl, by the Archduke Charles, was one of the most disgraceful and destructive operations which the Austrians ever undertook. It was a puerile piece of obstinacy; while, had he advanced in imitation of the French mode, Kehl must have fallen of course.

Mémoires de Paul Jones, &c. Memoirs of Paul Jones, written by himself, analysed and translated under his own eye, by the Cit. André, 16mo. In this little work Paul does not boast of his own maritime exploits: it is chiefly occupied with complaints against the ignorance of the French ministry, and corruption of their clerks, which frustrated his operations. He has likewise occasion to complain of ingratitude, both from France and America.

L'Inde en rapport avec l'Europe, &c. India considered with regard to its Connections with Europe, by Anquetil du Peron, 2 vols. 8vo. After his researches into the antiquities and geography of India, this author descends to its modern connections with various European powers. He attempts to shew, that the English commercial conquests in that country cannot be lasting; and recommends the Marattas, as the surest allies of France, in eradicating the English power.

Mémoire sur les trois Départemens, &c. Memoir on the three Departments of Coscyr, Ithaca, and the Egean Sea, by the citizens Darbois, brothers, Officers of the Staff of the Army of Italy, division of the Levant, 8vo. This is a clear and

concise account of the late French acquisitions in the Levant. The authors begin with an historical detail concerning the islands, and proceed to a description and a valuation of their importance.

It appears that Venice was in a state of complete dotage before her fall, and was only supported by her ancient reputation. The forts, arsenals, &c. were found in a miserable condition.

Precis de l'Histoire des Hebreux, &c. An Abstract of the Hebrew History, from Moses to the taking of Jerusalem by the Romans, &c. by Edm. Mentelle, 12mo. In this abridgment, intended for the French schools, all the miracles are omitted, or explained from natural causes.

POLITICS.

Observations, &c. Observations on the Proscription of General Laharpe, by the patricians of Berne, in 1791, octavo pamphlet. The violent persecutions of the friends of freedom, by the Swiss aristocracy, was one great cause of the late revolution in that country. Violence, on either side, always defeats its own purposes in the issue. This pamphlet may be useful in forming a proper estimate of that revolution.

Des Résultats, &c. On the Results of the last Campaign, by Matthew Dumas, one of the Members of the Council of Elders, 8vo. This pamphlet was published when Lord Malmesbury was trying to subdue by gold a force, against which steel had been found ineffectual.

Talibus auxiliis, perfidique arte Sinonis,
Credita res, captique dolis lachrymisque
toastis,
Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissæus Achilles,
Non anni domare decem, non mille castra.

Dumas was for peace on almost any terms.

Système Maritime, &c. The maritime and political system of Europeans, during the eighteenth century, founded on their treaties of peace, commerce, and navigation, by the Citizen Arnoud, &c. The intention of this work is to estimate the power of the various naval states in Europe; and to shew that an union of all is necessary to combat the maritime despotism of England.

De la Situation, &c. On the Internal State of the Republic, by Charles Thérmin, French citizen, son of a protestant, who left France on account of religion, with this motto from Chancellor l'Hopital's speech in the Council before Charles IX, "For my part, I shall ever endeavour to mitigate, and not to inflame." 8vo. This patriotic pamphlet is divided into seven chapters, and is a moderate and sensible

sible defence of the French constitution, as now established. The author begins with shewing the various changes in the national character; he asserts, that Richelieu first broke the power of the people, as he did that of the nobles; and that it was only from the date of his administration that the English looked upon the French as slaves. In this the ingenious author is grossly mistaken, for Foote, in the sixteenth century, forms a comparison between the English and French, and formally terms the latter slaves, because in France the people had no share in the government, the boasted states-general being arbitrarily summoned by the king, and arbitrarily ruled by him and the aristocracy; whereas England had a *House of Commons* apart, an institution totally unknown, at all times, to all other countries in the world. Does M. Thérémis imagine, that the French states-general had the slightest connexion with freedom? What could a miserable third, the *tiers état*, do against the nobility and clergy, united to oppress them? If this third had ever had the smallest influence, would they have permitted the privileged orders to saddle them with all the taxes? He has only to look into Froissart, and other early French writers, to see the blessed power of the states-general; the assembling of which the people, in fact, abhorred, as they knew well it was only a signal of fresh taxations. In 1384, such enormous taxes were imposed by, or rather through, the states-general, that vast numbers of French emigrated.

The author proceeds to shew, that the public opinion is not yet fixed and decided, on account of the ferment excited by the change of property, in the disorders inseparable from a great revolution, in the sale of the national property, and in the transfer of places and power, from the former monopolists of rank to men of merit. A natural consequence of this transition of property into the hands of friends of the revolution was, that the new constitution requires property as a qualification to vote; for a great number of those without property either had lost it by the revolution, and were, of course, its enemies; or hoped to gain by another change.

Our space will not permit us to extend our extracts much further. Thérémis, in pointing out the advantages which have followed the revolution, observes, that the very features of the fair sex have been improved by it, and especially those of the rising generation; the hard-constrain-

ed countenances of slaves begin to disappear, and are succeeded by the soft beauty, and Grecian form, so common in England: old ladies, accustomed to the former court, are astonished at the change. He then demonstrates the superior advantages of a government, conducted by men of letters, like that of France at present, to any other form, "because it is that of men of skill, who desire no applause, save what is given to science and virtue; who are, so to speak, branded with infamy if they enrich themselves at the public expence, having a fame to lose, and being anxious to preserve it; and being, moreover, accustomed to exert themselves for the advantage and instruction of others, without any view of pecuniary reward." A military government, he says, is so completely bad, that a desert is preferable: next to this, in producing evils, is the sway of the nobles. That of men of property has great inconvenience, for it assigns every thing to wealth, and nothing to personal merit, or skill. In Germany, says he, a man is valued by birth, in England by wealth, in France by merit only. What would Epaminondas, Miltiades, Regulus, Fabricius, or any ancient hero, proud of virtuous poverty, have done in England? Could any of them have bought an ensigncy? Thérémis proceeds to state, that the rule of the military, of nobles, or of people of property, always partakes of tyranny, while men of letters can rule by nothing but reason; instead of weapons and prejudices, the sole supports of the former, they only use arguments. "Where such men shew themselves in a public station, they evince an extent of mind, a facility of conception and general ideas, only to be acquired by study; and they soon surpass those who have only the activity of intrigue, personal interests, or the experience of routine. Hence, amongst the ancient Romans, the most illustrious of the people and patricians, whether of the sword or of the gown, cultivated letters and philosophy, as indispensable in the government of the state."

The citizen Anquetil lately read in the *Institut*, a memoir on the peace of the Pyrennées, in 1659. Don Louis de Haro, the ambassador for Spain, never spoke positively; and Mazarin, for France, was always equivocal. Lockhart, the English ambassador, was a match for both in this respect; and England being then floating between republicanism and monarchy, was asked which he preferred? He answered,

swered, "*Je suis le très humble serviteur des événements*:" I am the most humble servant of the events.

Des Réactions, &c. On Political Reactions, by Benjamin Constant, 8vo. This writer and Thoremin are two of the ablest defenders of the present constitution of France; which, if in the eyes of some not sufficiently democratic, is, at least, an excellent school for democracy.

La Politique d'Aristote, &c. Aristotle's Politics, translated from the Greek, with notes, by the Cit. Champagne. 2 vols. 8vo. The French revolution has brought the Grecian history and politics home to our doors; and we are become familiar with aristocracy and democracy. This translation is said to be well executed.

Des Causes de la Révolution, &c. Of the Causes of the Revolution, and of its Results, 8vo. A moderate author in defence of the revolution, which, as he shews, was produced by no particular events, or intrigues, but by the progress of reason among the people at large, arising mostly from the mere spectacle of faults and errors, presented to their eyes by the antiquated government.

Les Soirées d'un Solitaire, &c. The Evenings of a Solitary Man, or Considerations on the Constitutional Principles of States, by J. E. Chappuzzi, 8vo. This work chiefly consists of reflections on the leading events in the French revolution. The French press teems with political works and pamphlets, of which we shall only notice the chief. Who would undertake a review of the pamphlets published during our civil commotions in the last century, which fill an entire room in the British Museum, and may be computed by thousands?

A good translation of Mr. Erskine's pamphlet on the present war has appeared at Paris.

Des Effets de la Terreur, &c. On the Effects of Terror, by Benjamin Constant, 8vo. This pamphlet completes the first edition of the *Réactions Politiques* of the same author.

Reflexions sur le Culte, &c. Reflections on Public Worship, on Civil Ceremonies, and National Feasts, by L. M. Revellere-Lepaux, Member of the National Institute, 8vo. The celebrated director, author of this pamphlet, inquires, 1. If certain dogmas and a religious worship be necessary? He believes that no nation can omit them: 2. If this worship ought to be adopted and regulated by the legislation? He decides for the negative.

He then examines if pomp be useful

and necessary in religious worship. In granting that the multitude must be attracted by their eyes, he asserts that the time is not yet proper, and that sound politics oppose the permission of displaying pomp in whatever worship. Perhaps one of the divisions of this pamphlet, which may attract the most general approbation, is that relative to the civil ceremonies, or those which ought to be practised at the three principal epochs of life, birth, marriage, and death. Pomp appears to him indispensable in civil institutions, and particularly in national festivals. On these occasions ought to be displayed all that can kindle the imagination, elevate the soul to the most sublime ideas, and the heart to the most noble sentiments.

This little tract abounds with great and benevolent views.

Vues d'un Citoyen, &c. Ideas concerning Sepulture, by a citizen formerly Member of the Legislative Assembly, 8vo. The author, a friend to the arts, recommends perfect freedom to all persuasions, to erect sepulchral monuments. It had been agitated, whether a tree planted on the grave should not be the only memorial.

De la Famille, &c. Family considered as the Element of Society, by T. Guiraudet, 8vo. This work is founded on the well-known basis, that every society, every state, is a composition of families; it is not deficient in learned illustrations of this interesting topic, and abounds with documents of pure morality.

De l'Egalité, &c. On Equality; or general Principles concerning Civil, Political, and Religious Institutions, 2 vols. 8vo. This work is a supplement to a former production of the author, "*The Correspondence of an Inhabitant of Paris, on the Revolution*," 1791. This writer is a count of the Holy Roman empire; and it is not surprising that he should look on objects with the green spectacles of aristocracy.

Plan d'un nouveau Tarif, &c. Plan of a new Tarif of Contributions, or a Method of diminishing the Land-tax, and increasing the Revenue of the French Republic; presented to the Council of Five Hundred, by Citizens Loire-Duchemin, surveyors in the canton of Liancourt, department of the Oise.

Manuel administratif, Judiciaire & Commercial.

This is the title of a periodical publication, the first number of which was presented to the Executive Directory and the Councils, which ordered honourable mention

mention thereof to be made in the minutes of the sitting, and the book to be deposited in the library of the Legislative Body). It contains full and exact accounts of the contributions, of the public debt, and of all other subjects, which relate to the finances, judicial proceedings, commerce and trade, &c.

Subscriptions are received, at Paris, at Citizen Darmaing's, No. 1112, Cour des Fontaines.

Code sur la Contrainte par Corps en Matière Civil et de Commerce, &c. A Code of Arrests in Civil and Commercial Matters, pursuant to the law of the 15th Germinal, and to that of the 4th Floreal (6th year), by Citizen Pierre Louis Tissan-dien, &c.

This work is peculiarly useful to merchants, traders, bankers, brokers, lawyers, collectors, agents, &c.

De la République, ou du meilleur Gouvernement, ouvrage traduit de Cicéron, &c. On Republics, or on the best Form of Government, a work translated from Cicero, and restored after the Fragments and his other Writings, with Notes, historical and critical, and a Dissertation on the Origin of the Sciences, Arts, and Philosophy, &c. among the Romans, 1 vol. 8vo.

This work is extremely interesting, not only on account of the name of the author, but also from the manner so successfully employed to restore this ingenious composition, which contains the nearest and most authentic notions on the constitution of the Roman Republic, and the most interesting discussions of a variety of moral, political, philosophical, and historical subjects.

BIOGRAPHY.

Vie de L. Hoche, &c. The Life of L. Hoche, General of the Armies of the French Republic, by A. Rousselin, followed by his public and private correspondence with government, and the ministers and generals, &c. in his different commands of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, of the coast of Cherbourg, of Brest, of the West and the Atlantic, of Ireland, and of the Sambre and Meuse; the second edition, corrected, and augmented with three engravings, representing the blockade of Dunkirk, the affair of Quiberon, and the theatre of the war on the Rhine, 2 vols. in 8vo.

This second edition is far superior to the first, on account of the numerous corrections made by the author; and the addition of the above three engravings, or plans, renders this work peculiarly useful to military gentlemen. A *History of the*

War of La Vendée, which, in the true import of the word, was not yet written, is fully contained in the life and correspondence of General Hoche; and there can remain no doubt of its being authentic, for surely no one was better qualified to write this history, than the pacificator of La Vendée.

Biographie de Suicides, &c. A Biography of Self-murderers, by Ch. H. Spies, translated from the German, with additional Philosophical and Moral Remarks, by J. H. Poll, 2 vols. 12mo.

Histoire des Hommes illustres, &c. The History of those illustrious Men, who have done Honour to France by their Talents and Virtues, arranged by the Days of the Year; a Work useful for the Education of Youth, 4 vols. 12mo. This French biography is on the plan of the Lives of the Saints: it presents a short life of each illustrious person, under the date of his birth or his death. "My intention," says the anonymous author in his preface, "has solely been to furnish rising generations with precepts and examples; my wish is that of Horace, *Di probos moris docite juventut!* (Ye gods, teach virtuous habits to our youth!) What enlightened teacher will not make it a daily duty to shew to his scholars, sometimes a tender father, sometimes a respectful son, sometimes a patriotic priest, sometimes a pacific hero? In every family a new source of instructive conversation will arise. To-day Fenelon was born; to-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Turenne; who will not delight to talk of Fenelon and Turenne?" The lives are chiefly modern; the work is well executed, and has nothing to offend men of any persuasion.

TRAVELS.

Le Voyageur à Paris, &c. The Traveller at Paris, a picturesque and moral Picture of that Capital, 3 vols. 12mo. This is a kind of abridgment of the works of St. Foix, Dulaure, Mercier, &c.

Une Journée de Paris, &c. A Day's Ramble through Paris, 18mo. This little work is in imitation of Sterne, but has likewise original pictures. The author is rather inclined to place the new institutions in a ridiculous point of view; but, that ridicule is a test of truth, is a maxim now completely exploded. Two of the best pictures are the eating-house, in which the characters are delineated on the Lavaterian system of physiognomy; and the ches-room, presenting a singular delineation of the enthusiasm and abstraction of the devotees of that enchanting game.

Voyages Physiques, &c. Journeys to the Pyrenees

Pyrennees in 1788 and 1789, illustrating the Natural History of a Part of these Mountains, with Maps, by Francis Pasumot, 8vo.

Voyage dans l'Intérieur des Etats Unis, &c. A Journey to the Interior Parts of the United States of America, during the Summer of 1791, by F. M. Bazard, 8vo. America is to a philosopher what Italy is to an amateur, replete with interesting subjects of observation. Bazard offers important additions to the accounts given by Chatelleux and Briffot. He now particularly considers the private life, the labours, and amusements, of the American people. It is only to be regretted, that the work is too short.

Voyage en Angleterre, &c. A Voyage to England, Scotland, and the Hebrides, chiefly illustrative of the Sciences and Arts, Natural History, and Manners, by B. Faujas St. Fond, 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates. The author of this interesting work had before distinguished himself by his researches concerning volcanos, and other topics of mineralogy. Arrived at London, our traveller becomes acquainted with Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Whitehurst, and Mr. Cavallo; and he gives a particular account of Mr. Sheldon's mummy of his mistress. He afterwards goes to Greenwich, and to the more important observatory of Mr. Herschel, at Slough. Kew gardens are next delineated, in the glowing colours of an enchanted botanist. The British Museum he describes as an ill-arranged mass of curious productions of nature and art. The opticians, Ramsden, Dollond, Nairn, the manufactures of Wedgwood in clay, and Parker in glass, successively engage his attention. The respectable class of Quakers, innocent of the fashionable crime of murder, is mentioned with due respect.

But the chief object of this journey was to inspect the volcanic appearances in Scotland, and particularly the island of Staffa. Our ingenious traveller proceeds to Newcastle, and dwells, with complacency, on the grand mineralogic operations there displayed; nor can he refrain from pointing out to his countrymen the numerous advantages that would arise, if the coal-mines in France were explored. Arrived at Edinburgh, his first object is to visit the greatest iron-foundry in Europe, that at Carron; the grandeur of the objects is delineated in corresponding language: "I wish," says M. Faujas, "that the painter of Vesuvius, that Voltaire, who has so well described the effects of that volcano, in its strongest nocturnal

eruptions, could have exercised his pencil on this artificial volcano, not less striking in its effects than the other." He afterwards visits Sterling, the ancient residence of the Scottish monarchs: but the inflamed coal-mines at Culros (erroneously put *Kukroos*) present objects more analogous to his pursuits. These mines extend under the sea, a phenomena which surprises M. Faujas, who had not visited Whitehaven: Whence he proceeds to the Highlands; he is struck with the singular dresses and manners of the inhabitants, and pleased with their hospitality: for their monotonous music he, however, expresses great contempt. At Oban he embarks for Mull; and terminates his voyage at Staffa, which strikes him as the most sublime volcanic production in the world.

On his return to Mull, he discovers another great volcanic appearance, "This is a kind of circus on the ancient plan, formed by natural walls of basaltro, rising vertically with such regularity, that it is difficult at first to conceive that it is not a work of art and industry; but all the power of human strength, assisted by mechanical means, could not move such enormous masses, the productions of fire, which, instead of destroying, has formed results analogous to creation.—Another point, not less curious, is, that the adjacent objects which accompany this singular production of subterraneous fire, seem as if placed by design in the neighbourhood, on purpose to explain the problem of its formation." The columns are near twenty-six feet high, and about seven feet broad; the length is eighty-nine, breadth seventy-six, feet. This circus is 102 feet from the sea, on a small eminence formed of lava. The manners and customs of the Scottish islanders are contrasted with those of the English. In returning through the Highlands he observes numerous volcanic appearances. He crosses to Lock Tay, where pearls are found, and points out to the fishers a mode of discerning the shells which contain pearls, by the perforations of an insect observable on the outside. Perth and St. Andrews are afterwards described. M. Faujas returns to Edinburgh, and forms an acquaintance with several men of science. Dr. Cullen recommends to him the use of punch, as an excellent warm stimulant in cold and wet seasons. He is present at the trial of skill on the bagpipe, exhibited by the Highland Society, and expresses his astonishment at the barbarism of the music; indeed, to preserve the old music, or language,

guage, is merely a barrier against the progress of civilization.

Our traveller returns by Manchester, Buxton, the Peak of Derbyshire, which gratifies his curiosity, Birmingham, Warwick, and Oxford. His remarks are always those of a scientific and liberal mind; and a translation of his work would, doubtless, form a pleasing accompaniment to the tour of Pennant, and other modern travellers.

Voyage Philosophique, &c. A Philosophical and Picturesque Journey in England and France, in 1790, &c. with an Essay on the History of the Arts in Great Britain, translated from the German, with Critical Notes on Politics, Literature, and the Arts, by Charles Pongrus, 8vo. with Plates. An interesting work; but the prints are ill-chosen views of common edifices.

MATHEMATICS.

Réflexions sur la Métaphysique, &c. Reflections on the Metaphysics of the Calculation of Infinites, by the Citizen Carnot, 8vo. This work we only point out to the curiosity of our readers, as the production of the celebrated director Carnot, known, before the revolution, by his *Essai sur les Machines en général*. It is a singular phenomenon in the history of the human mind, to see a good mathematician become a great minister at war.

MEDICINE.

A Collection of Researches and Observations on the different Methods of treating Venereal Diseases, and especially on the Effects of the Remedy, known under the name of *Rob Anti-syphilitique, &c.* by Laffeur, street des Petits Augustins, No. 1276, at Paris.

MORALS.

Principes & Questions, &c. Principles and Questions of Natural Morality, a new edition, intended to serve as a supplement and *corradif* of the works of Rochefoucault, 12mo. An useful and pleasing little work.

BELLES LETTRES.

Oeuvres de Moncrif, &c. The works of Moncrif, member of several academies, a new edition, augmented with the history of cats, two volumes octavo, with portrait and other plates. This author was born at Paris in 1667, and died there on the 18th of November, 1770. His chief works are: 1. An Essay on the Necessity and Means of Pleasing; an agreeable production, elegantly written; 2. Several Little Tales, full of grace and nature, seasoned with gaiety and morality; 3. Fragments of Poetry, Songs, Odes, and Operas;

4. The History of Cats are ingenious trifles, styled, by himself, a production gravely frivolous. His language is strictly pure, his images clear and luminous.

Oeuvres complètes de Freret, &c. The complete works of Freret, secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, published by M. Septchenes, 20 vols. 12mo.; an injudicious compilation of the works of a learned and acute writer. The small form, and, above all, the omission of the references and quotations, give an air of trifling to erudition, and destroy the exactness of the researches.

Carite & Polydon, &c. 12mo. This tale is now printed with the celebrated name of Barthelemy, author of the *Anacharsis*, by whom it is now indubitably known to have been written.

Idylles de Théocrite, &c. The Idylle of Theocritus, translated by Gail, 2 vols. 4to. with plates. Gail is one of the most eminent Greek scholars now in France; and this translation will not detract from his former fame in this branch of literature.

Memoires de Gibbon, &c. Memoirs of Gibbon, with some of his posthumous works, and some letters, 2 vols. 8vo. A judicious abridgment of Lord Sheffield's large volumes.

Histoire Critique des Mystères, &c. A Critical History of the Mysteries of Antiquity, 18mo. A miserable performance, and what, in England, would be termed a catchpenny.

Halicarnasse, &c. Halicarnassus, Priami, Paphos, and Mount Evix; posthumous pieces of the Abbé Barthelemy, 18mo. We only mention this publication to warn our readers, that it is an imposture, generally disavowed by the Abbé's replies.

A French journalist lately gave the following remarks on the state of literature in his country, which we think too interesting to be omitted: "How much the times are changed; especially in France! The trade of a bookseller has completely fallen; and even when peace may return, it is doubtful whether it can ever become as flourishing as in former times. The political revolution has produced a great change in ideas, as well as in fortunes. Printing, in successfully serving opinion, has occasioned incalculable mischief to itself. How many works of theology, law, genealogy, even history, &c. are become useless! The capital of these books, which was an hereditary property, is lost beyond recovery. The destruction of an infinite number of libraries of the superfluous

pressed bodies; and of particular emigrants, and ruined persons, diminishes by two-thirds the sale, which was assured to works of labour and solidity, on their first appearance. The new rich people have either not yet learned to read, or trouble themselves very little about instruction. The ravages of war have withdrawn from foreigners the means, and almost the desire, of purchasing the modern productions of our press. As long as the reign of assignats lasted, they purchased from us many books, which, as they were procured for almost nothing, tended to the real detriment of our trade; now they hardly buy a few pamphlets, and their whole correspondence is not capable of occupying or maintaining two or three shops in this capital (Paris). The book-sellers, who, notwithstanding this state of things, still wish to hazard some enterprises, cannot raise money, except at an exorbitant interest of so much by the month, and can procure no credit with the paper-maker, or printer, so that it is impossible for them to accomplish any great object.

"Men of letters are not in a situation less deplorable. After having lost, for the most part, their annuities or pensions, their places, their scholars, &c. and some even their books, they have only a precarious existence, which has compelled many to embrace professions little analogous to their taste; others, and those are the greater number, abandon their toils entirely, despairing of deriving any advantage from them, or of ever seeing the fruits of their labours. If this state of things should continue, they will even survive, as one may say, their own thoughts; and the issue of their long studies will be lost for this age and for posterity. Young men of letters, alarmed at the prospect, must, of necessity, renounce a career, to which, in former times, glory, fame, which sometimes supplies its place, consideration, sometimes even interest invited them. What should they do now in that career? In a short time they will find neither judges, nor spectators, nor crowns; soon becoming as deserted as the ancient *stadium* of Olympia, this career will only resound with the discordant voices of some barbarians."

It must not, however, be concealed, that the journal whence this extract is taken (*Mémoires Encyclopédiques*) is not favourable to the present order of things in France. That the property in works of vain erudition, and no utility to mankind, should have evaporated, cannot be an

object of much regret; and the new literary institutions must certainly furnish occupation and bread to greater numbers of men of letters, than the ancient *regimen*.

Lettres de Platon, &c. Letters of Plato, translated from the Greek by A. J. Dugour, formerly Professor in the College of La Fleche, 12mo. These letters are well known to the learned. The general reader will be chiefly attracted by some passages on the Sicilian government, applicable to the present state of affairs in France.

Essai sur les Ouvrages, &c. An Essay on the Physico-mathematical Works of Leonarde de Vinci, with Fragments from his Manuscripts, brought from Italy; by J. B. Venturi, 4to. pamphlet. Among the prizes derived from the French war in Italy, are thirteen volumes by the celebrated Leonardo da Vinci, who, endowed with extraordinary talents, was not only a capital painter, but also a sculptor, musician, mathematician, philosopher, excellent engineer. Venturi, residing in France, obtained leave to inspect these volumes; and having extracted all that appeared worthy of publication, proposes to publish, in separate and complete treatises, all that concerns mechanics, hydraulics, and optics. It appears from the present pamphlet, that Vinci, by his sublime genius, had, before the year 1500, forestalled many discoveries, esteemed honourable to the two succeeding centuries. At the end, Venturi gives a catalogue of Vinci's pictures and drawings, and the prints taken from them, and forms a just and high estimate of the perfections of this surprising painter. Rubens seems justly to have said, that it was impossible to exaggerate his praise, or to imitate his skill.

Essai sur les Antiquités, &c. An Essay on the Antiquities of the North, and on the ancient Northern Tongues, by Charles Pongeur, 8vo. This little work presents a short analysis of works on Northern Antiquities. But the French antiquarians are not much versed in this branch of learning; and we must warn them against two radical errors, 1. The rubric piece on the story of Hialmar, republished by Hickes, and often referred to as a genuine monument, is a mere forgery: many late Danish antiquarians have put this beyond all doubt: 2. A far more important error is, that the French antiquaries, misled by Pélletier, confound the two grand divisions of Scythic and Celtic nations. The former spoke the Gothic tongue, from which spring the Go-man,

English, Scandinavian, Icelandic, &c.; the latter the Celtic, of which the Irish, Welch, Armoric, are daughters. For ample illustrations on this subject, we must refer them to Bishop Percy's preface to the "Northern Antiquities," London, 1770, 2 vols. 8vo. and to Pinkerton's *Dissertation on the Scythians*, London, 1787, 8vo. An English reader cannot help being impressed with the idea of profound ignorance, when he sees the Edda quoted as a Celtic monument, and the Gothic languages denominated Celtic, which is just the same as to say, that the people of London speak Welsh!!!

La France Littéraire, &c. Only the first volume of this work is published: it is an alphabetic account of all the French authors, who wrote between 1771 and 1796. The author, M. Ersch, is a learned German.

Oeuvres, &c. The complete Works of Du Marceus, 7 vols. 8vo. The works of this philosophical grammarian had not been before collected.

Choix de Costumes, &c. A Collection of the Costume, civil and military, of ancient Nations; with their Furniture, and the interior Decorations of their Houses; taken from ancient Monuments, and accompanied with a Description derived from ancient Authors, drawn, engraved, and illustrated by N. X. Willemin, small folio. This useful work is commenced, and will contain 150 plates. A work of the same kind, for the middle ages, would be of great use, our artists erring daily in the costume, in spite of the publications of Montfaucon and Strutt.

Mémoires, ou Essais sur le Musique, &c. Memoir, or Essays, on Music, by the Cit. Geotry, Member of the National Institute of France, 3 vols. 8vo. This is a most interesting work, displaying the gradual reform of French music, which now presents an union of German and Italian harmony. Gluck was the master, who, with an Herculean club, broke the old barbarous idol. Geotry succeeded. What mighty genius shall teach the French the charms of blank verse, so superlative in epic and dramatic poetry, and familiar to all the other nations of Europe? How much is it to be regretted, that the modern universal language should be deficient in most important advantages!

Oeuvres Posthumes de Montesquieu, &c. The Posthumous Works of Montesquieu, to serve as a Supplement to former Editions, 2amo. These pieces, undoubtedly genuine, were found among the

family papers. One of the chief is a chapter belonging to the work, *On the Grandeur and Decline of the Roman Power*; it is intitled, "On the Politics of the Romans with regard to Religion," and was too bold to be printed under the old government. Montesquieu shews, that the Egyptians and Jews were the only ancient nations, among whom the priests were a separate and peculiar body of men: and he evinces the great advantages of the Roman policy, in blending the sacerdotal with the civil character and duties; others are an eulogy on the duke de la Ferer, and some memoirs on literature, read in the academy at Bordeaux. At the end are thoughts on different subjects, among which are the following:

"Timidity has always been the scourge of my life: it seems even to obfuscate my organs, tie my tongue, cloud my thoughts, derange my expressions. I was less subject to these lownesses before people of wit, than in the company of fools, because I hoped that people of wit would find some in me: this gave me confidence."

"I have a singular disease, that of making books, and being ashamed of them afterwards."

POETRY.

Le Docteur Pancrace, &c. Dr. Pancrace, a satire by Chenier, 8vo. This poet is esteemed one of the best modern satirists, but is sometimes too personal, and has more of the spirit of Pope and Voltaire, than of Horace and Juvenal.

Épître aux Femmes, &c. An Epistle to the Women, by the female citizen Pipellet, 8vo. The cause of the ladies is here defended in very tolerable verse. The authoress infers an absolute equality between the sexes; if so, it is surprising that the equality remains to be proved. The ancient Amazons, how unhappily, left behind them no monument of science, or art, or even conquest.

Les Francs, &c. The Franks, an heroic poem, in ten cantos, by the Citizen LESUR, 8vo. This is a history, in verse, of the conquests of the French in this war, closing with the taking of Mantua. In the spirit of freedom it rivals Lucan; but is far inferior in point of poetry.

Essais, en vers, &c. Essays, in verse and prose, by Joseph Rouget Delille; Paris, printed by Didot, 8vo. This author is at once, poet, musician, and friend of freedom. The *Chant des Combats*; or Marcellois Hymn; the song of Roland at Roncevaux, &c. are known all over Europe.

Épître sur l'Italie, &c. An Epistle on Italy,

Italy, with some other poems relative to that country, by Theodore Desfargues, 8vo. The author, who has travelled in Italy, and writes the Italian language, here pays a poetical tribute to that fair country, and the great men it has lately produced.

La Religion vengée, &c. Religion avenged, a Poem in ten cantos, 8vo. The first edition of this posthumous work of Cardinal de Boriis was printed at Parma by Botalu; the subject is the triumph of religion over idolatry, atheism, &c. In the opinion of the French critics, it is inferior to the similar poem of Louis Racine.

The celebrated poet Delille has published a new work at Basle, his *Georgiques Françaises*. From the extracts we have seen, it is worthy of the translator of Virgil's *Georgic*, and of the author of *Les Jardins*. France possesses an excellent lyric poet, Lebrun, whose productions in the French journals breathe the real spirit of the ode.

NOVELS.

Peregrinus Proteus, &c. Peregrine Proteus, translated from Wieland, 2 vols. 18mo.

Gerard de Velsen, &c. Gerard de Velsen, or the Origin of Amsterdam, an historical novel, in seven books, by Mercier de Campiogne, 18mo.

La Religieuse, &c. The Nun, by Diderot; a new edition, 3 vols. 18mo. This has a portrait of the author, and other prints.

Les Bataves, &c. The Batavians, by Biraubé, 12mo. This is a kind of historical romance, founded on the deliverance of the United Provinces from the power of Spain. The historical romance is an unpleasing species of composition to readers of genuine taste, who would wish to keep truth and fiction in their peculiar spheres.

Alphonse d'Armencourt, &c. Alphonse d'Armencourt, or the Fair Widow, by Madame de Sancy, 18mo. This novel, far inferior to those of Madame Riccoboni, has nothing to recommend it either in plan, characters, or situations.

Alexandrine de Bannay, &c. Alexandrina de Bannay, or Innocence and Wickedness, an historical Anecdote by Le Brun, Tasso, 12mo. The heroine of this novel, daughter of a country gentleman, and educated in the country by a devout mother, is seduced, or rather violated, by a curate, her confessor; becoming pregnant, her seducer, to preserve his character of holiness, accused her own brother, &c. The profligacy of the French clergy was sufficiently notorious, without adding invented crimes.

Marie de Sinclair, &c. Marie de Sinclair, 12mo. This novel is of the sentimental cast, and seems to have no particular claim to recommendation.

MISCELLANIES.

Essai sur la Propreté de Paris, &c. An Essay on cleansing Paris, by Cit. CHAUVET, 8vo. This pamphlet deserves great praise. The author begins with shewing the advantages of cleanliness in general, in a moral and salutary way. In a more particular consideration of his subject, he points out the defects in the capital, the dirtiness occasioned by the want of drains and sewers, the height of the houses, the narrowness of the streets, the filthy red with which the outside of the shops is daubed, by way of ornament, stalls permitted even in narrow places, horses shoed in the street, carriages and casks left standing, clothes scowering, and, of late, even butchers killing and cleansing, skins suspended by tanners, and linen by washerwomen. The author justly observes, that it is in vain to ornament a city with magnificent edifices, if the avenues be suffered to remain thus obnoxious. "It is," says he, "like hanging of fine paintings in a room spread with spider-webs."

Essai sur la Physiognomie, &c. An Essay on the Physiognomy of living Bodies, from Man down to Plants, &c. by J. J. SUE, &c. 8vo. The absurdities of Lavater soon fell in England, but seem to thrive in France. Fielding says, "we may look in a man's face, to see if he have had the small-pox, but for nothing else."

These Retrospects will, in future Supplements, be extended to the State of Literature in the NORTH OF EUROPE, ITALY, and AMERICA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE study of medals is by many considered a frivolous and unprofitable pursuit; and by many made the subject of satire. But satire may strike what is not vulnerable, and the blow may recoil on the assailant. Triflers, I confess, are proper objects of ridicule, and triflers are found among the collectors of coins; but on what subjects may not men trifle? Are not painters, poets, philosophers and divines frequently triflers, insufferable triflers? *Dulce est disceptare in loco*—to trifle in season is sweet—is unquestionably an excellent maxim, but is liable to misinterpretation, and may be carried beyond reasonable bounds, particularly if that rule of philosophy, laid down by an ancient writer, be admitted, "to perform nothing merely for the sake of pleasure, but with the profitable always to mix the agreeable."—Being convinced that the abuse alone of the medallist art is entitled to ridicule, I beg leave, agreeably to my former notice, to submit to the consideration of your readers the following remarks:

1. The study of coins may be rendered subservient to literary pursuits; I more particularly refer to ancient literature. It is not necessary to inquire, at present, concerning the period when medals were first invented: this would be a question rather curious, than useful; and though agitated with plausibility, could not be satisfactorily settled. Suffice it to observe, that the original method of commerce was, to exchange one commodity for another; and that when medals were first employed as substitutes, they were made use of in rough bars. These bars were valued according to weight and bulk: hence the SHEKEL, the principal coin among the ancient Hebrews is derived from SHAKEL to weigh; to which *sarnax*, from *axas*, to weigh, answers among the Greeks. In like manner *pundus*, to weigh, among the Latins, is the origin of the words *impendere*, *expendere*, and other similar words, for paying and spending money.

An acquaintance with ancient medals may be serviceable to men of letters in various ways.

1. The RELIGION or MYTHOLOGY of a country may be illustrated by them. On considering the usefulness and importance of any discovery, the ancients were ambitious of ascribing the invention to their gods. Ceres, we are told, disco-

vered corn; Bacchus, the vine; Pallas, the olive; and Triptolemus, the plough.

*Liber & alma Ceres, vestro & monere tellus
Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista,
Poculaq. inventis Acheloi miscuit uva.*

Bacchus, and fostering Ceres, pow'r divine,
Who gives us corn for meat, for water wine.

Virgil Georgic: lib. i.

—Oleseq. Minerva
Inventrix, unciq. Puer monstrator aratri.

Inventor, Pallas of the fatt'ning oil,
Thou founder of the plough and plowman's
toil. *ibid.*

Some have, in like manner, attributed the discovery of medals to Janus or Saturn. Be this as it may, the ancients carried their religious ideas to their coins, and to treat disrespectfully a coin stamped with the head of their princes, was considered an impiety. They were fond of adorning the reverse of their medals with the heads of their deities, with their appropriate characters, and offices, or with the more striking circumstances and distinctions of their religious ceremonies. Thus we have Castor and Pollux on horseback; Apollo with his lyre: Cupid sharpening his darts, and with a quiver of arrows; Mercury with his caduceus, and Pegasus; and the like. The ancient Hebrews, in like manner, shewed particular attention to their religious ceremonies on their coins, examples of which may be seen in the writers on Hebrew antiquities*. The religion of the Greeks is supposed by some to be nothing but an uniform and impressive species of personification. Its peculiarities may be illustrated by medals. With respect to this view of the subject, then, a good collection of coins may be considered not only as a kind of MEMORIA TECHNICA, but as so many expositions (laid immediately before the eyes) of the religious rites of remote periods.

2. The knowledge of HISTORY, and inquiries connected with history, may be expedited by an acquaintance with medals.

Many of the designs on modern coins are as trifling and impertinent as the execution of the artist is mean and homely. This observation, however, is not intended as an insinuation, that ancient art is entirely blameless. Some of the Roman coins, stamped under their emperors, speak the language of adulation: but even in those few instances, it was the

* Vid. Villalpandus de Pond. & Numismat. lib. ii. Diss. iv. cap. 22.

language of government, not the language of private individuals, confounding the customs of remote periods, and of different nations, or trumpeting forth their own praises, and presenting you with representations of their own persons. Mint-masters were appointed by the government, and the devices, more particularly in the pure days of the republic, were significant and instructive. Every event of national importance is recorded on them, and many are noticed, that are left unrecorded by the historian: so that ancient coins may be considered as monuments thrown over the devastation of ages, or perhaps, more properly as cabinets, in which are preserved the arcana of ancient history.

Baron Spanheim, who, with some diffuseness, has written on the use of medals, establishes their importance from these long considerations: first from the injury of barbarous times, which transmitted the history of the first ages in an imperfect form: secondly, from the contradictions of the Greek and Roman historians: thirdly, from the character of historians, who, through hatred, partiality, or negligence, have mistated facts: fourthly, from the conduct of historians, in many respects of great authority, but who have omitted circumstances of the utmost consequence to the perfection and integrity of history*.

The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,
Through climes and ages bears each form and
name:

In one short view subjected to our eye,
Gods, emp'rors, heroes, sages, beauties lie.

In like manner, the *dates* of remarkable events have been fixed, which, but for the light derived from ancient medals, would have been unknown; so that the study of coins may assist *chronology*: the *names* of various cities have been restored, and light has been thrown on ancient *geography*; the *remembrance* of remarkable *customs* has been preserved; the form not only of the Greek and Roman letters, but of the Phœnician, the Hebrew, and Samaritan have been ascertained; and other particulars, throwing light on history, have been elucidated, confirming dubious facts, or disproving erroneous statements.

3. The medals of antiquity have been beneficial in the art of painting. This

divine art was advanced to great perfection by the Greeks. But where are the immediate proofs of its excellence? They are perished. The very few remains of the Grecian painters rather create sorrow and regret, than pleasure and satisfaction. Even Apelles only lives in reputation. The Venus, that obtained so many admirers; the Alexander, with his thunder, that struck horror into beholders; those prodigies of skill, the productions of Parrhasius, Zeuxis, and Protogenes, are now no more: so perishable are the most exquisite exhibitions of the art of painting! The beautiful simile of Cicero comparing the republic of his time to a picture perishing through age, and losing its genuine colours and lines, conveys a serious and affecting truth, that one of the most fascinating arts is the most fleeting, and indebted for its remembrance to foreign assistance.

The importance of medals, with regard to painting, consists not merely in their exhibiting patterns or exemplars, executed with taste and ingenuity, but in their being, in some instances, the only means of preserving the designs of the most perfect masters of painting. Nor need it surprise us, that painters have so much contributed to promote the study of medals. Pisani, Bolderi, and other painters, first revived it in the 15th century: Raphael had thoroughly studied the subject, as well as Le Brun, and Rubens had a fine collection in his own possession.

It has been frequently observed, that painters, statuarys, and medallists worked from the same designs. The most beautiful statues extant, all of them, make their appearance on ancient coins, though the figures that represent them were never conceived to be copies of statues, till the copies themselves were discovered. This is true of the Hercules in the Farnese Palace; the Venus de Medicis; the Apollo in the Belvidera; and the celebrated Marcus Aurelius on horseback†.

4. The fourth use, that I shall mention, to which the study of ancient medals may be rendered subservient, is, to illustrate the ancient poets.

When it is recollected that the mint, as before observed, was, in ancient times, entirely under the direction of government; that the medallist and the poet frequently worked from the same models, lived at the same period, and were habituated to the same customs; it is a natural

* Ezechielis Spanhelm Dissertatio de præstantia et usa numismatum antiquorum, p. 97.

† See Addison's Dialogues on the usefulness of Ancient Medals, dial. I.

consequence,

consequence, that the reverse of a medal should often explain some verses of a poet, and that the verses of a poet should unfold the design or the inscription on a medal. One of our English artists has availed himself of this parallelism of design, and given an elegant edition of one of the Latin poets: *Elegant*, I mean, in reference to engravings, accompanied with copper-plate coins, illustrative of the poet†.

On this subject it would be very easy to multiply quotations: but I should unavoidably exceed my limits, and be in danger of merely repeating observations already made so well by Mr. Addison, and therefore familiar to your readers. I shall satisfy myself from a survey of the "*Three Series of Medals*," brought forward by Mr. Addison, to deduce one general observation, which is, that as the medallic art, and the art of poetry, as practised by the ancients, reflect light on each other, so modern poetry, by a comparative view of their qualities, may derive to itself considerable embellishment, provided it indulge not in unnatural imitations, and incongruous imagery, and content itself with imitating the manner, rather than the matter of the ancients, otherwise it will lie exposed to the censure,

Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam
Jungere si velit, &c.

II. I proceed to the second object of this essay, which is to consider the medallic art in reference to modern times.

Among persons acquainted with ancient and modern coins, I run no hazard of being contradicted, or charged with bigotry, when affirming, that the medals of antiquity are very superior to the modern. At present we seem rather ambitious of making new coins, than of collecting old ones. To give this propensity then a useful direction, and with respect to antiquity, to carry the imitative art so far only as consists with propriety, would deserve commendation. To keep alive the remembrance of important events, whether they regard the cause of literature and humanity, of public liberty, and of public happiness, or to describe useful institutions, public buildings, or national customs, some way or other connected with the intension of striking the medal, would be no less honourable to the present times, than useful to posterity; and the parties concerned would not be

exposed to the imputation of useless ingenuity or of personal vanity.

Instead of writing a dissertation on the subject, I send a medal by way of illustration, together with a short account of its origin and object.

June 3, 1796, was a memorable day to the freeholders of Herefordshire; several consider it as the æra of their independence. The character of that county, beyond many other counties in England, naturally inclines to independence, in consequence of the number of small freeholds, into which it is divided, and the productive quality of the land.

Notwithstanding this; through the interest of great families, the county had been long represented in parliament by persons who had not espoused the interests of the people, and one (Sir G. Cornwall) had recently exposed himself to suspicions detrimental to his popularity. These circumstances, together with the critical situation of public affairs, and the impatience of the people on account of the high price of corn, which they supposed to proceed from the war, agitated the minds of the yeomanry, and they determined to do themselves justice.

Accordingly, a few days before the last general election, the people of the county rose, as it were, by one general impulse. Till the Wednesday previous to the election, they had done nothing actively. The day of election, however, being fixed for Friday the 3d of June, a meeting of highly respectable and patriotic freeholders assembled, who finally determined to nominate candidates, to afford the people an opportunity of expressing their sentiments to the old members. The persons in contemplation were, Colonel JOHN SCUDAMORE, Capt. SYMONDS, and ROBERT BIDDULPH, Esq. all equally entitled to the character of friends to liberty, and only preferable one to the other as accidental circumstances might render them more or less the objects of public confidence.

Considerations of long and acknowledged services rendered every preference in favour of the name of SCUDAMORE natural; and the recent injustice heaped on Mr. BIDDULPH, at his late contest for Leominster, excited a general indignation in the breasts of the people. It was, therefore, determined to put these two gentlemen in nomination, to the present exclusion of Capt. SYMONDS, the object of their equal attachment, and of their future hopes.

The yeomanry of Herefordshire considering

† Horatii Opera, Londini Æneis Tabulis incidit Johannes Pine, 1733.

sidering the 3d of June, 1796, the æra of their triumph over the powerful influence of great families, and of their asserting and obtaining their independence, had an appropriate medal struck, which I send you.

The figure of a bull has long been received as symbolical of the dullness or tameness of the English character. On the FACE of the medal, therefore, appears a bull breaking its chains, and trampling them under its feet. The inscription on the edge, or, as it is called, the LEGEND, is simply Herefordshire. The exergue, June 3, 1796.

The reverse is descriptive of the

agricultural character of Herefordshire, which is well known to abound with the apple tree, the pride of that county, and with the oak tree. A circle of oak leaves, an apple tree, and plough, are, therefore, devices properly illustrative of this character. The simplicity and appropriateness of this medal render it unnecessary for me to offer any more observations. I shall be happy, sir, if to the excellent medal sent you from Edinburgh, you shall see reason to add this. I remain, respectfully, yours, . G. DYER.

[The present Essay was sent to the Editor nearly a twelvemonth ago, but was mislaid.]

TOUR IN THE VICINITY OF DUBLIN,

PERFORMED IN THE AUTUMN OF 1797.

[Continued from the Magazine for June.]

THE next house which claims any attention as an architectural front, in Dublin, is Lord Powe's court's, in William street; the architecture is sound, and not devoid of taste; it has a large rustic gateway upon either side, but its being situated in one of the narrowest streets, together with one of the most crowded meat markets in that city, being within a few feet of the hall door, renders it almost wholly unpleasant, and unworthy of notice.

The marquis of Waterford's house, in Marlborough street, is a good, plain, stone-fronted building, detached from the street by a heavy wall, but it has a space of ground in the rise, forming a lawn and shrubbery, and occupied by offices, &c. of not less than four acres in the whole. The former beauty of this situation is almost entirely destroyed, by the number of houses recently built in that vicinity, which, at present, nearly surround it.

Lord Aldborough is now building, in a situation the most swampy, and one of the lowest levels in Dublin (called the North Strand), a very handsome house, as to external appearance; the north or principal front is of Irish granite, or mountain-stone, which is of a very durable texture, and of a very bright colour, being much whiter than Portland stone, and of a grain which works perfectly neat and sharp, as far as is requisite for mouldings, cornices, &c. but not for ornamental carvings; the other three fronts are of a composition of plaster laid upon brick walls, and are intended to resemble stone ashlers; there is a neat balustrade surrounding the

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roof, decorated with some ornaments of Code's artificial stone-manufactory at Westminster-bridge, from whence they were carried thither, as likewise his lordship's arms in *basso-relievo*, placed in a pediment in the north front; but such a house, in and upon such an ill-chosen spot, is the astonishment of every person who sees it, even of common taste: it is, besides, bespattered upon all fronts with mottoes, which makes it appear extremely vulgar: in a frieze immediately below the cornice, in the principal front, is engraved, in capital letters, SIT, SITI, LETANTUR.; and in the frieze of a small portico over the hall-door, in the same front, is also engraved, in large letters, OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE. This is rendered the more ludicrous, by a circumstance which presented just at the time of this motto being exhibited, namely, that of the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland having declared, in the House of Peers, his intention of moving for a censure upon Lord Aldborough, for mal-practice; this intention, however, the Chancellor waved, but, nevertheless, ordered his Majesty's Attorney-General in that kingdom, to prosecute Lord Aldborough for a libel against the dignity of parliament, and his station, which was accordingly done in obedience to that order, and his lordship was found guilty of the same in the court of King's-Bench, in last Michaelmas Term. There is erecting, close to the principal front of this house, a building which, from its strange appearance, induced me to enquire for what it was intended? when the workmen answered,

4 A

"a Play-

"a Play-house, please your honour," meaning a theatre; it would, perhaps, be unfair to call all this either madness or folly, but something like one or the other, or both, it certainly most strongly resembles.

The city of Dublin has been highly improved within the last two years, by the completion of a very great undertaking, namely, docks of great magnitude, now finished by the company of undertakers of the grand canal. The *two*, or rather *one* great floating-dock (there being no lock dividing them), the only division being a drawbridge of a peculiarly light, yet durable construction, is capable of containing 800 sail of merchant-ships, and give sufficient space for each to carry on their trade with ample room; there are besides attached to this dock, three graving docks for building or repairing shipping; the dimensions of the largest is 185 feet long by sixty feet wide; and they appear to me to be built upon the same improved construction as that of the great dock at Portsmouth, which I remember to have seen in the year 1796, a little after it was finished. The walls which inclose, or, in other words, the embankments of these docks, are built in the most perfect and durable manner, and reflect infinite honour upon the spirit of the Grand Canal Company of Dublin. This inland navigation is now so far completed, as to form a perfect water carriage from St. George's Channel, or the Irish Sea, at the eastern side of Dublin, into the river Shannon, which empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean, at the western side of Ireland, and thus completely intersects the whole kingdom through its centre.

These docks were, upon the 23d of April, 1796 (being St. George's day), opened with much pomp and ceremony, in the presence of his excellency Earl Camden, the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Countess Camden, and a vast concourse of nobility, and others; his Majesty's yacht, the *Dorset*, commanded by Sir Alexander Scombergh, first entered, with all her colours flying, displaying the royal standard, and firing a royal salute of twenty-one guns; all the revenue cutters then in Dublin doing the same, as they followed in succession according to rank. The Earl and Countess of Camden, with their suite, then went round the great floating dock, as well as into each of the locks (which were then, in form, named after Lord and Lady Camden), by which

it is joined to the sea, and also into each of the graving docks, in a very elegant barge; after which his excellency conferred the honour of knighthood upon the chairman of the Grand Canal Company, Mr. Macartney (now Sir John), an eminent attorney of Dublin.

The '*Pont ensemble*' of the city of Dublin had been, for the last ten years, in a daily habit of improvement, but seems to have received a check within the last two years, from the awful hand of terrific solemnity, which seems to be elevated and set on end for the purpose of striking one decided blow, more wonderful, if possible, than is daily occurring in the European world.

The general appearance of the city of Dublin (which is about two miles and a half long, and one and a half broad) is extremely beautiful, from the number of public buildings, &c.; the *principal* streets are well paved and lighted, and the flagged way at either side, with some exceptions, broad and tolerably clean, which is a difficult matter to preserve, from the almost continual wetness of the climate; but the *inferior* streets are equally filthy and diabolical. The places of that city which form squares, are St. Stephen's Green, in the centre of which is an equestrian statue of George the Second, finely executed in copper, and elevated upon a large pedestal; the ground in this square, being one mile in circumference, is occupied by cattle grazing in the winter season, and laid down as meadow in the summer, the produce of which belongs to the lord mayor of Dublin, for the time being. This square might be made much more beautiful, by being inclosed with iron railing, which is now only by an ugly and uneven parapet wall.

Merrion-square, delightfully situated, most of the houses having a view of Dublin Bay and Wicklow Mountains; the centre is inclosed by an iron palisade, erected upon a handsome cut-stone pier and base, and a neat shrubbery running round the whole, immediately within the railing; the houses are all of a very large size, much uniformity has been preserved in building them; and the appearance altogether is highly improved by the rear of Leinster-house, and lawn, forming the west side of this square.

Rutland-square already described, from its lofty trees and handsome walks, situated upon the declivity of a hill, adds much to the beauty of Dublin; and Mountjoy-square, not yet finished, but began upon a piece

piece of ground so eminently and beautifully situated, as to command various delightful prospects.

Hospitality reigns throughout the city with as much profusion as in the rest of the kingdom; the people of fashion can no where be found more refined and splendid; the middle order too much (I fear) imitate their superiors, as to luxury of the table, cards, balls, and routs; the wives and children of persons in business, shop keepers, &c. assume and affect all the airs of the *beau monde*; and, when a man in business has accumulated a very few thousand pounds, he is induced by the influence of this baneful example, and the additional entreaties of his wife and children, to set up his carriage, take a more expensive house in town, a country lodge and demesne, and become a private gentleman retired from business, just at a time when wisdom would say, *begin*, and with your present stock arrive at wealth.

The working people, and all the lower order, are ruined by an unceasing habit of devouring a liquid poison, called *whiskey*; this spirit, which is distilled from grain, is of such strength, that nine pennyworth is sufficient to produce intoxication, so prevalent, that to find a sober workman, or labourer, upon a Sunday, or Monday, is a rarity, nay almost a curiosity; and thus is this useful class of society likely to continue in this truly wretched and deplorable state, until the humanity of the Irish legislature shall condescend to abandon a part of the revenue arising from the distilleries, for the preservation of the peoples morals, and substitute a more wholesome beverage.

England was almost as bad in this respect, previous to the passing of what is called the Gin Act.

The only public entertainment in Dublin is a badly-attended theatre, open about eight months in the year; and Astley's troop of equestrians for three months in the winter season.

Vice has not arrived at that pitch of audacity in Dublin, as in London; a woman of easy virtue would not be suffered to mix with the company in the lower boxes of the theatre, they must go aloft; nor is the Cyprian tribe there either proportionably numerous, or alluring; the Irish women are characteristically virtuous; and should a woman in that country deviate from that path, she is sure to have the unremitting assistance of many good-natured friends to obtain full credit.

Genius in Ireland lays dormant; there is no encouragement for the fine arts and Sciences; and whenever such dawn there,

they must emigrate for existence. A foreigner is always preferred by the Irish nobility.

The Phoenix Park, belonging to the crown (and which takes its name from a lofty pillar in white marble, of the Corinthian order, with a phoenix on the top), is situated at the western extremity of Dublin, extending westward upwards of three miles, and about two from north to south; in this park is the phoenix lodge, which was purchased by government about the year 1782, for the summer residence of the lord lieutenants; it is nothing more than a neat, plain, brick building, but the rooms are conveniently disposed, one of which is a very spacious saloon; the offices projecting on either side are joined to the house on the north front by semicircular sweeps, and the south front commands a fine view of the adjacent country, and the Wicklow Mountains. There is annexed to this lodge about 100 acres of this park, inclosed and laid out in a demesne, warden's, &c; adjacent to this there are also two other houses, purchased by government at the same time, one for the summer residence of the lord lieutenant's chief secretary, the other for the secretary of the civil department; to both of these is also annexed an inclosed part of this park laid out with great taste; and as all expences in these places are defrayed by the public, it is not to be wondered that the improvements are unceasing.

In this park is the Salute Battery, on which is erected twenty-two pieces of cannon, which are fired upon all occasions of public rejoicing; and a little more to the westward is the magazine for containing ammunition, &c. for his majesty's forces, a strong fortification, always occupied by an officer's guard of the Royal Irish artillery, and latterly considerably augmented. In the eastern part of this park there has been, a few years since, erected a simple, but beautiful building, an infirmary for the soldiery, which is most pleasingly situated upon an elevated piece of ground, and adds much to the "tout ensemble" of this charming spot, from which you have a view of the city and bay of Dublin. This extensive place being open to the public, is much frequented by equestrians, as well as pedestrians; and here are performed all military reviews.

In the summer of 1788, a camp was formed in this park, by direction of the present Marquis of Buckingham, who was then lord lieutenant of Ireland, as is

likewise, at this time (September, 1797), another camp formed by direction, and under the immediate inspection of Earl Camden, the present chief governor of Ireland. The principal part of the woods in this place; which are now very considerable, were planted by direction of the Earl of Chesterfield, when lord lieutenant of Ireland, about the year 1745; it is well stocked with deer, and the whole is inclosed by a stone wall.

From the western gate of this park, the approach to which commands a view of a most beautiful valley, taking in the villages of Chapel-izod and Palmerstown, through which the river Liffey grandly glides, forming different cascades, and the whole terminated by the finely-situated house of Lord Donoughmore. You enter upon the top of Knockmaroon Hill, a village about three miles distant from Dublin, commanding a most delightful prospect; and, descending more to the westward, you enter one of the most beautifully-situated roads perhaps in the world, called the *low road* to Lucan, being about four miles in length; it is through a winding valley on the right hand, of which is, for the most part, a very high hill, richly cultivated, and from its southern aspect is extensively planted with strawberries, which fruit it produces in great abundance, and in constant succession, from May until September, both months inclusive.

The road is shadowed by plantations of oak, elm, and ash trees; and all along the left hand, from Knockmaroon, is the river Liffey silently flowing its course, the grandeur of which is sometimes interrupted by mill-weirs crossing the river, but which amply compensate the feast of the eye, by the cascades which they form; and hence it is, that the navigation of the river Liffey is, in this part, impeded. Farther to the left hand, and to the end of this road, beyond the river, the ground rises in a gradual ascent; in some parts next the water are mills, in others bleaching-grounds for linens, but, for the most part, the side of the hill presents the highly decorated improvements of Lord Leitrim, Lord Carhampton, and Lord Pery, which terminating by a bridge, you arrive at the village of Lucan, situated between six and seven miles west from Dublin. Here is the celebrated Lucan Spa, much resorted to, and deemed extremely efficacious in scorbutic and nervous complaints; the spa has lately been decorated, and is now sheltered by a building, forming a *ninegon* neatly executed; and upon the top of the

pump is placed a handsome urn. There is a rural thatched seat for the water drinkers, erected in a space which has been allowed to be taken off the demesne of the late Rt. Hon. Agmondisham Vesey, now inhabited by Major Vesey, and is a beautiful villa on the banks of the river Liffey; the house, which, in general, is called Lucan House, was finished in the year 1780, it has an elegant, but simple, Ionic front, four columns of that order supporting the entablature and pediment; the hall is adorned with pillars, and a frieze of the same order, enriched with medallions from the designs of Angelica Kauffman. The late Agmondisham Vesey, who was well known among the professors of the fine arts in his time, as a patron and a man of science, having always been extremely partial to the works of Mrs. Angelica, that charming artist, has, in testimony for that compliment, dedicated some of her finest productions to him, as a mark of her respect and esteem. The apartments are in a suitable style of simple elegance, the gardens are laid out with great taste, the situation is low, shady, and sequestered, but extremely pleasant, being, in some degree, a continuation of that delightful valley I have before described; the river Liffey runs on one side of the grounds for near two miles, the high-road confines them on the other, and though this makes them narrow, they do not want sufficient variety.

On the opposite bank of the river is St. Catherine's, the seat of David La Pouche, jun. esq. formerly occupied by the Earl of Lanesborough, a beautiful villa; it had been suffered, for many years, to fall into decay, but, in the year 1792, was purchased by Mr. La Touche, jun. the present proprietor, who repaired and beautified the house and grounds; the house is plain, but roomy and convenient, and contains a great variety of fine paintings and original drawings, brought by that young gentleman from Italy, and other parts of the continent, a few years since, when upon his travels; also some sculpture, among which is an incomparable parian marble statue of a Cupid, four feet six inches high; this *chef d'œuvre* of sculpture is placed upon a round pedestal, brought from Florence, of most curious workmanship. The grounds are situated upon the side of a hill, having a southern aspect, and exhibiting as much variety as the extent will permit; these, and the opposite grounds of Mr. Vesey, being connected and divided by a rural wood

wooden-bridge and the river Liffey, form a most delightful valley.

The town of Lucan is small, very neat, and clean, and, in the summer, much inhabited by persons resorting there for the benefit of the spa, and for whose accommodation there has been an excellent hotel erected within these three years, in addition to the many lodging-houses already in the town.

About a mile westward of Lucan is another neat and beautiful village, called Leixlip, principally inhabited by an humble set of people, who, in addition to their industry in husbandry, set lodgings in the summer season, to such persons as resort there for the benefit of the Lucan Spa, and thus obtain a decent livelihood; there is, in this town, a good inn or tavern, for travellers, and a post-office.

The castle of Leixlip is an old plain brick building, partly gothic, formerly the seat of General Sandford, now mostly occupied as a barrack. The grounds being diversified by several hills are extremely beautiful, and the entrance to them from the town of Leixlip exceedingly so; in a part of this demesne is a most beautiful and remarkable spot, called the *Salmon Leap*, to which you approach from the castle, by a walk at the side of the river, richly shadowed by old oak, beech, and ash trees. This salmon leap is a waterfall, or rather cataract, occasioned by a rock which in that place runs across the channel of the river Liffey, about eighteen feet high; the top of this ridge of rocks is passable when the water is low, and with the assistance of a ruined arch, a communication is formed with the opposite side of the river, the seat of Charles Croker, Esq: the breadth of the whole is about one hundred and eighty feet. In floods which fall from the mountains, this cataract's height is sometimes increased to thirty feet. The salmon generally begin to run in March or April, and to return in August and September, when many persons frequent this place to see them leap. Soon as they arrive at the bottom of the fall, they rise just above the water for near half a minute, as if to observe the height and distance, then sinking, they promptly dart straight up from the surface, shaking their fins and tails with a quick motion, and often clear the leap at the first spring; but frequently the force of the falling water throws them back upon the shelving rocks, from whence they leap back again, and wait some time before they make a second attempt. The writer of these sheets, upon

the twenty-fifth day of August, 1797, saw upwards of one hundred salmon leap this fall in the space of two hours. These fish are taken in great abundance near Dublin, by Sir William Worthington, proprietor of a salmon-fishery there, from whence the citizens of Dublin are mostly at all times supplied with live salmon, of nearly whatever size they send for, at sixpence per pound, the more especially if such is bespoke in the preceding evening of the day they are wanted.

Upon that side of the river Liffey, opposite to this cataract, is the seat of Charles Croker, Esq. highly decorated, and laid out to the best advantage. Upon the side of a richly planted hill, almost immediately opposite the fall, is erected a very handsome gothic temple, which commands a full view of the salmon leap, and adds much to the beauty of this charming scene; here is also a rural cottage, to which many companies resort, and bring refreshments. Fishing nets are placed in this cottage, so as to form window-curtains in festoons; the utmost liberality is granted to ladies and gentlemen, to ride or drive through these grounds.

At the distance of about half a mile from this place is the celebrated mansion of the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, at Castletown, nine miles west from Dublin. Permission is given to all decent persons to drive through this demesne, which extends above three miles in different directions, the one is towards the town of Maynooth, the other towards the town of Celbridge; but the only time at which the public is permitted to view the *house* is upon Sundays, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock; but permission is given at any time to ladies or gentlemen who make application for that purpose. The house is a most splendid mansion, large and spacious, the stair-case exceedingly magnificent, the great saloon very superb, and containing many fine paintings, with some excellent sculpture; at each side of the house the out-offices are connected by a semicircular colonnade; the ascent to the hall door is by grand stone steps, about twenty in number, fifty feet wide, and a balustrade at each side, projecting boldly from the house into the lawn; upon each side of the hall door, when you ascend these steps, is a green garden chair, each capable of affording rest to six persons. The architect to this building was *Castells*, who some years since erected many of the best buildings in Dublin, and its vicinity. Within these few years, Lady Louisa Conolly, wife

wife to the present proprietor, and sister to the present Duke of Richmond, has erected a most spacious piggery, adjoining to the house, planned with the greatest neatness and convenience for the breed of that species of animal, containing several hundreds of beautifully-mottled and striped swine, of very curious colours.

Mr. Conolly, the present proprietor, was twenty-two years a member of the British Parliament; and, some years since, was so attached to horse-racing, and the breed of that noble animal, as to be *nick-named*, as is the phrase in Ireland, *Tom Turf*. Mr. Conolly has always borne a most amiable character, as the friend of his country, and of the poor in general, but more particularly the poor in his neighbourhood; yet, strange to tell, a plot was lately discovered, of an intention being formed to assassinate this good man, in consequence of which, a corporals' guard have, for many months past, and to this hour do duty every night in this house, for his protection.

Near this mansion is the town of Celbridge, which I have before mentioned, a neat village, and though hitherto very unusual, it is like most places now in Ireland, sprinkled with the military. At the extremity of this village is the country seat of Doctor Marlay, now Bishop of Waterford; and as it is with the greatest civility permitted to be seen, is extremely well worth the attention of persons visiting the environs of Dublin. The outside of the house is gothic, executed in a style of peculiar neatness; the rooms are small, very handsomely furnished, and the Bishop has, in his collection, several very excellent pictures, some of which are antique. The grounds are planted with infinite variety, and through their centre runs a bold body of the river Liffey, over which is a rural bridge, built in imitation of a ruin, and has a very picturesque effect; the whole of the lawns, gravel walks, &c. are kept in the neatest manner.

From this you can proceed in another direction, through Castletown demesne, and about one mile beyond which, you turn off the great road into a part of the Duke of Leinster's extensive demesne, in the county of Kildare, called *Carton*, through which all genteel persons have liberty to ride and drive. This demesne is upwards of five miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth, well watered, and richly planted; there are, in different parts of it, some handsome stone bridges, neatly executed, with balustrades and other ornaments. The house is large,

roomy, and convenient, which appears to have been more attended to in this building than ornament. The different noblemen and gentlemen, in the neighbourhood of Carton, have keys to open all the gates in the private parts of these grounds; and at all those parts where the public have permission to drive, persons attend, in porter's lodges, at every gate, for their accommodation.

At the western part of this extensive demesne, an avenue of about one mile long and about two hundred feet wide, planted on either side by oak and elm trees, conducts you into the town of Maynooth, mostly inhabited by the Duke of Leinster's tenantry. Here is a manufactory for garters; a few gentlemen's country seats; and, now erecting, upon a piece of ground, presented for that purpose by his grace, a college, for the education of the Roman Catholic youths of Ireland, agreeable to a charter lately obtained from the Irish Parliament.

Through this town a passage-boat daily passes from Kilkock to Dublin, upon the *Royal Canal*, which carries you through a very delightful country, and forms, together with those places I have just described, a most beautiful circuitous tour of the western part of the country round Dublin.

Before I quit this *Royal Canal*, I must acquaint my readers of a curious and ludicrous circumstance which this Canal occasioned in the year 1794.—The company of undertakers of this work, in forming an aqueduct near Leixlip, which is indeed a very masterly production, discovered a mineral spa, for some months much followed and used by many, who conceived they felt more benefit from it, in scrophulous and such-like disorders, than they had from the long-established Lucan spa; many of the faculty gave it a very excellent report, and it was rising daily into high reputation. A very eminent physician (Doctor Purcell), now living in Dublin, and practising in the summit of his profession, had ordered a jar of this water to be sent to him, that he might analyze it; accordingly a jar of this spa was given to a man, to take to the doctor, but the fellow, on his way to Dublin, drank too much whiskey, and broke the jar before he arrived at the doctor's; and fearful of much blame, he, and a few of his companions, procured another, and filled it with *pure spring water*, saying, "By Jafus, it's all fudge, man, it's all conceit of these grandees, one water is as good as another." This being agreed upon,

upon, the pure spring water was left at the doctor's, and he having attempted to analyze it, declared that, in his opinion, it possessed *nothing more than a simple spring*. This report spread abroad, the faculty were uproarious, an examination ensued, and Paddy, who feared he should be hanged, confessed the whole affair; thus this new spa, where a pump was erected, and which was daily resorted to by hundreds, for some months, is only to be heard of now in consequence of this fine pump presenting itself to view, like a solitary gibbet.

Having given an account of the environs of the western part of Dublin, for a distance of ten or eleven miles, I shall now proceed to describe those of the north-east.

The first and principal place in that direction, is the seat of Lord Charlemont, at Marino, about two miles distant from Dublin, the once-beautiful Marino, which about twenty years ago was in its meridian of decoration, the pride of its noble proprietor, and the delight of every spectator, at once pleased with the peculiar beauty of situation, as well as the uncommon taste displayed in the variety of the plantations.

Part of the lawn, or rather meadow ground, begins at the side of the road, rising immediately from the sea-shore, in a gradual ascent, for near a mile. Near the road is the dwelling-house, which is plain, and very indifferent, merely a country-lodge, built of brick, and plastered with common lime and sand; but about half a mile farther, upon a rising ground, is a piece of architecture, which may justly be deemed a *chef d'œuvre* in that science; it is built of Portland-stone, in the Doric order, highly decorated as that order will permit, almost every moulding is richly carved; it has four grand fronts, all differing a little from each other, yet preserving a chaste connection. There are insulated columns in each front, in the proportion of three feet diameter; the attic story, in which no windows are to be seen from the lawn, is enlivened, partly by well-disposed balustrades, and partly by a broad projecting ornamented cornice, with pediments on the east and west fronts, and by ornamented tablets, in the north and south fronts.

On each side of these tablets is placed a statue, as large as life; in the north front are the statues of Bacchus and Ceres, and in the south those of Apollo and Venus; above these, and over the tablets, stand the two principal chimnies of the

building, which are richly sculptured-vases, about four feet high, having an uncommonly light and beautiful appearance. The area round the building, between those places where you ascend by steps, is also enlivened by a balustrade, elevated upon a plinth and base, about twelve inches from the lawn.

The inside of this edifice, which, on the principal floor, contains a vestibule, a saloon, a study, and a boudoir, seems to have been commenced with all the magnificence of eastern splendor: the floors are all inlaid woods of various colours, forming geometrical figures, the doors, which are all folding, are composed of cedar on the one side and mahogany on the other, both empannelled, and the mouldings round the pannels richly carved; the boudoir is decorated with some compartments of looking-glass placed in the wall, round which is some light and elegant stucco work of various fruits and flowers, branching a little upon the surface of the glass, and all, as I was informed, were intended to be painted so as to represent nature: there is in this room a most exquisite marble chimney-piece, of a small size, but highly sculptured with corresponding fruits, flowers, and shells.

The ceiling of the library, or study, is formed by a sky-coloured dome, in a frieze, round the bottom of which is represented the twelve signs of the zodiac, in plaster-of-paris, *baso-relievo*.

Five miles beyond Marino, and six from Dublin, to which there is an excellent road with some pleasant villas at either side, is the ancient castle of Malahide, now and long inhabited by the Talbot family. This castle was formerly a place of great strength and fortified, it is situated in a very pleasant country, rich in verdure, and has a fine view of the sea and the adjacent lands; there is in the castle a very antique room with many antique ornaments, as also a very large saloon wainscotted and floored with old Irish oak.

The family of the Talbots enjoy many grants and prerogatives, such as importing coals and other merchandize *at a free* into Malahide, where there is a small harbour. The father of the present proprietor, about fifteen years since, pleaded his patent in exemption of leaving the office of high-sheriff of the county of Dublin, which was allowed, the present Mr. Talbot nevertheless held that office a few years since.

About two miles beyond Malahide, and eight from Dublin, is that grand promontory

montory the Hill of Howth, magnificently placed in St. George's Channel; this is the first land which appears to the mariner when steering direct from Holyhead, Parkgate, or Liverpool, for the Bay of Dublin: upon the summit of this hill is erected a very excellent light-house, whose brightness affords much safety to all the shipping steering thither by night.

This hill is a place much resorted to in summer, as well by strangers as by the inhabitants of Dublin, being a pleasant distance for an excursion to dine (there being there an excellent tavern) and to enjoy the salubrity of the sea air; it commands a bold prospect of the sea, the Bay of Dublin, and the distant Wicklow mountains. Nay, many persons assert, that they have seen the Welch mountains with the naked eye from the summit of this hill upon a clear day, being a distance of twenty-one leagues.

Upon this hill is the country residence of the Earl of Howth, a poor dwelling unworthy of notice; the inhabitants here, *i. e.* of a few houses which are called the *town* of Howth, are mostly fishermen and wretched peasantry. There is no

encouragement given to till the ground, the proprietor is an absentee lord, and hence this bold (which in many places is capable of being fertile) mountain is little better than a barren rock.

Oh, ill-fated country, and unthrifty people! had nature bestowed such a boon even within five times that distance of London, it would long since have ranked as one of the beauties of the world.

Returning to Dublin from this rock by a different road, you travel near five miles upon a barren sea-shore, and then arrive at a pretty village called Raheny. Thence one mile farther to what is called Clontarf Sheds, and Clontarf Town, another very handsome village about two miles from Dublin upon the sea-shore; to this place many persons resort in the summer season for the purpose and benefit of sea-bathing; there are a number of bathing-machines erected here, much upon the same construction as those used at Weymouth, but greatly inferior in point of workmanship or beauty: and thus return to Dublin from a north-eastern excursion, in which direction I have here described every place worthy of notice.

P. S.

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The VIEW of the INDIA-HOUSE should face the Title.

*** Communications to the Monthly Magazine, addressed to Mr. PHILIPS, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard, are thankfully received.



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